The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5145. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1868.—WITH FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Germano-American Treaty Approved by the Confederation.

Action Upon the Austrian Civil Marriage Bill.

Harmony Between Turkish and American Representatives Restored.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sentence of Capt. Hackay.

CORK, Saturday, March 21.

Capt. MACKAY has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of twelve years.

GERMANY.

The Treaty with the United States Approved by the Council.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 21.

The Council of the North German Confederation have approved the treaty recently concluded with the United States, securing the rights of naturalized American citizens.

AUSTRIA.

Action upon the Civil Marriage Bill.

VIENNA, Saturday, March 21.

The Upper House of the Reichsrath has rejected a motion made by the Clerical Party, to defer action upon the Civil Marriage bill until a change is made in the Concordat.

TURKEY.

The Entente Cordiale with the United States Re-established.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, March 20.

Diplomatic intercourse, which had been temporarily interrupted between the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, FUAD PASHA, and Mr. EDWARD JOY MORRIS, the American Ambassador at Constantinople, has been resumed since the receipt of a favorable dispatch from Secretary SEWARD, tending to an adjustment of the differences which had arisen with the American Legation.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Proceedings of the Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., Saturday, March 21st.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day, the report of the Committee on Representation was read. It adds forty-seven to the present number of members of the Legislature.

Proceedings of the Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, MISS. Saturday, March 21st.

General GILLEM has refused to furnish the Reconstruction Convention with the names of the citizens who gave certain information, upon which Governor HUMPHREYS based his proclamation of Dec. 21st, 1867.

Suits for Damages in Baltimore, Md.—Newspaper Change.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 21.

In the Superior Court this morning ADOLPHUS BRANDIES, WM. W. CRAWFORD, of Louisville, Ky., against the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, to recover $15,000 damages for an alleged failure of the Company to deliver 3,300 barrels of flour and 128 tons of shipstuff in reasonable time, and negligence in transportation. The said articles and goods in question were shipped by the plaintiffs on the 24th February and 13th and 15th March, 1865, at Louisville, for Boston, by the way of Baltimore, and reached their destination on the 5th and 24th April and 5th May same year. Prices in the meantime have been considerably reduced. It was in evidence that fifteen days at most was the time required to make the shipments between the two points—Louisville and Boston.

The Court granted the following prayer by the defendants: That, by the terms of the contract, the consignees were bound, in the event of claiming damages, to have notified the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, by reporting their claim for damages to said Company as the delivery line. If the jury shall believe the evidence to that effect, and if the jury find that the said consignees made no such report within the time stipulated in the bills of lading, they are to be regarded as having waived every claim for damages, and the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover.

In accordance with instructions, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants.

The case of Maryland, for the children of Mrs. ELLEN KEYER, vs. BENJAMIN DEFORD and ED. W. ROBINSON—action brought to recover $25,000 damages for the death of Mrs. KEYER by her falling off a wall, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs of $10,205.

The *People's Weekly* appears this afternoon under new auspices, with Mr. BEN. E. GREEN, editor, Gen. DUFF GREEN, Dr. C. K. MARSHALL, CHAS. H. SMITH, better known as "Bil Arp," and many other contributors. Gen. DUFF GREEN contributes his political reminiscences.

The Rivers in Tennessee—The Arkansas Election—Failing off of the Negro Vote.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21.

The Yallabusha and Yazoo Rivers have overflowed their banks. The flood greatly interferes with planting.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says the election has been completed in but few counties. Partial returns show a large falling off in the negro vote. The majority against the Constitution will be larger than was anticipated. The whites voted almost unanimously against it.

The Ice in the St. Lawrence River—Rumored Frauds.

MONTREAL, Saturday, March 21.

The ice opposite this city has commenced to give way. There is an open channel between here and St. Lambert. A man was drowned yesterday while crossing.

The second detachment of Zouaves will leave Montreal on the 15th of April,

It is rumored that large frauds have been discovered in one of the Grand Trunk Railway departments.

Col. GRAY has been appointed arbitrator on behalf of the Dominion Government to settle the accounts between Ontario and Quebec.

Railroad Accident in Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 21.

A train ran off the track near Havre de Grace, on the Baltimore Road, and demolished the telegraph poles for some distance; consequently, the telegraph communication southward has been interrupted for several hours. No one was injured by the accident.

The Cincinnati Libel Case.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 21.

The jury in the libel suit brought by one BURNS against M. HALLEMAN, one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, failed to agree, and were discharged. It is understood that the jury stood eight for the defendant, two for one cent damages, and two for a larger amount.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Insurance Bills in the California Legislature—Business Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 21.

Bills creating an Insurance Commissioner and repealing the Insurance Deposit law, passed both Houses of the Legislature to-day.

The suspension of HENRY CARLTON, Jr., has been announced, but his liabilities are not stated. A meeting of his creditors is called for the 23d March.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Reciprocity in Patents—The Papal Zouaves—Insurance.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Saturday, March 21.

A bill is now in the course of preparation by the Government, which will enable Americans to take out patents in the Dominion on the same terms as Canadians obtain patents in the United States.

Notice has been given by the Government of an inquiry whether any steps have been taken to prevent the departure of an armed force for Rome to make war upon a people with whom Canada is at peace.

The deputation representing the tobacco, banking and insurance interests, has had an interview with the Finance Minister in regard to insurance, &c. Representatives of English companies favor a bill before the House which requires a deposit of over $100,000, while representatives of American companies are opposed to the deposit system altogether.

The Public Debt and Taxes of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, March 21.

An article in the Raleigh *Sentinel* to-day prepared, we learn, from official data, estimates the public debt of North Carolina, under the new Constitution, to be, on the 1st of July, 1869, $19,476,500, the interest on which, due on that day, will be $551,000, and is ordered to be paid by the Convention. The article shows that the additional tax upon all people of the State required to be raised next year under the new Constitution, will be $985,000, both of which being added to the present taxes will swell the taxes to be raised for 1869 by the people of the State to $2,600,000. Heretofore the State taxes, leaving out the county taxes and interest, have never been more than $300,000.

Indian Outrages in New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, March 21.

The St. Louis *Republican's* New-Mexico correspondent, in a litter dated Lansburgh, March 3, says:

"The Indians in the adjoining County of Grant are infesting the roads and depredating upon almost everybody that travels their way. They appear in large numbers—sufficiently so to jeopardize the safety of the largest trains. Only a few days since, between Forts Bayard and Cummings, they attacked a train, killed one man, killed or wounded ten mules and prevented the train from moving until relieved from Membrasa—a distance of twenty or twenty-five miles."

Subsequently they attacked the train of Mr. JOAB BERNARD, of Westport, Mo., and killed one mule and wounded another, after which they stampeded the mules, eighty of which belonged to Mr. HUING, and escaped with them.

The Gubernatorial Contest in Georgia—Call to the Democratic Party.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, March 21.

It is understood that Hon. AUGUSTUS REESE will withdraw from the gubernatorial contest on the ground of ineligibility.

The following call has been issued:

The Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Georgia will meet at the Lanier House, in Macon, on Thursday evening next, on important business. E. G. CABINESS, Chairman.

Judge REESE's letter of withdrawal will appear in a few days.

Proposed Extension of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 21.

It is understood that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is to be extended this season to New-Albany. The route will be from North Vernon, on nearly an air line, to New-Albany. It is also understood that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad have made a proposition to lay a third rail over the Jeffersonville road, between New-Albany and Seymour, to make a direct communication between Ohio Falls and St. Louis, at Russellville, Ky.

A Louisville Banking-House Broken Into and Robbed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, March 21.

Yesterday the banking-house of N. LONG & Co. was entered by five men and robbed of $9,000 in currency and an unknown amount of private deposits. They shot Mr. LONG and knocked him down. He subsequently recovered and gave the alarm. General shooting commenced, during which a Mr. OWENS was slightly wounded. The robbers escaped to Frankfort.

Legislative Opposition to the Proposed Railroad Drawbridge at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Saturday, March 21.

The Iowa Legislature to-day, without a dissenting vote, adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to prevent the erection of a railroad drawbridge at Council Bluffs, and to require the Union Pacific Railroad bridge, at that point, to be built so that steamers may pass under with perfect safety in the highest stage of water.

Democratic Nomination for Congress in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, March 20.

The Oregon Democratic State Convention today nominated Mr. J. S. SMITH for Congress. The Convention decided unanimously for Mr. PENDLETON for President. The platform adopted by the Convention is Conservative and Democratic.

Death of a Maniac in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 21.

The man supposed to be JAMES FARRIGAN, of Scranton, Pa., who stabbed three passengers on the train last night, died in the Police Station-house at 9 o'clock this morning. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, March 21.

The factory of the St. Louis Stamping Company was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at from $15,900 to $20,000. The property was insured for $7,500 in St. Louis insurance companies.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 21—9 A. M.

Places.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Halifax	North	Cloudy	34
Portland	Northeast	Snowing	27
Boston	Northeast	Snowing	30
New-York	Northwest	Snowing	28
Philadelphia	Northeast	Snowing	32
Wilmington	North	Snowing	34
Buffalo	....	Clear	....
Pittsburg	....	Clear	30
Chicago	North	Clear	30
Louisville	North	Clear	38
New-Orleans	Northeast	Clear	58
St. Louis	....	Clear	32

A floating paragraph says that Congressman ELY, of New-Hampshire, has four sons, named respectively FREDERICK DOUGLASS, PARKER PILLSBURY, WENDELL PHILLIPS and CHARLES SUMNER; but a Portsmouth paper says that the above are not the names of Mr. ELY's sons, and that he has no sons to be so named.

WASHINGTON.

Preliminaries of the Impeachment Trial—Movements of Gen. Hancock—Return of Secretary Seward—Financial and Marine Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 21.

WITNESSES IN THE IMPEACHMENT CAUSE.

Witnesses are being summoned to-night by the Impeachment Managers to appear in the Senate Chamber to testify in the Impeachment cause.

GEN. HANCOCK.

Gen. HANCOCK called on the President this morning, and had an interview of about one hour's duration. Subsequently he called at the headquarters of the army and paid his respects to Gen. GRANT.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD has returned to Washington, and was at the Executive mansion this morning at an early hour, where he was engaged for some time with Mr. JOHNSON.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau during the week ending to-day amounted to $494,500.

The shipments of notes were as follows:

Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	$100,000
National Banks and others	36,354

Fractional currency shipments were as follows:

Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	$100,000
United States Depository at St. Paul, Minn.	32,000
National Banks and others	112,933

The amounts held by the United States Treasurer in trust for National Banks, reported to-day, are as follows:

Circulating notes	$341,597,400
And for public deposits	38,177,950

The National Bank currency issued during the week amounted to $118,610. Total to date, $306,-849,331. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, as follows:

Mutilated bills	$6,639,905
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned	389,860
Leaving in actual circulation at this date	299,779,566
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	432,700

NAVY BULLETIN.

The following officers have been detached from the United States steamship *Sabine*, and placed on waiting orders from April 1: Lieut.-Commanders Henry C. Taliman and Gilbert C. Wills, Surgeon Henry C. Nelson and Assistant Surgeon H. J. Babin.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Edmund A. Cushing has been detached from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and has been ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Surgeon M. Bradley and Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. Faxon, have been ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Paymaster Rufus C. Spalding has been detached from the *Sabine* and ordered to settle accounts.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 21.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions were presented for the protection of industries, as well as for the removal of political disability; also one from citizens of New-Mexico against the threatened interference with their vested rights in lands by BRIGGEN, CARLETON, and other military officers, which were appropriately referred.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the Post-office Appropriation bill, which was passed as amended, and now goes to the House for concurrence.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendment of the Committee was agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES referred to a statement in the newspapers that the appropriations in the House bills had been largely increased by the Committee on Appropriations, and said that on the contrary every Appropriation bill had been considered decreased by that committee, and none had been increased by the Senate, while in many cases they ought to have been. The appropriation for transportation for the cavalry ought with propriety be increased.

Mr. WILSON thought they ought to make the appropriation as low as possible. The army could safely be reduced very materially within ninety days. He hoped nothing would be added to the bill as passed by the House.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend by substituting for section second, the following:

"That all appropriations heretofore made under any of the heads of appropriation founded by this act, remaining unexpended on the first day of July next, shall be carried to the surplus fund, except so much of such balances as will pay expenditures made during the fiscal year."

Mr. SHERMAN said there were $141,778,000 of unexpended balances which ought to be carried to the surplus fund to meet existing liabilities.

The amendment was adopted after discussion.

REORGANIZATION OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to reorganize the Post-office Department, and to fix the pay of its officers; which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

It specifies the number and classes of clerks—about 250 in all—to be employed in the various Bureaus, and fixes the salaries of the principal officers as follows: Of the Assistant Postmasters-General, $3,500 each; Chief Clerk, $3,500; Deputies of Assistant Postmaster-General and superintendents, $3,000 each; Chiefs of Division, $2,250 each. The deputies whose names are authorized to act in the stead of the principals in case of their absence or inability, and the Postmaster-General is authorized to employ temporary clerks, not exceeding twenty in number, whenever in his judgment it shall be necessary.

HONORS TO DR. HAYES.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution:

"That the Congress of the United States, recognizing the importance of discoveries which tend to the advancement of science, and appreciating the value of a more thorough knowledge of the more northerly portions of the globe, hereby tenders to Dr. I. J. HAYES the thanks of Congress and the United States for his successful attainment of the most northerly point of discovery on the North American Continent."

The resolution was referred.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL AGAIN.

Mr. DAWS offered the following as an additional section to the Army Appropriation bill:

"That from and after the 1st day of May next the army be reduced to twenty thousand men, rank and file, and that the President proceed to muster out men and officers, and make all proper and necessary orders and regulations to reduce, consolidate and organize the army upon the basis of twenty thousand men as a maximum."

Mr. DAVIS enforced the propriety of his amendment in a few remarks, to the effect that Senators could now show their sincerity of their advocacy of economy, and that to the President, not the General of the army, properly belonged this task.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, suggested that they had not at present sufficient information upon which to base any such reduction.

Mr. DAVIS asserted that the eight thousand soldiers are kept in the South for a revolutionary purpose.

Mr. MORRILL asked if they were any more than necessary for the execution of the laws of Congress.

Mr. DAVIS did not know that the force would be sufficient even for that for a great while. If Congress is about to adopt the policy adopted by the tyrant of Spain, PHILIP II., toward Holland, he would admit that the force is not sufficient. In his opinion, the people of the South were as loyal as the people of Maine.

Mr. HENDRICKS said Congress was not prepared to pass upon the proposition, and went on to speak of the mismanagement of the War Department. The expense per each soldier and officer in the army was $2,000, nearly $2,000,000 for each regiment—$100,000,000 a year for the support of 50,000 men—a larger expenditure than was ever before known by any nation in any age. A proper management of the War Department would save $40,000,000 a year.

Mr. SHERMAN reminded the Senator that the estimates included all moneys expended under the charge of the War Department, and that all the public buildings and grounds are under charge of the department.

Mr. MORRILL said the appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors were included, over $6,000,000 being appropriated on the Senator's own section.

After further debate the amendment was voted down.

Mr. CONNESS moved to strike out $10,000, the appropriation for an arsenal in California, and insert $53,000. Not agreed to. Yeas 17, nays 19.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to add the following as an additional section:

"That from and after the 1st day of May next the Army of the United States shall be reduced to a number not exceeding thirty thousand men, rank and file; and that the President of the United States proceed to make all necessary orders and regulations for the mustering out of men and officers, and to effect such reduction."

He offered the amendment, he said, for the *bona fide* purpose of reform, believing that number would be sufficient. If any emergency should arise an army could be raised in a few weeks. They would thus rejoice the hearts of the people, and show that they were in earnest in the matter of economy.

Mr. CONKLING said this was not the time or place for this proposition, of which, however, he was in favor at the proper time when they could consult the proper military authorities. He had too much respect for the Senator to suppose this an attempt to place other Senators on the record, seemingly in opposition to reform. At the proper time he would go as far as the Senator in this direction.

Mr. WILSON referred to possible Indian difficulties, and said they could not tell how far the Army of the United States could be safely reduced until they could ascertain whether there shall be any Indian troubles. The army was being gradually reduced, there being few enlistments at present, and doubtless, as he had said, it could be materially reduced in the space of three months by a proper bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the mere presence of the Peace Commission, appointed by Congress in 1865, prevented a war with the Camanches and other Indians last year, which would have added twenty or twenty-five millions to the expenditures. He had no doubt that the continuance of such Commissions to supervise the Indians, and, what was more important, to supervise the army, would have more effect than all the army they could send to the plains in preventing war and promoting economy. He favored the amendment.

The amendment was lost by 11 to 27 votes, all the Democrats present and Messrs. FERRY, FOWLER and SPRAGUE voting for it.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment abolishing cavalry regiments as well as certain non-commissioned grades, and fourteen of the bands at present authorized, and substantially as in a bill heretofore introduced by him.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Maine, suggested that it be acted upon in its original form and at some other time, and Mr. WILSON accordingly withdrew it, saying, however, it would be a saving of two or three million dollars.

Mr. CRAGIN moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. CONNESS' amendment was lost—which was not agreed to—20 to 20 votes.

The bill was then passed, and goes back to the House.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the Indian Appropriation bill. The various amendments of the Committee were agreed to.

Mr. RAMSEY's amendment, referred to yesterday, appropriating $40,000 to the Sioux Indians, of Devil's Lake, was amended so as to appropriate $20,000, and agreed to. The bill then passed, and goes back to the House.

Mr. ANTHONY then moved to take up the report of the Committee on the Standing Rules of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL IMPEACHMENT RULE.

Mr. DRAKE opposed the motion, saying delay could work no harm in regard to these rules, and urged the importance of taking up the additional impeachment rule offered by him yesterday, since they were to proceed with the trial on Monday. He hoped the Senator would, therefore, withdraw the motion.

Mr. ANTHONY declined, with the remark that while he recognized the vast importance of the presiding officer's being addressed as "Mr. President" instead of "Mr. Chief Justice," [laughter,] he would say to the vigilant guardian of the public interests from Missouri, (Mr. DRAKE,) that he was afraid the mischievous Senators on the other side would discuss the proposition until the adjournment. [Laughter.]

Mr. DRAKE—Or until the gentleman gets hungry for his dinner. Mr. DRAKE went on to say that the Senator had totally disregarded his appeal. He, (Mr. DRAKE,) however, was not to be "whistled down the wind" in this manner.

Mr. NYE suggested, smilingly, that the Senator had better offer his proposition as an amendment to the rules which were about to be taken up. Senators on the other side would probably make long constitutional arguments on it, at all events. [Laughter.]

Mr. DRAKE said they might make their constitutional arguments. He was as much disposed to be good humored as any one when he saw occasion, but he insisted that there was substance in this matter. Had he been in a position of responsibility on the last day of the trial, he would have taken the position that the document sent there by the President of the United States, purporting to be his appearance, should not be received because it was not addressed to the Senate, but to an individual who had no place there. There was no Chief Justice in the Senate of the United States; there never could be under the Constitution.

Mr. GRIMES—What is the question before the Senate?

The Chair—On taking up the standing rules.

Mr. DRAKE—I insist upon my right to the floor.

Mr. GRIMES—Well, Sir, I insist upon my right to the floor. I am addressing the Chair upon a point of order.

Mr. DRAKE—The gentleman has not before said he was raising a point of order.

Mr. GRIMES here proceeded to state his point of order, claiming that the rules were now before the Senate.

Mr. DRAKE—The gentleman does not know the position of the case at all.

The Chair explained that the question was on taking up the report of the Committee on the Rules.

Mr. DRAKE—And I am giving reasons why it should not be taken up. Am I entitled to the floor?

The Chair—Certainly you have the floor. [Laughter.]

Mr. DRAKE—Then I will proceed. Mr. DRAKE continued, characterizing the sending of the President's appearances here, addressed to the Chief Justice instead of the Senate, as a studied indignity. There was an evident purpose to ignore the constitutional character of this body, which he wished to vindicate. They had eliminated every recognition of this body as a court from the rules, and yet the counsel of the accused had addressed it as a court. There was more in this than appeared on its face; it was a studied attempt to flout the Senate, which he wished to check in the future.

Mr. ANTHONY could not recognize in the proposition the grave question the Senator saw in it. He believed Senators had addressed the Chair indiscriminately as "Mr. Chief Justice," and as "Mr. President." He assured the Senator that he was not a party to any conspiracy against his proposition, but simply desired to have this report taken up, already too long deferred.

Mr. SPRAGUE said he would like to have the question decided definitely; if there were two Presidents of the Senate, which of them was to be President of the United States? It might make some difference in his vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. DRAKE had no doubt it would make a very big difference with the Senator, but he must remember that the functions of the Chief Justice cease with the trial, while the President of the Senate then comes with his head above water. There was no difficulty in determining which is the one.

Mr. SAULSBURY said if it was true that the Senator had knowledge of some designs on the part of Senators and of the President or his counsel in addressing the presiding officer as "Mr. Chief Justice," of which his colleague had no knowledge, it was due to them to reveal it.

Mr. DRAKE—I never said so.

Mr. SAULSBURY—The honorable Senator said there was a purpose in it.

Mr. DRAKE—I never said what the purpose was. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAULSBURY asked upon what ground then he told his colleagues that there is a design in the matter if he did not know what it is.

Mr. DRAKE said the President was cited to appear before the Senate of the United States, and yet sent a paper, not addressed to them, but addressed "Mr. Chief Justice," without once referring to the Senate, and his counsel took up the strain and addressed him as "Mr. Chief Justice" all the time. He had no doubt there was a purpose in it. What it was he could not say.

Mr. SAULSBURY replied that every communication that comes here is addressed to the presiding officer of the body, and according to the Constitution the Chief Justice is to preside. Yet the gentleman sitting on the topmost bough snuffed danger in the far distance. Did the Senator think it proper to invoke the solemn action of the Senate, upon his individual suspicions, without stating some basis for them? Why did not the Senator provide for dissolving the Chief Justice when he came clothed in them?

Mr. DRAKE said the Senator might as well say that the present presiding officer (Mr. WADE) should not wear his coat or pantaloons. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAULSBURY said he did not believe the presiding officer had ever been caught in such a predicament, and hoped he never would. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING moved to adjourn.

Mr. ANTHONY called for the yeas and nays, but withdrew his motion, with the understanding that the motion would be waived to allow a vote on taking up his report, so as to make it the special order.

Mr. DRAKE called the yeas and nays on taking it up, and it was agreed to—yeas 21, nays 6—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Conness, Drake, Nye and Tipton voting in the negative.

The Senate then, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, presented a remonstrance of Messrs. CASE, LOCKWOOD and BRAINARD and other citizens of Hartford, Conn., against the passage of an international copyright law.

GENERAL DEBATE.

General debate, as if in Committee of the Whole, being the order of the day,

Mr. NEWCOMB addressed the House on the subject of politics generally.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, next spoke on the subject of finances. He declared it safe to aver on the honor of the American people, which had never yet been defiled, that the national debt would be paid. There was a small party of political freebooters who proposed repudiation, but no man who had any fear of infamy in this world and something worse in the next, would make any haste to join them. The payment of the debt in greenbacks was a Democratic scheme; it was a false pretence and a very flimsy cover for open repudiation. In his opinion the greenbacks themselves should be first redeemed, as they were the great obstacle to the resumption of specie payments. The probability of their being redeemed in coin was lessened by every additional issue and by every project for postponing the resumption of specie payment. He should advise the scrupulous fulfillment of the promises of the nation. The national credit was far greater in money value than anything that could be gained by repudiation. It should be resolved that not another dollar of debt shall be contracted in any form. Spurning the sophistries of free trade, all adequate protection should be given to home industries. He criticised Gov. SEYMOUR's speech in reference to the National Banks and defended that system. As to what should be done hereafter with the principal of the national debt, he did not think it worth while now to consider that question. Undivided attention should be given to the great subject of restoration on a solid and enduring basis.

Mr. NIBLACK asked why Mr. BLAIR spoke of the policy of paying for the bonds in greenbacks as a Democratic scheme, and why he referred to the Democratic State conventions in Ohio and in Indiana in that connection, when he knew very well that the Republican conventions in those States had adopted the same policy.

Mr. BLAIR replied that he did not understand the Republican State conventions, either of Ohio or Indiana, as indorsing the policy of paying off the public debt in greenbacks, although he wished they had not done anything approximating to it. They had simply made an unmanly exhibition of partisan fearfulness. He had noticed, however, that whenever the question had come up in the House, Democratic members had, nine out of ten, voted for every measure looking to the payment of the national debt in greenbacks, while Republican members had generally taken the opposite side. He had therefore felt perfectly justified in describing it as a Democratic measure.

Mr. NIBLACK regard it as an imputation on the Republican Party to intimate that it is not as sound on that question as the Democratic Party. The scheme had originated with Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and was, therefore, a "Simon pure" Republican measure.

Mr. MUNGEN said that the gentleman from Michigan had spoken of payment of United States bonds in greenbacks as no payment at all, and he wanted him to say whether the soldier, the soldier's widow, the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer and the trader, who were now paid in that currency, received any pay at all.

Mr. BLAIR replied that that was the catch-word used to deceive people all over the country. He had undertaken to show that the greenback has some value, because it is to be paid in gold, and he thought that ought to be done directly, or as soon as possible.

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THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

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Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether public lands sold under treaties with Indian tribes are held by a valid title, and whether such lands can be sold except in pursuance of a law duly enacted by Congress.

He remarked that during the four years prior to January, 1863, there had been sold in large tracts to individuals and companies under eight treaties with Indian tribes 1,478,528 acres of public lands for $1,-081,122. This is destructive to the homestead policy, and he denied that lands could be sold except in pursuance of a law of Congress. He had introduced a bill to require railroad companies hereafter receiving grants of lands to sell them, at a low price, to actual settlers. It was the duty of Congress to stop the system by which the public lands were accumulating in the hands of a few, to be sold at enormous prices to actual settlers, and especially to arrest this unconstitutional way of disposing of the public lands by treaties under which no valid title was acquired.

THE APPROPRIATING INTEREST.

Mr. PERHAM addressed the House on the financial question generally, and especially in favor of the interests of the merchant marine, advocating the allowance of drawbacks on all materials entering into the construction of vessels, and the removal of all other obstacles to the building and sailing of mercantile vessels.

REPUBLICAN STATE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. WOODWARD next addressed the House, in answer chiefly to Mr. BROOMALL the other day on the bill to guarantee to all the States of the Union a republican form of government, and discussing the constitutional principles involved in the question.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Mr. NIBLACK made a brief speech against the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

Mr. PETERS addressed the House in advocacy of the bill for the admission of Alabama.

THE PURCHASE OF ALASKA.

Mr. PAINE discussed the question whether Congress was bound to make an appropriation to carry out the treaty for the acquisition of the Russian-American possession. He argued that the treaty-making power was absolutely in the President and Senate only when the treaty could be performed without encroaching on the constitutional powers of Congress.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, referring to the discussion which took place last Saturday on the subject of his own connection with the measure depriving the Supreme Court of appellate jurisdiction in reconstruction cases said, he could not account for the language of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (BOYER,) and the general course of the discussion, except on the ground that that gentleman proposed to ignore the constitutional character of this body, which he wished to vindicate. They had eliminated every recognition of this body as a court from the rules, and yet the counsel of the accused had addressed it as a court. There was more in this than appeared on its face; it was a studied attempt to flout the Senate, which he wished to check in the future.

Mr. ANTHONY could not recognize in the proposition the grave question the Senator saw in it. He believed Senators had addressed the Chair indiscriminately as "Mr. Chief Justice," and as "Mr. President." He assured the Senator that he was not a party to any conspiracy against his proposition, but simply desired to have this report taken up, already too long deferred.

Mr. SPRAGUE said he would like to have the question decided definitely; if there were two Presidents of the Senate, which of them was to be President of the United States? It might make some difference in his vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. DRAKE had no doubt it would make a very big difference with the Senator, but he must remember that the functions of the Chief Justice cease with the trial, while the President of the Senate then comes with his head above water. There was no difficulty in determining which is the one.

Mr. SAULSBURY said if it was true that the Senator had knowledge of some designs on the part of Senators and of the President or his counsel in addressing the presiding officer as "Mr. Chief Justice," of which his colleagues had no knowledge, it was due to them to reveal it.

Mr. DRAKE—I never said so.

Mr. SAULSBURY—The honorable Senator said there was a purpose in it.

Mr. DRAKE—I never said what the purpose was. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAULSBURY asked upon what ground then he told his colleagues that there is a design in the matter if he did not know what it is.

Mr. DRAKE said the President was cited to appear before the Senate of the United States, and yet sent a paper, not addressed to them, but addressed "Mr. Chief Justice," without once referring to the Senate, and his counsel took up the strain and addressed him as "Mr. Chief Justice" all the time. He had no doubt there was a purpose in it. What it was he could not say.

Mr. SAULSBURY replied that every communication that comes here is addressed to the presiding officer of the body, and according to the Constitution the Chief Justice is to preside. Yet the gentleman sitting on the topmost bough snuffed danger in the far distance. Did the Senator think it proper to invoke the solemn action of the Senate, upon his individual suspicions, without stating some basis for them? Why did not the Senator provide for dissolving the Chief Justice when he came clothed in them?

Mr. DRAKE said the Senator might as well say that the present presiding officer (Mr. WADE) should not wear his coat or pantaloons. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAULSBURY said he did not believe the presiding officer had ever been caught in such a predicament, and hoped he never would. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING moved to adjourn.

Mr. ANTHONY called for the yeas and nays, but withdrew his motion, with the understanding that the motion would be waived to allow a vote on taking up his report, so as to make it the special order.

Mr. DRAKE called the yeas and nays on taking it up, and it was agreed to—yeas 21, nays 6—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Conness, Drake, Nye and Tipton voting in the negative.

The Senate then, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, presented a remonstrance of Messrs. CASE, LOCKWOOD and BRAINARD and other citizens of Hartford, Conn., against the passage of an international copyright law.

GENERAL DEBATE.

General debate, as if in Committee of the Whole, being the order of the day,

Mr. NEWCOMB addressed the House on the subject of politics generally.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, next spoke on the subject of finances. He declared it safe to aver on the honor of the American people, which had never yet been defiled, that the national debt would be paid. There was a small party of political freebooters who proposed repudiation, but no man who had any fear of infamy in this world and something worse in the next, would make any haste to join them. The payment of the debt in greenbacks was a Democratic scheme; it was a false pretence and a very flimsy cover for open repudiation. In his opinion the greenbacks themselves should be first redeemed, as they were the great obstacle to the resumption of specie payments. The probability of their being redeemed in coin was lessened by every additional issue and by every project for postponing the resumption of specie payment. He should advise the scrupulous fulfillment of the promises of the nation. The national credit was far greater in money value than anything that could be gained by repudiation. It should be resolved that not another dollar of debt shall be contracted in any form. Spurning the sophistries of free trade, all adequate protection should be given to home industries. He criticised Gov. SEYMOUR's speech in reference to the National Banks and defended that system. As to what should be done hereafter with the principal of the national debt, he did not think it worth while now to consider that question. Undivided attention should be given to the great subject of restoration on a solid and enduring basis.

Mr. NIBLACK asked why Mr. BLAIR spoke of the policy of paying for the bonds in greenbacks as a Democratic scheme, and why he referred to the Democratic State conventions in Ohio and in Indiana in that connection, when he knew very well that the Republican conventions in those States had adopted the same policy.

Mr. BLAIR replied that he did not understand the Republican State conventions, either of Ohio or Indiana, as indorsing the policy of paying off the public debt in greenbacks, although he wished they had not done anything approximating to it. They had simply made an unmanly exhibition of partisan fearfulness. He had noticed, however, that whenever the question had come up in the House, Democratic members had, nine out of ten, voted for every measure looking to the payment of the national debt in greenbacks, while Republican members had generally taken the opposite side. He had therefore felt perfectly justified in describing it as a Democratic measure.

Mr. NIBLACK regard it as an imputation on the Republican Party to intimate that it is not as sound on that question as the Democratic Party. The scheme had originated with Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and was, therefore, a "Simon pure" Republican measure.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

MARGARET.

From the Argosy for April.

Low at her feet the daisy lies,
She sings a burden old and sweet,
She sings, (the Summer daylight flies,)
"Si douce est la Margarete."

"By all thy tongues of silver flame,
By thy heart's golden fret,
I pray thee, and by our one name,
For I am Margaret,
I pray thee take my doubt away,
And make me know my lot,
Thy silver leaves I pluck and say,
'He loves me—loves me not;'
Thy silver leaves fall one by one,
(He loves me—loves me not,)
And starlike glimmer faint upon
The darkening garden-plot.
He loves me—he is far above,
And I am lowliest;
He loves me not—but so he love
None other, I can rest.
He loves me—loves me not. O flower,
If now my lover came,
Thy sacred charm would lose its power—
Gold fire and silver flame—
Divine for me a happy lot,
I doubt, I hope, I fear.
O joy! (he loves me—loves me not—
He loves me) he is here!"

Low at her feet her lover lies,
He sings a burden old and sweet,
He sings, (the Summer daylight dies,)
"Si douce est la Margarete."

MIMI'S SIN.

BY JULIA KAVANAGH, AUTHOR OF "NATHALIE," &C.

From Temple Bar for March.

An old French Countess, who had bright eyes and a lively tongue, once said to me: "I never read stories of any kind. I never read any since I was a child, when I read the fairy tales of course. I maintain that they are or ought to be sufficient to the wants of a novel-reading generation; for, you see, fairy tales are simply delicious. They are like life, in so far as they deal with men and women; but oh! how unlike it in the ultimate fate of heroes and heroines, in retribution and justice. Here are no oppressed innocents sinking under the weight of their troubles, no triumphant avengers waiting for punishment in the next world. We can take up a fairy tale in most delightful security concerning its ending, and perhaps its great attraction is that it never deceives or disappoints us."

"Oh! but remember Blue Beard, remember——"

"Exceptions," she interrupted; "the genuine fairy tale is never tragic, never gloomy. It is full of romance, full of poetry, and, of course, full of love."

"Unreal——" I began, but was again interrupted.

"Unreal?" almost screamed the countess, quite forgetting that she had just been pleading for the unreality of fairy tales as their great attraction. "Why, there is nothing more real in life than these old stories. I meet them at every corner. 'There you are,' I say to them; 'I know you. There you are, old friends.'"

But when I asked the countess to prove the truth of this bold assertion, she remained mute. She turned up her eyes, tapped her foot, reckoned on her fingers, and at length so far confessed herself conquered that she acknowledged not remembering any particular fairy tale in real life just then, for you see there was ever some unfortunate hitch. Either the heroine was plain, or the evil fairy, who is always so signally conquered, proved too strong, or the prince was faithless, or, in short, one or the other of the essentials which go to make up a real fairy tale were wanting.

"It is all our unbelief," impatiently said the countess; "if we only had the childish faith, fairy tales would grow around us like mushrooms. Taking it for granted that you will give me unlimited credence, I will tell you a real story, which is as good as a fairy tale in some things, though it belongs to no established type.

"When I was in Normandy ten years ago I had to call on Madame de Grandsire, a widowed lady, with five children, heavy debts, and very little money. I set forth on a grey afternoon in October, with tempestuous clouds drifting in the sky. The sea, dark and livid, spread far away to my left; to my right the Château of Grandsire rose above yellow autumn woods, a grey old mansion, flanked with four turrets quietly going to run beneath a cloak of green ivy, and the nearer the carriage drew to it the more dilapidated the old place looked. You see the Grandsires had been very brilliant and very gay under the ancient régime. They had gambled, they had given delicious little suppers, they had flirted with philosophy, and vied with court favorites. To crown all, they had emigrated, and been guillotined, and had forgotten to worship the rising sun of imperial greatness; so when they came back to the old country they found that they had lost some of the best feathers in their wing,—feathers which now nodded in plebeian caps over plebeian brows, and which the old Grandsire eagle must never again call his own.

"No wonder that the château was going to ruins; no wonder that the garden was wild and uncared for; no wonder that the old servant, who showed me up a gaunt oaken staircase, wore so shabby a livery. Least wonder of all was it that the salon into which I was ushered was so vast, so cold and bare. I had just time to see the dreary range of windows, with a dismal prospect of the yellow woods—just time to note the scanty furniture of faded crimson velvet, and to catch a glimpse of Madame de Grandsire and her children, seated at the furthest end of the room, when, even before the old manservant could utter my name, the lady of the house exclaimed, breathlessly, "Shut the door!"

"I looked up for the bird or cat or dog whose escape was apprehended; but though I was conscious that something had rushed past me, and was now darting down the staircase, I saw nothing, and did not know what sort of a creature it was.

"'She is gone,' resignedly said Mme. de Grandsire. 'I beg your pardon, my dear Countess, but a saint would lose patience with Mimi. I can only keep her in by dressing her in boy's clothes, and I cannot always do that—can I?'

"I thought at first the offender was one of Mme. de Grandsire's three daughters; but no: there they were, models of youthful propriety, each sitting primly on her chair, each looking virtuously indignant at Mimi's sin. This Mimi was a little penniless orphan, whom the late Monsier de Grandsire, on the plea that she was distantly related to him, had brought home from a remote province. 'As if we wanted a sixth child!' plaintively exclaimed Mme. de Grandsire, who, as I soon found, was always deploring her poverty.

"Réné, her eldest son, was standing in one of the deep windows. He was a tall, grave lad of 17, dark, and very handsome, but with a premature look of care on his face. On hearing his mother's speech, he turned slowly from the autumn prospect at which he had been gazing, and coloring deeply as he spoke, he said in a low, displeased voice:

"'Are we so poor that we cannot afford to keep the child?'

"'Indeed we are,' tartly replied Madame de Grandsire. 'Debts, a château, five children to rear, dress and educate, and no money.'

"Réné's dark eyes flashed, his lip quivered; and, unable to bear exposure of the Grandsire poverty, he left the room.

"'Réné is fond of Mimi?' I said.

"'He detests her,' replied Madame de Grandsire. 'No one can like so perverse a child.'

"'Oh, no one!' echoed Mesdemoiselles de Grandsire, looking very demure.

"'It is pride,' resumed their mother. 'Réné would starve rather than one of the Grandsire blood and name should want. He is the proudest boy.'

"I liked that pride, but I wished it had been tempered with a ray of love for poor little Mimi. This, however, was impossible, according to Mme. de Grandsire. A wilder little creature, one less amenable to love and law, than Mimi had never existed.

"Violent screams from the garden broke on Mme. de Grandsire's lamentations. We all rushed to the windows, and saw Réné, like a young Romulus, bearing away a childish Sabine with golden hair, and whose hands and feet were very busy with his person, till they both vanished in the house.

"'I dare say she was in the river, 'and that he took her out,' said Mme. de Grandsire. 'She scratches, kicks and bites him; she pulls his hair, she tears his clothes, and he endures it all: it is his pride.'

"I condoled with Mme. de Grandsire; but in my heart I sympathized with that little wicked Mimi. I liked her superfluous vitality, just as I liked that young Réné's pride; just, too, as I disliked the decorum of his three prim sisters, and cared nothing about the dull insignificance of the younger boy André, whose garments sinning Mimi wore every now and then. She must have been a naughty child, indeed, for she was always out of the way—on the wing, if I may so speak—when I called on Mme. de Grandsire, and as I soon left Normandy, and did not return for some years, Mimi was in her teens when I saw her first.

She was standing on the perron of the old château—alas! it looked more dilapidated than ever—with the warm sunshine pouring full on her young face and bare head; and though Mimi wore the simplest of black dresses, and the plainest of white collars, she looked the prettiest creature I had ever seen. She was about seventeen then, a slight young thing, with a sweet wayward face, dark eyes, soft and bright, and hair which rippled like gold in the light of the setting sun. Seeing her so pretty, and, as it seemed to me, so winning, I at once wove a little romance, in which this fascinating Mimi was Juliet to Réné's Romeo; but Mme. de Grandsire's first words dispelled the illusion. Mimi glided up the oaken staircase like a bright sunbeam, showed me into the dreary, faded salon, then vanished. My friend, after the usual polite inquiries, at once began to complain. The debts had been paid; but at what cost, at what cost, at what sacrifice! Her daughters were unmarried, and Mimi was worse than ever. She did not perch in trees now, but she spent her life in mischief. The jarring between her and Réné was incessant. She could get on with Mimi, and so could her daughters—André had long been dead; but between Mimi and Réné it was war from morning till night—on Mimi's side, of course, for nothing could exceed Réné's dignified courtesy spite of all Mimi's irritating ways. Mlle. Jerôme wondered at his goodness. To this lady Réné, it seemed, was engaged. Mlle. Jerôme, as I further learned, was a plebein heiress of twenty-two, much admired for her bright eyes and her 500,000 francs. Réné and she had exchanged their hearts at a ball, and they were to be married next month, and this marriage was to be the making of the family. Réné was an excellent farmer, but he had little land, and no capital. His wife's money would work wonders. It would rebuild the château, refurnish the salon, improve the land, and be trebled in no time. Besides, Mlle. Jerôme had an uncle who was deep in all kinds of lucrative undertakings, and who was to make them all rich by some magical process or other. No wonder that so potent a lady's comments on Mimi's behavior should be recorded! Poor, naughty little Mimi! what was to become of her, if, when they all lived together in the château, the rich bride took a dislike to her? I could hear her trilling away in the garden below, and her voice was so sweet that I could not think there was much harm in her; but I stayed to dinner, and Mimi's behavior, I am sorry to say, quite bore out the truth of Mme. de Grandsire's statement, viz., that Mimi had left off perching in trees, and other indecorous pastimes, for indoor mischief of a much more dangerous nature. When I saw her sitting by Réné's side, and looked at these two so unlike and yet so handsome, I could not help regretting my day-dream; but when I heard Mimi—her real name was Amélie—so sly, so wicked, so demure, probing Réné to the quick, never sparing him a thrust or a sting, and when I saw the flash of his dark eye or the ill-repressed working of his lip, while he bore it all in dignified silence, never relaxing one moment from his grave courtesy toward the silly girl, who owed the very clothes she wore to his generosity, I felt that my day-dream was best left in abeyance.

I led a lonely life just then, with some cares and troubles to keep me company. I used to sit and brood over these of an evening, after the fashion of women, and I was rather apt to look at the logs blazing on the hearth—Autumn had set in early—and to listen to the low moaning of the wind, and make myself miserable. I was thus engaged one evening, when I received a hurried note from Mme. de Grandsire, entreating me to come to her immediately. What could have happened? I wondered all the way, for I went at once, and I was wondering still when I walked up the oaken staircase and entered the dreary old salon. It was almost dark; a lonely wax-light in a tall silver candlestick, and a low fire dying away on the broad hearth, were not calculated to dispel the gloom of that ghostly apartment. I thought it was vacant, but as I drew near the fireplace I became aware of Mimi's presence. She sat, as I had often seen her sitting, on a low hassock. Her hands were clasped around her knees, her dark eyes were bent on the fire, and its ruddy light played brightly in the waves of her golden hair and on her fair young face, so sweet though so wayward. She never moved nor looked round on hearing me.

"Good evening," said I.

"Good evening," she answered, shortly.

"How is Mme. de Grandsire?" I asked, not disheartened.

"All wrong, and so is Réné, and so am I; we are all wrong!" and Mimi uttered the dearest little groan, and there were tears in her dark eyes as she spoke.

Before I could question further, the door of the saloon opened, and Mme. de Grandsire and her three daughters entered the room, with the longest of long faces and the most wobegone of looks. At once Mme. de Grandsire told me what had happened. Mlle. Jerôme had broken her engagement with Réné, returned his letters, asked for her portrait, and refused to see him. "In short," exclaimed Mme. de Grandsire, bursting into tears, "Réné is broken-hearted, and we are ruined forever!"

The red eyes and red noses of Réné's three sisters showed in what light they considered this calamity, and a little sniveling sound from Mimi's hassock betrayed her sympathy in the universal grief. I was very sorry, and I was much perplexed. My first words were to ask what reason Mlle. Jerôme assigned for such conduct.

"None," plaintively replied Mme. de Grandsire, and her daughters echoed "None," and added, "If we only knew why." I have a great horror of meddling in affairs of that kind, yet I was going to volunteer my services, when Réné's entrance checked the words on my lips. I suppose the young fellow was much smitten; he certainly looked very much cut up. He gave us all a quick glance, guessed what we had been talking about, and said, in a vexed tone: "My dear mother, why trouble the Countess with that matter? It must be borne."

"My dear Réné," I answered, my generous wish to assist him getting strengthened as I saw the grief of the family, and felt what a blow this was to them all, "let me do something. Let me at least try to learn Mlle. Jerôme's reason; perhaps it is one which you can remove with a word."

Réné looked irresolute; he took several turns up and down the long room; pride and love were struggling in his heart; but when he paused before me, with his pale face rather flushed, and his haughty glance downcast, I knew that love had prevailed. He was going to speak, when a loud deep sob from Mimi's hassock started us all.

"Oh, I am so—so very sorry!" she moaned. "It—it was I who did it all!"

I looked at Réné; he seemed petrified.

"You?" he said at length, casting a searching look down upon her. "You?—and, pray, how so?"

But Mimi was weeping piteously, and could not speak at once. At length it came out, with many sobs:

"I told Mlle. Jerôme, that—that you said—there—there never was a more beautiful creature than—than Mme. David."

There surely never was a more perverse little creature than this. Every one knew that Mme. David, the beautiful young widow, was Mary Stuart to Mlle. Jerôme's Elizabeth. Every one knew that to praise Mme. David to Mlle. Jerôme was to forfeit favor forever with that lady, and of course Réné had never meant his words to be repeated. He turned on Mimi with flashing eyes and quivering lips.

"Why did you say this?" he asked, vehemently.

Falsehood was not Mimi's sin. Her reply was deplorably candid.

"Because I knew it would worry you. But, oh!" she plaintively added, "I did not think it would make you lose the five hundred thousand francs."

The loss of Mlle. Jerôme's heart, Mimi, it was plain, thought very little of. Réné gave her an indignant look; I believe he was too angry to speak; but Mme. de Grandsire's wrath labored under no such impediment. She was a weak woman, and the weak under great provocation become violent. She now forgot her good breeding completely.

"You little serpent!" she cried, starting up in burning anger, "were you received and sheltered in this house to become our ruin?"

On hearing the maternal signal, the three Mlles. de Grandsire joined in full cry: "Ingrato!" "Wretch!" "Little monster!" burs from their lips.

Never before had Mimi received such treatment. She had been scolded as a child, reprimanded as a girl, and never loved, but she had not been told she ate the bread of charity—she had not been insulted and humiliated. She became pale as death when this fierce storm broke over her, and turning her frightened look around, saw but one with whom she could take refuge, the very one whom she had most deeply offended.

"Oh, Réné!" she cried, cowering by his side, and looking piteously in his face; "you know I did not mean to ruin you, you know I did not."

Réné, recovering from the astonishment into which so unexpected an outburst had thrown him, gently laid his hand on Mimi's shoulder, and, looking at his mother, said very gravely:

"My dear mother, allow me to remind you that Mlle. Amélie de Grandsire's position requires, nay, exacts, the strictest courtesy at our hands. She has sinned very deeply, but more through heedlessness than through malice."

"Oh, pray do not call me Mlle. Amélie de Grandsire!" entreated Mimi.

But Réné resumed, with cutting politeness: "I am sure Mlle. Amélie de Grandsire will never act so again."

"Oh, Réné! do not be so angry," said Mimi.

But, with the same killing courtesy, Réné declared he was not angry; and having thus crushed Mimi much more effectually than either his sisters or his mother, he let her go back weeping to her place, and resumed his.

I tried to mend matters by offering to see Mlle. Jerôme, but Réné would not hear of it. He had said that Mme. David was the most beautiful creature he had ever seen, and if he had thus displeased Mlle. Jerôme, he was quite willing to abide by the consequences of his words. His tone was so peremptory, that I felt silenced. My presence, after what had passed, was useless and awkward. I rose to go. Réné showed me down stairs himself.

As we reached the door, we heard something rustling down the staircase. We both looked round, and, by the faint light of the lamp, we saw Mimi—Mimi, pale and in tears. She went up to Réné and clung to him.

"Do not call me Mlle. Amélie de Grandsire!" she entreated. "I cannot bear it."

"I shall certainly never call you anything else," he very coldly answered.

"You will not call me Mimi?" she said, impetuously.

"Never!" he replied, inexorably.

"Then I shall never enter this house again," cried Mimi; and before we were aware of her intention, she had darted through an open door into the dark, wet night—it was raining hard without.

"Excuse me," hurriedly said Réné, "she will get her death of cold if I do not catch her." And he, too, was gone.

Mimi was light as a bird, and I suppose she was already very far, for Réné's hasty steps steps sounded fainter and fainter, then ceased to be heard, and still he did not return. The rain was over, the moon struggled in the cloudy sky, and shone dimly over the wet garden. The carriage was waiting for me, but I could not bear to go; in my anxiety to know the end, I went down the steps and walked a little way along the gravelled path. A sound of voices soon reached my ear. I stood still, and, in the quiet night, I heard Mimi saying vehemently: "I can bear anything from them, but from you, Réné, nothing—nothing."

"Hush!" gently replied Réné's deeper tones. "You know I always do end by forgiving you—whatever you do."

"Oh! but you looked so pale and angry," ejaculated Mimi."

"And you, like a naughty bird, must needs want to fly away from your cage. Your hair is all wet."

"I shall never do it again," penitently said Mimi. "Oh, Réné, how good—how very good you have always been to me!"

"And Mimi began to cry with gratitude and remorse, I suppose. I suppose, too, that Réné did his best to comfort her, but I did not wait to learn the result of his efforts. You see they were young, and could afford to cool their quick, warm blood in the damp night air, but I was getting chill, and labored under no such necessity. Indeed, a severe attack of rheumatism, which kept me a prisoner for several weeks, was the consequence of Mimi's escapade that night, or, perhaps, I should rather say, of my own curiosity.

When at length I got well again, and drove off one evening to dine with my friends, Mimi was the first person I saw. We met on the staircase, and I was struck at once with her altered looks. I thought some new calamity had happened. Oh, no! dolefully replied Mimi, but Mlle. Jerôme had married the Count d'Epinay that morning. This accounted sufficiently for Mme. de Grandsire's despondency at dinner, and the gloomy faces of her three daughters. The meal was a dull one. Mimi looked oppressed with grief, and Réné also maintained the usual dignified gravity of his demeanor. Mimi was the first to leave the table; the poor child could scarcely keep in her tears. Mme. de Grandsire, who felt unwell, retired to her room, and I followed her, to administer such consolation as suited the occasion. At length I left her and went down.

Mesdemoiselles de Grandsire were probably mourning together over the ruins of their hopes, for I did not find them in the salon. The solitary way-light was burning faintly in the tall silver candlestick on the table, and far away the low wood fire shed its ruddy glow upon the hearth. In its light I saw them both sitting there—Mimi and Réné, one on her low hassock, the other on one of the carved oak chairs, side by side, and hand in hand. I saw and heard them, but I don't think they either saw or heard me.

"You are sure you have forgiven me?" Mimi was saying, and I fancied that penitent tears were sparkling in the dark eyes raised toward his bending face.

"Quite sure," he replied, in his grave, kind way.

"And that you will never remember it against me?"

"Never!" said Réné. He seemed to hesitate; then suddenly stooping, he laid his lips gently, but very tenderly, it seemed to me, on Mimi's golden hair.

"Mimi took this strictly as a forgiving, reconciling kiss, for when I came forward she said, eagerly:

"Oh! Comtesse, you do not know how good Réné is to me."

"I replied, rather drily, that Réné was very kind, and that I knew it. And Réné colored and bit his lip, and gave me a doubtful look. He need not have feared me. I could not be angry with him, poor young fellow. I am sure he meant to be very wise, but Fate was too much for him. He could have resisted Mimi, charming and naughty though she was, if the unkindness of his mother and sisters had not thrown her upon him. If he was not gentle and tender to her, how would she fare? if he did not love her a little, who would? I saw a good deal of the family about this time, and I wondered at their folly and their blindness. By always attacking Mimi, they compelled Réné to defend her; by bringing up all her faults, they made him feel and see that Mimi was young, pretty, and, spite her waywardness—now much subdued—amiable and loving. But though he was very kind, kinder than was wise for either, he was not always with his young relation. Réné had a good deal to do and see to, and while he was away the war against Mimi went on rather cruelly at times. She bore it bravely; she never complained to Réné; but she got so pale and thin that I at length asked her to come and spend some time with me, by way of change. She accepted eagerly, and within a few days Mimi had got back her rosy cheeks and her bright eyes,

"Réné came to see us daily. Mimi'l face grew radiant whenever he entered the room; but though Réné had not the fortitude to deny himself these visits, they did not make him happy. Mimi had no wishes and no hopes; but Réné, who knew what ailed him, found it hard, I dare say to curb his. The sad way in which he looked at this young girl, when she was not observing him, went to my very heart. Oh! to be a good fairy, I thought, and to bless these two!

Matters had been going on so far some time, when Réné came in one evening wet and tired. He looked very blank on finding me alone. Mimi was confined to her room with a bad cold, and I told him so at once. Réné became uneasy. Was I sure it was only a cold? "Quire sure," I replied; then I suddenly added:

"Réné, you are in love with Mimi."

The color deepened in Réné's dark cheek, but he was too proud and too loyal to deny.

"Yes," he said, a little desperately, "I am; but what about it? I shall never marry her."

"Would she not have you, Réné?"

"I shall never ask her," he answered, gloomily.

"Why not?"

"How can I?" he exclaimed, impatiently. "I am poor, and she is penniless. My mother and my three sisters, poor things, will never forgive her Mademoiselle Jerome's five hundred thousand francs, and I cannot leave them for her. Suppose I take my share, and bid them take theirs, I thereby condemn them to penury, to ruin perhaps, for what do they know about farming? and I cannot keep a wife and a family on what is left to me. Oh! if I were not tied to the Grandsire property by honor and duty!" exclaimed the poor young man, starting up and walking up and down the room in a fever; "if I could only earn money in some way or other, and marry my little Mimi some day! But I cannot—I cannot."

I confess I thought so too. I confess that I saw no issue to Réné's troubles. I could not advise him to marry Mimi, and condemn himself to poverty and domestic discord. I could only advise him to try and forget her. But Réné shook his head as he sat down once more. Forget Mimi! no, he could not do that.

"It was her being so naughty did it all," he said, with a heavy sigh. "She was sorry, and my sisters, poor things, were so unkind. I had to take her part and defend her. I pitied her from my heart, and pity turned into love before I knew how or why; and now I cannot conquer it. I think of Mimi morning, noon and night. I think of her as she is; so pretty, so poor, so charming, spite of all her faults. How can I forget her, when the only happiness she can hope for in this world must all come to her through me. I am father and brother to her, as you know. She is what the world would call a burden upon me; no man will ever come to woo and take her away. Who has seen, who knows, and who, alas! would have her? I am her first, and I shall be Mimi's last lover; and yet I must never say to her, 'Mimi, I love you very dearly.' I must not even try to make her fond of me, though I cannot help seeing that it would be very easy to do so. When my mother and my sisters have got reconciled to this last matter, she must come back to us and to the old life. And I must go on loving her and not telling it, till, may be, some day when I am a gray old bachelor and she is a little old maid. I shall say to her, 'Mimi, you never knew it—but I loved you all these years.'"

Réné said all this very ruefully, bending forward with his feet on the fender and his eyes on the fire. This silent celibacy was not a cheerful prospect for a man of twenty-five. I thought he would find it hard, and I said so. Yes, it was hard, he confessed it, but possible, he gravely added; and I believe it would have been possible to him, with his pride and his high sense of honor, only Providence did not choose to put him to the proof.

I should have been an old maid, for I have always been fond of story-telling or of letter-writing. When I cannot have the one, I turn to the other as a matter of course. Mimi knew all my stories; and having one of her own just then, a story which I could read in her bright eyes and radiant smiles whenever Réné appeared, she did not care so much for an old woman's tales. Not that she knew what ailed her, little simpleton, for Mimi's great charm was to be both shrewd and naïve, as clever children are, but being very deep in the most interesting chapter of her life about that time, she gave my old, faded histories of bygone women and men, and dead loves and sorrows, a dull, unheeding ear. So, being balked of a listener, I took to a correspondent, and wrote off Mimi's story to one of my Paris friends. This was about the time that Mimi's visit to me was drawing to a close, and my friend's answer came on the evening of the very day that Mimi had left me. It was a wonderful answer, and related wonderful things, all concerning Mimi. I read it three times over before I could believe in its truth, and when I was at length convinced and converted, and drove off to the Château de Grandsire, I felt as the good fairy may feel when she gets up into her fiery car yoked with cloudy dragons, in order to help that charming young prince in delivering that dear little captive princess from the enchanted tower.

The family had gone to dinner when I reached Grandsire. I went up to the salon at once. I am bound to say that the Grandsires all looked very dismal. Madame lay on a couch sunk in the deepest melancholy. I fancy the good lady saw toward what end matters were drifting with Réné and Mimi, and had some gloomy anticipations concerning the future. Mesdemoiselles sat near their parent, looking irritable and injured, while Mimi remained apart, like a little sinner doing penance.

She sat on a low chair by the fireside; its carved oaken back rose high above her bright head, and as I saw her thus very straight and still, with her hands folded on her lap and her eyes sadly downcast, I thought she looked as quaint and as pretty as a mediæval figure in an old illustrated missal. Poor Mimi! I learned later that her reception had once been a cordial one, and that there had even been a passage of arms concerning her at the dinner-table between Réné and his sisters. He sat on the opposite side of the fireplace watching them jealously, and when I came in and he courteously gave me up his place, he availed himself of this to go and sit by Mimi's side. Eight angry eyes saw the act and resented it—silently, of course; for their owners were making civil speeches to me all the time. Mimi's heart was very full, I suppose, for this kindness of Réné's made her tears flow.

"Do not," he entreated tenderly, "do not!" He took her hand in the fervor of his pleading, and Mimi, checking her tears, looked up in his face with a wistful smile trembling on her young lips. How far apart were these two, though sitting thus side by side and hand in hand! for between them sat that grim spectre, poverty, who scares away half the visions of love in this world. He might guard over and defend her, he might bid her tears not flow, he might be tender and kind, but there his power ended. Of course, if he had been alone in life, he would not have thought twice about asking Mimi to marry him; but, as it was, a seal was set on his lips, a seal which honor toward the orphan girl must never let him violate by word or look. Seeing them so handsome, so fond, and so good, though so sorely tried and tempted, I felt it was delightful to be a good fairy, and bid those loving hands remain clasped forever, and those bright eyes weep no more. So I waved my magic wand, and at once the darkness broke, and a sunbeam pierced it.

"Ah! Mimi," said I, "it is all very well to be penitent and so on, but I wonder what you would do if I came, for instance, to tell you that you had money—plenty of money?"

"Do!" cried Mimi, ardently; "I should give it all to Réné, every sou." Mimi looked so radiant at the thought that I waved my magic wand a second time.

"But you would have to give yourself along with your money. Réné never would take one without the other."

Mimi became very red, not at my words, I do believe, but because Réné, after darting a piercing look at me, had turned back to her, and, still holding her hand, now gazed down in her face as if he would read her very soul. For the first time Mimi guessed that she had a lover as well as a friend. She looked happy, troubled and frightened.

"Oh! but I am worth nothing," she cried, hastily, "nothing at all, and who knows it better than Réné?"

"Well, you shall be put to the proof, both of you. You had an old cousin, Mimi, who never cared about you, and who disinherited you as well as his other relations by his side: but unluckily he forgot to sign it, and so the will is no good, and your share, Mimi, is two hundred and fifty thousand francs, and you can marry Rnéé to-morrow if you like it.

"I said to-morrow, because it sounded well, made a sort of full stop to my little period, and rounded it off. Of sourse such quick work was out of the question. But Mimi did not heed this; all the others had seen at once that I was the bearer of great news; Réné had seen it, his mother and his sisters had seen it; he was or he looked calm, but they were breathless and excited as I thus waved my wand a third time, and brought down two hundred and fifty thousand francs with its descending stroke. Mimi alone, now understanding for the first time that I was not jesting, was bewildered. At length the reality came home to her.

"Oh! Réné," she cried, laughing and crying too, for joy, "will you have all that money? Oh! you must, you must."

Poor Réné! love and pride had a hard contest in him then; but pride, or rather delicacy, prevailed. He gently dropped Mimi's hand, and said very kindly, but gravely:

"I am glad you have got that money, Mimi."

"Oh! but you will have it too; you must, Réné, you must," she said, eagerly.

Réné did not answer. He could not bear to take the rich girl after having forborne to sue the poor one. Mimi looked very blank and disconsolate. A girl's fancy takes little time to build up a palace of delight, and Heaven alone knows how high love and money had already reared Mimi's castle, when Réné's silence laid the airy fabric in the dust.

"Then you do not care for me, after all?" she said, and, burying her face in her hands, she burst into tears of mortification, grief and shame.

Réné's pride fled at the sight of her sorrow.

"Not care for you?" he said, with quick and keen reproach; "look at me, and say that I do not care for you."

He removed one hand from her face, then the other, and Mimi, after giving him a quick, shy look, gazed at the fire, and smiled to herself a bright, happy smile.

"Oh! Mimi," I could not help saying, "he has liked you all along; did you never find it out?"

Mimi murmured something which meant that she had never suspected such a thing, upon which Mme. de Grandsire hysterically declared she had seen it long ago, and her three daughters, with three happy and significant smiles, said they had seen it too. They were too honest, however, to aver that they had liked it; but Mimi, who, if she was mischievous, was forgiving, looked at them without one particle of resentment in her soft dark eyes. If her money, potent as charity, covered all her sins, their share of Réné's blood, and their evident, though not disinterested, joy at her good fortune, more than atoned in Mimi's eyes for the unkindness of the past.

When the good fairy has done her work, viz., blessed the prince and princess, she gets up into her fiery car and vanishes, to appear no more unless at the christening of the first baby, but I was not enough of a fairy to be so disinterested. I stayed the whole of that evening, feasting my eyes with the sight of two happy faces. I left late, and reluctantly, and came early the next morning.

It was a bright Spring morning; Spring softness was in the air; the trees looked ready to burst into leaf, the birds into song, and Mimi, who stood bare-headed on the perron, looked as fresh and as fair as any flower of Spring. I asked how she was. Oh! very well, replied Mimi, only she could not believe it. Of course not, I rejoined; such unexpected good fortune as two hundred and fifty thousand francs was no daily occurrence.

"Oh! of course the money is all right," said Mimi, rather superciliously, and already taking her inheritance as a settled thing; "but I mean about Réné. Some people are liked because they are good, and I," added Mimi, looking very rueful, "have been liked for being naughty; I mean about Mlle Jerôme, you know."

She shook her head, and tried to look penitent. Some sort of remorse she, no doubt, felt, for she resumed, confidentially, "Not that I meant to part them; oh no, certainly not! but you see I shall never tell Réné. I was desperately jealous of her; oh! so jealous."

"What, Mimi!" I exclaimed, "were you in love with Réné, then?"

"In love!" echoed Mimi, looking greatly offended. "No, indeed, Comtesse. I never thought of such a thing, never. But I was jealous of him. Oh! so jealous. Only he must never know it."

"As if he had not known it all along," gently, said Réné's voice behind her.

And Mimi, turning round with a blushing, startled face, saw Réné, as I had seen him all the time standing in the gloom of the porch. Well, I suppose he had seen it all along, and that was the secret of his tender indulgence toward the little sinner, an indulgence which led him so far, and soon buried the remembrance of Mimi's sin in love."

And, now, need I tell you that the château has been repaired, that the garden is bright with flowers, that the land yields such harvests as were never had out of Goshen, that Mlles. de Grandsire are married, and that Réné and Mimi are as fond and as happy as the prince and princess of a fairy tale?

APRIL.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

April has searched the Winter land,
And found her petted flowers again;
She kissed them to unfold their leaves,
She coaxed them with her sun and rain,
And filled the grass with green content.
And made the weeds and clover vain.

Her fairies climb the naked trees,
And set green caps on every stalk;
Her primroses peep bashfully
From borders of the garden-walk;
And in the reddened maple-tops
Her blackbird gossips sit and talk.

She greets the patient evergreens,
She gets a store of ancient gold,
Gives tasseled presents to the breeze,
And teaches rivers songs of old,—
Then shakes the trees with stolen March winds,
And laughs to hear the cuckoo scold.

Sometimes, to fret the sober sun,
She pulls the clouds across his face;
But finds a snow-drift in the woods,
Grows meek again, and prays his grace;
Waits till the last white wreath is gone,
And drops arbutus in the place.

Her crocuses and violets
Give all the world a gay "Good year!"
Tall irises grew tired of green,
And get themselves a purple gear;
And tiny buds, that lie asleep
On hill and field, her summons hear.

She rocks the saucy meadow-cups;
The sunset's heart anew she dyes;
She fills the dusk of deepest woods
With vague sweet sunshine and surprise,
And wakes the periwinkles up
To watch her with their wide, blue eyes.

At last she deems her work is done,
And finds a willow rocking-chair,
Dons spectacles of apple-buds,
Kerchief and cap of almonds rare,
And sits, a very grandmother,
Shifting her sunshine-needles, there.

And when she sees the deeper suns
That usher in the happy May,
She sighs to think her time is past,
And weeps because she cannot stay,
And leaves her tears upon the grass,
And turns her face and glides away.

PENURIOUSNESS OF LORD ELDON.—Of the meanness of Lord ELDON the world does not now hear for the first time. In 1811, the Hon. AMELIA had for a schoolfellow the daughter of the Chancellor, and this young lady told her that she and her mother had one bonnet between them. "At the time of a court mourning," writes our authoress, "I saw the piece of red tape which the Lord Chancellor himself inclosed in a letter to his daughter, telling her to measure carefully the length of her petticoat, that there might be no unnecessary waste in the quantity of bombazine to be sent." Lord ELDON's brother, Sir W. SCOTT, afterward Lord STOWELL, was equally distinguished for saving habits; these habits were acquired in their earlier years, and were shared in by their respective wives. At the conclusion of a week's visit in a large house, Lady SCOTT came down to her hostess, with arms extended, carrying a large number of towels. "Madam, look here," she said, "I think it my duty to make you aware of the extravagance of your housemaids; day after day I have locked up useless towels that have been put into mine and Sir WILLIAM's rooms, yet they were always replaced. Look at all this linen, ma'am!—towel upon towel, and during all this week *one* has served us both."—*Lady Murray's Recollections.*

THE ORIGIN OF POETS' CORNER.—The southern transept, hardly known by any other name but Poets' Corner, the most familiar though not the most august or sacred spot in the whole Abbey, derives the origin of its peculiar glory, like the northern transept at a much later period, from a single tomb. Although it is by a royal affinity that

"These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their mansion keep,"

the first beginning of the proximity was from a homelier cause. We have already traced the general beginning of the private monuments to RICHARD II. It is from him, also indirectly, that the poetical monuments take their rise. In 1389 the office of clerk of the Royal Works in the Palaces of Westminster and Windsor was vacant. Possibly from his services to the royal family, possibly from RICHARD's well-known patronage of the arts, the selection fell on GEOFFREY CHAUCER. He retained the post only for 20 months. But it probably gave him a place in the royal household which was not forgotten at his death. After the fall of RICHARD, "when CHAUCER's hairs were gray, and the infirmities of age pressed heavily upon him, he found himself compelled to come to London for the arrangement of his affairs." There is preserved a lease, granted to him by the keeper of the Lady Chapel of the Abbey, which makes over to him a tenement in the garden attached to that building, on the ground now covered by the enlarged chapel of HENRY VII. In this house he died, on Oct. 25, in the last year of the 14th century, uttering, it is said, "in the great anguish of his deathbed," the "good counsel" which closes with the pathetic words—

"Here is no home—here is but wilderness.
Forth, pilgrim; forth, O beast, out of thy stall!
Look up on high, and thank thy God of all.
Control thy lust; and let thy spirit thee lead;
And Truth thee shall deliver: 'tis no dread."

Probably from the circumstance of his dying so close at hand, combined with the royal favor, still continued by HENRY IV., he was brought to the Abbey and buried, where the functionaries of the monastery were beginning to be interred, at the entrance of St. Benedict's Chapel. There was nothing to mark the grave except a plain slab, which was sawn up when DRYDEN's monument was erected, and a leaden plate on an adjacent pillar, hung there it is conjectured by CAXTON, with an inscription by "a poet laureate," SURIGONIUS of Milan. It was not till the reign of EDWARD VI. that the present tomb, to which apparently the poet's ashes were removed, was raised near the grave by NICHOLAS BRIGHAM, himself a poet, who was buried close beside, with his daughter RACHEL. The inscription closes with an echo of the poet's own expiring counsel, "*Ærumnarum requies mors.*" Originally the back of the tomb contained a portrait of CHAUCER. The erection of a monument so long afterward shows how freshly the fame of CHAUCER still flourished, and, accordingly, within the next generation, it became the point of attraction to the hitherto unexampled burst of poets in the Elizabethan age. The first was SPENSER. His interment in the Abbey was perhaps suggested by the fact that his death took place close by—in King-street, Westminster. But it was distinctly in his poetical character that he received the honors of a funeral from DEVEREUX, Earl of Essex. His hearse was attended by poets, and mournful elegies and poems, with the pens that wrote them, were thrown into his tomb. What a funeral was that at which BEAUMONT, FLETCHER, JOHNSON, and in all probability, SHAKESPEARE attended—what a grave in which the pen of SHAKESPEARE may be mouldering away. In the original inscription, long ago effaced, the vicinity to CHAUCER is expressly stated as the reason for the selection of the spot—

"Hic prope Chaucerum situs est Spenserius, illi
Proximus ingenio, proximus et tumulo."

The actual monument was erected by ANNE CLIFFORD, Duchess of Dorset, and restored by MASON the poet. The inscription, in pathos and simplicity, is worthy of the author of the "Faery Queen," but curious as implying the unconsciousness of any greater than he, at that very time, to claim the title then given him of "the Prince of Poets." "The great SPENSER keeps the entry of the church, in a plain stone tomb, but his works are more glorious than all the marble and brass monuments within."—*Dean Stanley's Memorials of Westminster Abbey.*

THE HORSE-FLESH DINNER.—I went to the dinner without fear or prejudice, and came back from it a wiser and a sadder man, and, as I lighted a post-prandial cigar at the door of the Langham Hotel, I exclaimed with Æneas of old, *Equo ne credite Tencri.* In my humble opinion, therefore, hippophagy has not the slightest chance of success in this country; for, firstly, it has to fight against prejudice; and, secondly, the meat is nasty. I gave it a fair trial, tasting every dish, from the soup to the jelly; in every single preparation of the elegant forms in which it was served, (however nicely it may have been sent up with sauces, &c.,) an unwonted and peculiar taste could be recognized. I have long thought for something which could give the reader an idea of this taste. It reminds one of the peculiar odor which pervades the air in the neighborhood of a horse that has been hard galloped. Anyone who has been present when a run with foxhounds has been checked will know what I mean, and I do not think that any amount of cooking can conceal this. The chief result aimed at by the supporters of hippophagy is to provide a cheap food for the poor; in this respect the experiment must prove a failure. I have talked to many people of this class upon the point. The abhorence expressed at the idea was very great, and this especially among the women, who would "as soon think of cooking a cat for their husband's dinner as cooking a bit of cat's meat." No class of persons are so quick to find out what is good and nutritious food as the feminine part of the population—witness the provisions sold in the poor man's market every Saturday night in London; and I feel convinced that if the flesh of the horse contained within itself the proper elements of good and cheap food, the poor people would have found it out long since of themselves, without the necessity of a number of gentlemen meeting together to show them the way. Among the better classes the flesh of the horse will never become popular; for, in the first place, the cooks will not cook it; (unless they are placed under martial law;) in the second place, the ladies will object to it; and, thirdly, the master of the house will find it vastly inferior to beef and mutton. In the middle of the dinner at the Langham Hotel I stood up to watch the countenances of the people eating, and I devoutly wished I had had the talent of a Hogarth to be able to record the various expressions. Instead of men's beards wagging, there seemed to be a dubious and inquisitive cast spread over the features of most who were present. Many, indeed, reminded me of the attitude of a person about to take a pill and draught; not a rush at the food, but a "one-two-three" expression about them, coupled not unfrequently by calling in the aid of the olfactory powers, reminding one of the short and doubtful sniffs that a domestic puss (not over-hungry) takes of a bit of bread and butter. The bolder experimenters gulped down the meat and instantly followed it with a draught of champagne; then came another mouthful, and then, as we doctors say, *Fiat haustus ut antea.* And if after the feast an average had been taken, I fancy there would have been more empty bottles than empty dishes for the waiters to clear away. I have had considerable experience in tasting out-of-the-way food, and my personal experience leads me—I trust that Mr. BICKNELL will forgive me—to vote against horse-flesh as a food for the public in England. Doubtless, for starving travelers, for hunters and trappers in the Far West, for cavalry troopers separated from their commissariat, or others living and sleeping for many weeks and months in the open air, horse-flesh would afford good and nutritious food; but in this country, as long as beef and mutton are to be obtained, strong meat, such as horse-flesh, will never become popular, even though it be christened by the elegant name "Hippocreas," as a classical friend suggests, and served with the most appetizing sauce.—*Frank Buckland, in Land and Water.*

WHAT THE WOMEN DO.—A pretty epitome of feminine fickleness appears month by month in a certain domestic magazine patronized by the women of England. The editress has opened her columns as a medium for the barter of all sorts of articles between her fair friends. In one number of the journal there are thirty-two offers of exchanges, and very droll and suggestive are some of them. Of course, dress and adornments are at the bottom of a good many; for instance, Dora offers a large handsome Astrakan cloak (real) for a small seal-skin jacket (real;) and M. B. "three sets of Cluny lace collars and cuff for a Cluny berthe." One dear creature has to go into mourning, and wants fourteen yards of black silk, with a long list of jet ornaments, for which she will give sixteen yards of blue silk, an opera jacket, a new fan, and some other articles. Mabel's tastes are canine; she sighs for a tiny black-and-tan terrier, and will give her "sable muff for one weighing no more than two pounds." Adriana goes in for comfort in lieu of appearance, and tenders gold and coral ear-rings for a seal-skin muff and cuffs. The literary dames and damsels veer capriciously in their tastes. Miss A. B. shows here present appreciation of the poet laureate by offering "a complete set of his poems for the four volumes of *Thackeray's Miscellanies.* Nora Dama wishes to change Miss Proctor for Jean Ingelow. Mary S. laudably desires "a good book on ladies' gardening;" but she unblushingly exposes her disloyalty by offering "all the royal family photographs for one." *Mr. Punch* would hardly feel flattered if he knew that two of his mighty tomes are proffered for *Mildred's Wedding.* The editress of the magazine has, herself, however, to eat the leek by publishing an offer of a whole year of her precious journal for Mrs. BEETON's *Book of Household Management.* Sewing-machines are in great demand; postage stamps are at a discount; music is very brisk. What are we to think of this item? "Margaret will exchange a complete set of unused baby-linen (cost £30,) nicely made, for a gold watch and chain, and brooch." From clothes to wearers; if this sort of thing goes on, we shall, by-and-by, see an "angel of a girl" tendered for a "cherub of a boy;" and then, who knows but perhaps some inconstant wife may start the idea of exchanging husbands.—*Once a Week.*

THE PATRONAGE OF COMIC TALENT.—The popular music of the day is not below the notice of any one who wishes to sound the depths of vulgarity in which certain classes of our countrymen and countrywomen are not ashamed to indulge; and lately the significance of comic singing is rendered important by a sort of fashionable patronage which has been bestowed upon it. When we read in an advertisement column that "Racketty Jack" and the "Horse-flesh Dinner" were sung by command of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the 19th of February, it strikes us that there is some risk of having introduced into our drawing-rooms a kind of entertainment hitherto confined to the streets and the music-halls. It is not pleasant either, for many reasons, to learn that one of the chief minstrels and representatives of "comic talent" now goes about every night in a brougham from one place of drinking and dancing to another, and prefaces his latest effusion by a speech, in which he tells the shopmen, soldiers, servants and people from the country, who make up his audience, that if they only like his song as well as His Royal Highness and a host of his noble friends, he (the Comic Talent) will be quite satisfied with his reception. After this announcement a thrill of awe and expectation passes through the hall, and the people get their beer, pipes and gin ready, in order to enjoy with comfort and satisfaction a piece of doggrel sanctified by the patronage of the aristocracy.

Of the many sins that burlesques have to answer for, their use of those degraded songs is about the worst. The level of taste which the "Chickaleary Cove" and its brethren are made to suit is lamentable in the extreme. It makes us almost despair of educating that dense mind which requires to be stimulated, in its hours of recreation, with the sordid illiterate verses in which music is mocked, sentiment turned into sickening ridicule, and impure notions not only suggested, but often made the very groundwork of the composition. It must not be forgotten that these things are peculiar products of our own times. The sweet old quavering ditties with their thin and silly compliments were surely better for the people than "Champagne Charlie." The sea songs were once the rage even in taverns. A certain national meaning and spirit pervaded them—a certain harmless and unmeaning romance pervaded others; but the fast comic song and the fast comic singer, with his carriage and his grin, or his power of jumping and roaring choruses at the same time, were unknown. Are we becoming more vulgar in our tastes than those who baited bulls? Not long since we had to record an exhibition of noblemen at the Strand Theatre. A Lord dancing cellar-flaps and breakdowns was to be seen by those who could endure a bad imitation of the niggers whom we have also domesticated in this country. Where shall we stop if after this we pet our comic singers and introduce them into quarters hitherto reserved for such artists as GRISI, TITIENS, or PATTI? It is difficult indeed to say. We swallowed the "Cancan" (slightly mitigated) easily enough, and after Royalty had seen it was translated to where the working classes can elevate their minds by the sight of an indecent dance. The comic singers perform a pretty accompaniment to this novelty. They are not to be blamed for making money out of such tomfoolery as the public will pay to see and hear, but surely they ought not to be glorified by distinguished persons as well as salaried by enterprising managers who run them about in stylish broughams? The "great" this and the "jolly" that, if they really wish to seize the occasion, ought to open an opera house of their own. There is now a capital opportunity for it, and doubtless the boxes would be bespoken almost before the place was ready. So would we English justify our claim as a musical people to France and Germany. We too have our "female comics" to sit beside THERESE. They are not yet as bold as THERESE, but it will give them courage to know that their male rivals in the profession are becoming not only fashionable but popular. It would not surprise us to learn, from the way we are tending in this direction that Belgravian sons and daughters sang "The Eel Pie Shop" in the course of the season, with, to quote the neat and expressive language of an advertisement, "a harmonious bow-wow chorus by all the jolly dogs."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE NEW RELIGIONS IN AMERICA.—It is enough for Mr. DIXON that this or that doctrine has its Rabbi who talks big to him, has a staunch body of disciples, and, above all, has plenty of rifles; that there are any further stricter tests to be applied to a doctrine before it is pronounced important never seems to occur to him. "It is easy to say," he writes of the Mormons, "that these saints are dupes and fanatics, to laugh at JOE SMITH and his Church, but what then? The great facts remain. YOUNG and his people are at Utah; a Church of 200,000 souls; an army of 20,000 rifles." But if the followers of a doctrine are really dupes, or worse, and its promulgators are really fanatics, or worse, it gives the doctrine no seriousness or authority the more that there should be found 200,000 souls—200,000 of the innumerable multitude with a natural taste for the bathos—to hold it, and 20,000 rifles to defend it. And again, of another religious organization in America: "A fair and open field is not to be refused when hosts so mighty throw down wager of battle on behalf of what they hold to be true, however strange their faith may seem." A fair and open field is not to be refused to any speaker; but this solemn way of heralding him is quite out of place unless he has, for the best reason and spirit of man, some significance. "Well, but," says Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, "a theory which has been accepted by men like Judge EDMONDS, Dr. HARE, Elder FREDERICK, and Prof. BUSH!" And again: "Such are, in brief, the bases of what NEWMAN WEEKS, SARAH HORTON, DEBORAH BUTLER, and the associated brethren, proclaimed in Rolt's Hall as the new covenant!" If he was summing up an account of the teaching of PLATO or St. Paul, Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON could not be more earnestly reverential. But the question is have personages like Judge EDMONDS and NEWMAN WEEKS, and Eldress POLLY, and Eldress ANTOINETTE, and the rest of Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON's heroes and heroines, anything of the weight and significance for the best reason and spirit of man that PLATO and St. Paul have? Evidently they, at present, have not; and a very small taste of them and their doctrines ought to have convinced Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON that they never could have. "But," says he, "the magnetic power which Shakerism is exercising on American thought would of itself compel us," and so on. Now, so far as real thought is concerned—thought which affects the best reason and spirit of man, the scientific thought of the world, the only thought which deserves speaking of in this solemn way—America has up to the present time been hardly more than a province of England, and even now would not claim to be more than abreast of England, and of this only real human thought, English thought itself is not just now, as we must all admit, one of the most significant factors. Neither, then, can American thought be; and the magnetic power which Shakerism exercises on American thought is about as important, for the best reason and spirit of man, as the magnetic power which the Rev. W. CASSEL exercises on Birmingham Protestantism. And as we shall never get rid of our natural taste for the bathos in religion—never get access to a best self and right reason which may stand as a serious authority—by treating the Rev. W. CASSEL as his own disciples treat him, seriously, and as if he was as much an authority as any one else, so we shall never get rid of it while our able and popular writers treat their Joe Smiths and Deborah Butlers, with their so many thousand souls and so many thousand rifles, in the like exaggerated and misleading manner, and so do their best to confirm us in a bad mental habit to which we are already too prone.—*Mr. Matthew Arnold, in the "Cornhill Magazine."*

HIGH-HEELED BOOTS.—The *Evénément Medical* shows the impropriety of wearing high-heeled boots, which have become the fashion of the day, and says that it is attended with more serious inconvenience than may be supposed. Without reckoning the distortions of the foot which this fashion produces, owing to the narrowness of the soles, it is extremely apt to cause women to fall, accidents which are sometimes attended with serious consequences. Woman is not, in fact, made to wear these high and pointed heels, which ought to be especially avoided when in an "interesting situation," and who then can be in no way prepared for a somersault of any description. The chiropodist trade was never more prosperous than at the present moment, originating in the high-heeled boots, which thrust toes into a tangled lump and impede circulation, while the surgeon is frequently called in on account of accidents which the glazed wooden flooring and polished staircases of Parisian houses are frequently causing. The corn-cutter is now as indispensable to French ladies as is the dentist to the female beauties of America. Fashion appears to be always bent upon committing outrages on some portion of the human form. It is not long ago since the medical profession was continually exclaiming against tight lacing of stays, and the deformity and injury to health which this fashion produced upon the female form. We must expect that they will not fail in continuing to attack this equally pernicious practice of deforming the feet, and ere long we may expect to see drawings of the hideous over-lapping toes, and the distorted anatomy of the foot, produced by high-heeled boots.—*Morning Post.*

SOCIAL LIFE IN POLAND.—The *Goloss* of St. Petersburg has a correspondent at Warsaw who transmits to it not only news in some sort official, but also details of social life in Poland: "As well," says he, "as I can discern the truth in the midst of these masked figures—for a veritable Venetian masquerade surrounds us here—I see that the women detest us cordially and openly, without concealing their hatred the least in the world, while the men dissimulate. The following seems to me the system of reasoning and the line of conduct adopted by the Poles: 'To bend and yield in everything; to submit and bow down before the authorities and fulfil in appearance all its wishes. Does it desire the houses to be illuminated on the days of official *fêtes?* Let us put, they say, not two but four lights in each window. But let us reserve for ourselves the moral and intellectual superiority and the discipline afforded by Latin civilization and by the instruction of youth in the severe spirit of Catholicism. That means is the only one remaining to us to obtain the victory, to restore Poland and drive out the Muscovites.' That plan is scrupulously executed. The functionaries of Polish origin distinguish themselves by their astonishing submission, and among the youth in the schools the regeneration of Poland is being prepared. Those young people study with extraordinary ardor, and accustom themselves to a strict discipline, animated with the firm conviction that the moment will come

when this forced dissimulation will be converted into open resistance, when this apparent obedience will be changed into manifest disdain for those on whom the signs of exterior deference are now lavished. The Polish women understand this matter perfectly. In concert with the Catholic clergy, they speak only of intellectual development and the necessity for mental labor. Preparations are being made actively, determinately, incessantly, for the future material and intellectual crusade against Russia. The natives of that country are observed, and their weak points and defects studied; the ground is carefully sounded for the coming struggle. And there is no doubt possible the arm the Poles have now chosen is most dangerous, and Russia ought, on her side, to prepare early for the combat if she does not wish to be crushed by the mental superiority of her adversaries. The peril is imminent. I could point out here quite small towns where there are colleges with two, three or four hundred pupils. These establishments are attended by the sons of cooks, street-porters, concierges, railway-platelayers, &c. With my own eyes I have seen a collegian poring over his books in a porter's lodge."

THE WISE FAIRY.

From the Riverside Magazine for April.

Once, in a rough, wild country,
On the other side of the sea,
There lived a dear little fairy,
And her home was in a tree—
A dear little, queer little fairy,
And as rich as she could be.

To northward and to southward,
She could overlook the land,
And that was why she had her house
In a tree, you understand—
For she was the friend of the friendless,
And her heart was in her hand.

And when she saw poor women
Patiently, day by day,
Spinning, spinning, and spinning
Their lonesome lives away,
She would hide in the flax of their distaffs
A lump of gold, they say.

And when she saw poor ditchers,
Knee-deep in some wet dike,
Digging, digging and digging
To their very graves, belike,
She would hide a shining lump of gold
Where their spades would be sure to strike.

And when she saw poor children
Their goats from the pastures take,
Or saw them milking and milking,
Till their arms were ready to break,
What a plashing in their milking-pails
Her gifts of gold would make!

Sometimes in the night, a fisher
Would hear her sweet low call,
And all at once a salmon of gold
Right out of his net would fall;
But what I have to tell you
Is the strangest thing of all.

If any ditcher, or fisher,
Or child, or spinner old,
Bought shoes for his feet, or bread to eat,
Or a coat to keep from the cold,
The gift of the good old fairy
Was always trusty gold.

But if a ditcher, or fisher,
Or spinner, or child so gay,
Bought jewels or wine, or silks so fine,
Or staked his treasure at play,
The fairy's gold in his very hold
Would turn to a lump of clay.

So, by and by the people
Got open their stupid eyes:
"We must learn to spend to some good end,"
They said, "if we are wise;
'Tis not in the gold we waste, or hold,
That a golden blessing lies."
—*Alice Cary.*

THE MISERIES OF THE HUNT.—That there are some miseries in hunting is true enough. A blank day—that is, a day without any fox at all—is an unpleasant incident. It does not often happen in a well-managed country, but such things are known. One is apt to think, when so great a catastrophe has occurred, with something of regret of the five pound which is being expended so ignominiously, and of all that might have been done with it. There is a shame attached to the utter failure as one drags oneself miserably from covert to covert in the gloom of the coming evening, which is distressing enough; and men become sombre, silent and cross. They snarl and snap, and don't offer each other cigars; and the master himself becomes a picture of misery that would melt a heart of stone. We know no more degrading position than that of a master of hounds when he is driven to own that the day is blank. We believe that there have been masters who, in thinly populated countries, have gone about with an animal in a bag, so that at last this absolute ignominy may seem to be avoided; and we have known of certain drains and holes, not many miles from the kennel, from which foxes would be boited at three o'clock with a precision which certainly looked like foreknowledge. But, in truth, a blank is so terrible a misfortune that almost anything done to avoid it may be pardoned. We ourselves have often thought that a good drag home in the evening would on such occasions be very exhilarating to the spirits. And the weather is a frequent source of trouble. A hard lasting frost may be endured with equanimity. It is one of those misfortunes to which humanity is subject, but which, though very onerous, are of such certain occurrence that humanity learns to endure them with patience. And then there is no tormenting doubt with a hard frost. The hunting man runs up to town, or puts his things in order about his house and farm, and consoles himself with thinking that his horses wanted rest. But those mornings which we may best describe as being on the balance, touch-and-go mornings, in which the sportsman does not know whether he will be wiser to go to the meet or wiser to stay at home, are very bad. If he be energetic he goes, and meets five other energetic men, equally wretched with himself, and a servant from the Master, who tells him that the ground about the kennel is so hard that three men with a pickaxe can't touch it. If he be slack in his tendencies he lies in bed, and hears the next time he is out that at 1 o'clock the hounds went beautifully, and that they had on that day "the run of the season." And there are other sorrows of a heavy kind coming from the weather. A high wind is very injurious to hunting, and makes riding to hounds almost impossible. A storm at night will cause the foxes to be stopped in their holes, for a fox is much opposed to going abroad in bad weather. And bright sunshine is bad for scent. And hard rain is very uncomfortable. And muggy, warm weather is not serviceable. The old song which proclaims the glories of a southerly wind and a cloudy sky was composed by some one who knew but little of hunting. It must be confessed that in hunting the weather is apt to be troublesome.—*Saint Pauls, edited by Anthony Trollope.*

LONDON COSTERMONGERS.—Nearly every day there is a glut of some kind of food or another in London. Either the mackerel boats or the sprat fleet arrive, and if it were not for a class of men that the Metropolitan-street Traffic act, as originally passed, bore very hard upon lately—namely, the costermongers, of whom we have recently spoken—valuable stores would be wasted, as far as human food is concerned. There are between 20,000 and 30,000 of these useful men always on the look-out for any superfluous supply of food to the markets. When the sprat season first commences, they are to be seen in thousands at Billingsgate viewing samples of fish as they are turned over in the holds of the vessels before they purchase. Were it not for these itinerant dealers, who, with their barrows, penetrate into every lane and alley of the metropolis, the very poor would be deprived of this wholesome food. At other times herrings overcrowd the market, but the costers are speedily at hand to distribute them. The vegetable market is watched by these active fellows quite as narrowly, and fruit that would otherwise perish is passed on to the consumer with a remarkable rapidity. Had these men been hunted from the streets by the late ill-considered and, in some particulars, mischievous act, a very great injury would have been inflicted upon the poorer classes to whom those men are purveyors, and an enormous amount of food would have been wasted. Why these poor fellows should be interdicted from using the public streets with their barrows, whilst the tradesman, with his horse and cart is allowed to linger as long as he likes at the curbstone, is a thing that neither the public nor the coster himself could make out. Possibly there is no class of men that work so hard for a small return as these poor fellows. They rise long before daylight to attend the early markets, and they are to be seen long after the workman has gone home to bed traversing the crowded thoroughfares of Whitechapel and the New Cut, having done a harder day's work, in all weathers, than the vast majority of well-paid artisans. If they submit to such drudgery rather than go into the workhouses, surely they are worthy of better treatment than our legislature, in its haste, would give them. Happily, however, the Home Secretary has been persuaded to hang up the clauses that affected the coster until the Parliament has time to reconsider them after the recess. It by hard treatment we alienate the good feeling of these men, we shall certainly add fuel to the Fenian element; and we may, perchance, have a riot that we may not be able to quell very easily.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

HOW TO RULE A HUSBAND.—Above all things, if a wife wishes to make home attractive to her mate, let her keep a sharp eye on the cook; nothing makes a male creature more discontented with his house than bad dinners, ill served; if there is anything that will make him swear (and there generally is, my dear young lady, although his temper seemed so angelic when he was a-wooing,) it is a cold plate with hot meat, or a hot one with his cheese. Neglect of this sort is unpardonable. Again, it may not be possible to give him dainties, but it is easy to avoid monotony by a careful study of the cookery-book; and it is quite astonishing how the monster man can be subjugated and assuaged by a judicious variation of his meals. The creature might be allegorically pictured lightly led by a fair lady, with a wedding-ring through his palate. Indeed, there are a thousand ways to lead him, if women would show a little of that tact for which they are so falsely credited. Opposition, contradiction, make him furious; he stamps, he roars, and becomes altogether dangerous. Whereas, treat him tenderly, O wife, and you shall wind him round your marriage finger. I have seen wives miss their chance of gaining what they had set their eyes on, a thousand times, through sheer stupidity; they *know* that a certain line of conduct is sure to anger him, and yet they wilfully pursue it, when smooth and easy victory awaits them in another direction. Tact! Such women, I say, have not even instinct. Birds of Paradise, for instance, (not to be rude,) would act in a more sagacious manner.—*Chambers' Journal.*

CARNIVAL JOYS IN VIENNA.—A letter from Vienna, describing the Carnival in the Austrian capital, refers to the great dancing saloons: "If you really want to see Vienna amusing itself, it is to one of these places you must go. Where the people of Vienna amuse themselves there is little pretension to finery or to mystery either. Entire households, children as well as grown up people, make their appearance. The neighbors know each other with or without mask, and before the evening is over every woman will have taken off her mask; if she has not you may put her down at once as suspicious. Indeed, it is difficult to understand why they should put on a mask at all. Perhaps to enjoy the privilege of greater familiarity, and say things which they would not tell without a mask. The costume is of the simplest description. For young girls take any dress and cut it down so as to reach to the knee and show the feet and ankles, which are usually well turned in the Vienna woman, and on which she bestows particular care. You can make quite a study of those ankle boots in all colors with party-colored seams and tassels; if this part of the toilette be successful, anything will do for the head. A hat or cap, a riband or two, a flower, a sprinkling of powder, or, perhaps better nothing at all; for luxuriant hair is an ornament which most Vienna women have received from nature, and no cunning *coiffeur* could vie with the individual genius of the women here in arranging it. Once there, the girls think of little else but dancing. They give themselves up to it body and soul. Little do they care whom they are dancing with; if they cannot get a man quickly enough, they will take a female partner, and apparently enjoy it just as much. They go on thus for hours almost without intermission. In most of these places there are two or three dancing-rooms and as many bands. As soon as one ceases the other begins, and indefatigably the crowd rushes from one to the other and begins afresh. It is quite pleasant to witness such unsophisticated, thorough enjoyment. Passionate though it be, it never becomes riotous; indeed, a quieter and less extravagant crowd it would be difficult to find."

WHAT IS STEEL?—Many people may deem the question easy of answer, but it is really not so. It was long accepted as a truism in the art or science of metallurgy that steel is simply a carbide of iron, that is, a compound of carbon and iron, the former element being present in the compound to the extent of from one to one and a half per cent. This chemical definition is now quite superseded. Steel has become a generic term, and of the genus steel there are various species. Ordinary steel is carbon steel; but steely compounds of iron have been produced which have the same general properties as ordinary steel, the carbon of which is replaced, either in whole or in part, by other chemical elements. Thus, we now have tungsten steel, in which the metal tungsten is combined with the iron; manganese steel containing the metal manganese; and other steels containing chromium and titanium. In the cases just mentioned, the steel is invariably a compound of iron with another metal; it is, in short, an alloy. Other species or varieties, however, contain non-metallic bodies as the steel-generating materials. Carbon is one of those elements, and, therefore, it is but natural to suppose that such elements as closely resemble it in their chemical properties will be the most likely to serve in its stead. Silicon, or, as some modern chemists call it, silicium, the basis of silica or flint, is one of the nearest chemical relatives of carbon. Well, the French chemist, CARON, has made silicon steel. Then there is the element boron, full cousin, as it were, to carbon and silicon, the basis of ordinary borax. Steel has recently been made in Glasgow of most extraordinary hardness and cutting power, when used for tools in turning operations. In one instance that has come to my knowledge, the tool did thirteen times the amount of cutting work of an ordinary tool of carbon steel. The process of making this new steel is at present kept secret; but there is reason to believe it is boron steel. Other varieties of steel besides exist. The material of which the celebrated Berlin castings are made is phosphorus steel, and many Swedish cannons are made of sulphur steel.—*Once a Week.*

MODERN LANGUAGES AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We do not think that our public schools should undertake to teach modern languages from the very beginning; because, under all circumstances, an English public school cannot fail to be about the worst place in the world at which to learn a foreign language; and we cannot honestly recommend any man, or body of men, to undertake a duty which they are not able to perform well. Foreign languages are best learned in foreign countries, and easiest learned in childhood. But public schools ought to undertake the teaching of the literature of these languages; for this is a duty which such schools are quite competent, or at least can be made competent, to discharge. We conceive that, considering the wealth, rank and comparative leisure of the class by which these schools are chiefly maintained, every public school would be fully justified in exacting, as a *sine qua non* condition to the admission of pupils, a previous knowledge of at least French and German, which might be easily tested by a very simple entrance examination. But to exact from the pupil on entering school a knowledge which, after his entry, is to be neglected and discouraged, would of course be highly vexatious. Place might advantageously be made by the side of classical composition for composition in French and German; and success in the one kind of exercise should be as highly rewarded as success in the other. A critical study of the literary masterpieces of these languages would enlarge the range of the student's intellectual sympathies and ideas, and probably do more to improve his style and taste than whole reams of elegiacs or iambics. To be able to imitate the style of VOLTAIRE or PAUL COURRIER would be no useless acquirement. To be able to understand the ideas of GOETHE and LESSING would richly repay the study of their works.—*Edinburgh Review.*

THE ENJOYMENT OF HUNTING.—That there is much to be enjoyed in hunting can hardly be doubted by any of our readers. Who knows the man or woman who has hunted and who does not wish to continue it?—or any young man who does not hunt and does not wish that he did? And yet it would be difficult enough, even for the sportsman who has been at it for half a century, who has thought of it, dreamed of it and talked of it, who has longed for it in Summer, and steadily practiced it in Winter—it would be difficult enough even for such a one to realize to himself what it is that he enjoys. In most of the amusements to which men are prone, there is a certain standard of success by which superiority in achievement can be measured—in so many head of game brought down by him who shoots; in so many fish, or so many pounds of fish, captured by the man who fishes; in the score at billiards or at cricket; in the points won at whist, and, above all, in the events on the turf. In each of these a man can reckon up his doings, can count his triumphs, and can tell himself, by the result of his calculations, whether to him the game is worth the candle. There can be no such reckoning up in hunting. The old-fashioned taking of the brush, which was once regarded as the winning of the Derby of the day, is altogether exploded. The huntsman takes the brush, and when a gentleman brings it home in his pocket, it is because he has, with the master's permission, obtained it, not without a consideration, from that popular functionary. It will be known of any man who is seen frequently with the same pack, whether he rides well or ill to hounds—and no doubt the public voice will give a preeminence to this man or to that of which the hero will be fully aware. But there is no scoring of runs in hunting, no counting up of achievements; and it is not the foremost rider who is the best sportsman, except on those rare occasions on which to ride foremost requires endurance of man and beast, as well as skill, patience, courage, and good fortune. But the hunting man should never talk of his own prowess. He may ride as jealous as he pleases; but his speech of himself should be yea, yea, and nay, nay. It is not in recounted triumphs that the pleasure of hunting consists.—*St. Pauls, edited by Anthony Trollope.*

THE LAST ROMANCE.

The Atlantic Monthly's Story About the Earl of Cardigan and Margaret Tuckett—The Facts of the Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the Nereides of the poets were shocked by the first plashing of a paddle, and the Dryades and Hamadryades were startled at sight of a colony of people rushing through their woods amid a cloud of fire and smoke, and steam seemed to have gathered the world in its iron grasp, the lovers of sentiment and romance predicted with a gloomy vaticination that the warm rich age of imagination had passed, and the cold, hard one of materialism was to reign henceforth with harsh despotism in its place. But they were not philosophers, or they would have known that the springs of sentiment and imagination are in the human heart and not in the form of things. No age has shown more delight in works of imagination than the one we live in. The press teems with romances, and magazines laden with tales of fancy follow each other with the rapidity of the fruits in the enchanted garden. Through the invitation of some charmingly illustrated new editions, we have ourselves recently renewed, with exquisite pleasure, our early intimacy with those dear old friends, Gulliver and Munchausen. Indeed, imagination seems to have clearly run riot in our day, and to have traveled so far, even into the domain of history, that Mr. LOWE, in his recent great speech on education, deems impossible to mark the dividing line, so closely do they touch each other at every point, and commends the removal of history to the same morgue to which he has consigned Latin and Greek, and other venerable things of that kidney. But, perhaps the most charming evidence of the vitality of this spirit is furnished by an article which appears in the last *Atlantic Monthly*, under the rather pompous designation of "The Sequel to an old English State Trial," and which purports to be a sketch of the life and adventures of a Capt. HARVEY TUCKETT, a retired officer of the British army, and his *soi-disant* wife MARGARET. This history, or rather romance, has excited considerable interest from the position and notoriety of some of the parties introduced and the extreme improbability and gay audacity of its statements, and we have received several, and already published two letters on the subject. It seems to us the story would have sat more easily and becomingly on some more sensation sheet than on the sober solid page of the *Atlantic*, which gives to it a certain guarantee; but the wisest of magazinists, as of other men, have their moments of inebriety. Let us dissect it.

When a good *raconteur* is about to submit your stomach to an unusually heavy swallow of romance, he usually prepares you by a solemn assurance that every word he is about to utter is a fact, and not drawn from his imagination, and our historian of course follows the fashion of the hour. O'CONNELL was fond of telling with humorous effect a story of a nephew of his in Kerry, named MCSWEENY, who, laboring under the gay delusion, which his mother of course fondled, that he inherited his uncle's genius, was called to the bar and started on the path to glory. After a briefless travel of two or three circuits, becoming impatient of the coveted crown, and no opportunity of distinction coming, the family determined to make one, and after consultation employed a young mountain tenant of theirs to steal a sheep, and his young Master MCSWEENY to defend him. The hope of his house bravely entered on his work, and the wild shores round Derrynane resounded to maddening appeals to an ideal jury. After wandering along the coast for a considerable time with a huge stone in his mouth after the fashion of DEMOSTHENES or an ill-trained Newfoundland, he repaired in proud confidence to Dublin and called upon his uncle to listen to his intended speech and give him the advantage of his suggestions. O'CONNELL was in his library at breakfast, and after discussing a slice or two of Tipperary ham together, he invited the coming man to consider him as judge and the folios around as jury. MCSWEENY arose—it was then about three months before the time of trial—and commenced: "My Lords and gentlemen of the jury, I protest most solemnly to Almighty God that until the last five minutes I was not aware I should be called on to address you." That will do my dear MCSWEENY, said O'CONNELL; not another word; you are equal to anything. It is unnecessary to point the moral; but we have ever since felt somewhat distrustful of this style of exordium. The story then opens in the good City of Philadelphia, famous for its butter, reed birds and old families. It is the night of the 2d of March, 1854; and, of course, as on all such occasions, there was a storm, and the ruffian winds were almost the only ruffians abroad, and "all outside was a lake of chilling slush," when a solitary footman might have been seen turning into the Chestnut-street Theatre, attracted by the unusual light and glitter and sound coming from a house which in those days was usually devoted to solitude and shade—or, in other words, to stars of the school of BUCHANAN or of NEAFFIE. Had the footman been on his entrance translated to the stage, for on such occasions footmen, by a reasonable poetical license, are, like Sir BOYLE ROCHE's bird, permitted to be in two places at the same time, he would have heard Miss LIZZIE WESTON exclaim, in tender accents, (for these were the days of love,) to DOLLY DAVENPORT: "Is all the town here?" It seems that a goodly portion of it was, and that a city renowned for its quiet habits had, after the custom of an Irish wake, selected this very riotous method of doing honor to the memory of "a grand old soldier, scholar and gentleman, Capt. HARVEY G. P. TUCKETT," (who had recently died in a tawdry boarding-house in Walnut-street) "round whose name there had hung a halo of great deeds done under burning India suns on battle days;" but on whose career in the city which had sent its "culture, fashion and wealth in thousands" on this rough wild night to do him homage, his historian fixes the following singular epitaph: "He preyed on the wine and cigar merchant, on the dealer in fine groceries and fruit; and when we went into an examination of those bills, it was frightful to contemplate the extent to which he had preyed on them all."

The estate owed, chiefly for wines and cigars	$9,000
The assets were:	
Item. 1 pine table, value	$1 00
2 pine chairs	2 25
2 bottles ink	50
1 bundle Ins. Journals	1 00
Subscription list, title, etc., of Insurance Journal, available value	0 00
Total	$3 75

We were not hitherto aware that Philadelphia was partial to this species of pillage, and was so rich a pasture-ground for birds of prey; but we cheerfully record this pleasing peculiarity, as there are doubtless a few loafers left among us who will gladly clutch at this charming method of becoming grand old gentlemen in quaffing Rhenish and smoking cigars *ad libitum* while they live, at the expense of honest tradesmen, and bequeathing at their death to the city they adorn by their adoption a bundle of unpaid bills and a benefit to their mistress. For this 2d of March was, it seems, as well a night of benefit to a beautiful young woman as of honor to a grand old man; and had our solitary footman, carried along by the interest of the fine old comedy of "Speed the Plough," (performed that evening,) waited, as we presume he did, to its close, he might have seen that even then exquisite artist, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON—who played *Cousin Joe* to Mrs. TUCKETT's *Margery*, in the afterpiece, take that warm hand, (which but a short time before "weeping women had to separate from the cold one of Mr. TUCKETT," "the quick from the dead,") and lead on to receive the tribute of this crowded house the young *soi-disante* widow of the grand old man, "*petite*, vivacious, black-eyed, whose bare shoulders gleamed white as ivory, whose bright, piquant face and merry laughter and cheery voice charmed to infatuation her audience," and on the fall of the curtain whisper with sweet music into her delighted ear: "Accept my congratulations, Madam; no *débutante* ever played so well before;—nor ever will again," he added impressively. The cunning JOSEPH evidently smelt a rat, and let her see so. But not so our historian. His senses seemed subdued. Not even a muskrat could rouse his nostril. For a moment, indeed, a doubt seemed to slightly ruffle the serene surface of his faith, when the lady, who had solemnly assured him that she had never appeared on the stage until that benefit night, cooly informs him afterward "she had played dozens of times before, and had been a strolling player, picking up odd shillings in barns and inns of England," (where was CARDIGAN and India all this time?) and he half hesitatingly asked himself, "How did the old Captain come to marry you?" but, too confiding youth, he dismissed the doubt, and followed her credulously along. Managers, it seems, did not share the flattering opinion which the eminent comedian so gracefully expressed. MARGARET could obtain no engagement, so she valiantly carried her dazzling shoulders and fascinating ways to Baltimore and started a fresh game there. She had no funds and no theatre; but she possibly remembered that the grand old gentleman had raised $9,000 in Philadelphia on a capital of $3 75, and gathering inspiration from the thought boldly asked "will Baltimore be behind her sister city?" She took the Front-street Theatre, converted it into a palace of Aladdin by a touch of enchantment, and went up brilliantly for a week or so, and then refused to pay the actors who toiled for her, laughed at the creditors who created this palace, brazenly blazed her dishonesty abroad, and after much miserable fizzing, came down like a dirty stick. Failing on the stage, she next, with admirable consistency, as her historian himself narrates, "sent misery, poverty and desolation into at least one happy home;" then, by the usual steps, sank from a lower to a lower depth, until she finally became a spiritual medium and subsequently fled with "a friend to Colorado," where she sleeps, and with a supposition, which he may fearlessly convert into a certainty, that this flight suggested "memories of that earlier flight with the old Captain," he closes the second part of his story, which, as it best comes thus, and for clearer elucidation, we have placed first. Had our historian confined himself to this portion of his narrative—however much we might regret that a magazine like the *Atlantic Monthly* should stain its pages with the slime of a story of such a career of disgrace and degradation, unrelieved by a single gentle thought or act—we should have had no inclination to stir up the dirt, but let those who love it dwell in it. Nor, as we do not share the tastes of "the culture, fashion and wealth" of Philadelphia, who traveled out on that stormy night in March to do honor to our heroine, have we any inclination to venture in this same rough month, as our historian invites us, to Mr. HOEY's mansion by the sea—in the Summer time beautiful, but at present rather bleak village of Long Branch—and intrude on those calm delights of the dairy, of which HORACE of old sang, and for which HORACE of our day sighs; in which this lady's stage manager, Mr. W. S. FREDERICKS, like ATTICUS and other excellent men,

"Senio confectu quiescit,"

and gilds with peace the sunset of an honored dramatic life. Some of the incidents are too full of life for question, and mark distinctly the individual traits of the different actors. We can fancy the distinguished comedian, Mr. JEFFERSON, with crisp cunning, dropping the same sweet compliment into our young *débutante's* ear, which he and many other distinguished comedians and tragedians have dropped before and since, and will drop again into the ears of every *débutante* whom they chance to meet; or Mr. CLARKE, standing with all the boldness of De Boots at the wing, with folded arms and defiant air, prepared to do mighty deeds of valor, until he caught a nip upon his nose or ear. Unhappily, especially in those days, other actresses besides the *soi-disant* Mrs. MARGARET TUCKETT have gone similar ways and found similar retribution. The fairest aviary has its soiled doves, and in bright contrast to such a life of infamy the dramatic profession may point with pride to names which have brought into houses of the highest rank in Europe, and of the highest commercial and literary position in our own, all the virtues and graces which can ennoble and beautify a home.

Our historian, too, evidently enjoyed the intimacy of this admirable lady, and speaks *ex cathedra*. Indeed, he seems to have accompanied her every step, and been her philosopher and friend. With such opportunities we have no desire to question any of the delightful details he gives us, or to lift the veil on the many others which he tells us with most wise charity he withholds. From the date of her first appearance, on the 2d of March, 1854, we accept his story of MARGARET TUCKETT's career. But there our faith finds its end. When he represents that this lady was "the most beautiful and brilliant member" of a "charmed society" of noble English womanhood, perhaps as pure an ore as any in the mine of humanity, and was a chief actor in a tragedy which has passed into the records of the law as one of the most remarkable cases in the English State trials, we have simply to state that this portion of the story is from commencement to close, to use a graceful expression, a rosy fiction, without even the shadow of a foundation in fact. This first part of the story represents that Lord CARDIGAN, on his arrival in India, found among "the Captains" of the Eleventh Light Dragoons, then stationed at Madras, HARVEY TUCKETT, a cadet, of an ancient and honorable family, whose wife, a young English lady, "one MARGARET," was of exceeding prettiness, great charm of manner, and so forth. "The chivalric old Captain, impressed with the belief that his young wife might have sympathies in common with the Earl," who, *par parenthese*, had just recently qualified himself for this confidence by running away with another officer's wife, encouraged the intimacy which sprang up between them until—well, the old story—"he found a note on the floor of his young wife's chamber, bearing the name and arms of 'CARDIGAN,' containing proposals touching his honor." He questioned MARGARET—she swore that this was the only letter she received—a [illegible] only a very small one—and "superb in his gentle faith" the grand old gentleman believed her. Then, of course, came the challenge to the Earl, and his sneering reply, "Do you think I would fight with one of my own officers." Upon this, the plucky old man, who had won preferment on a dozen hard-fought fields, and had hoped all manner of things, threw up his commission, resigned the emoluments necessary for his support in his declining years, to remove the Earl's excuse, and challenged him again, but the Earl declined. Upon which the grand old gentleman followed him with the untiring vengeance of a Wah-no-tee until that opportunity, which ever comes to men as to nations that treasure up a deadly wrong, presented itself to the Captain. Lord CARDIGAN in turn becomes the challenger. The Wimbledon duel was fought. The Captain was wounded. Lord CARDIGAN was tried and acquitted by his peers, and the Captain fearing he would be relentlessly prosecuted for his share in the encounter, started for America with MARGARET, the direful spring of all these woes unnumbered.

Now, it so happens that on Lord CARDIGAN, then Lord BRUDENEL, joining his regiment in India in 1836, he did not find HARVEY TUCKETT among the Captains. HARVEY TUCKETT never served in a higher rank than Lieutenant. He joined the Eleventh in 1831, we believe, accompanied by his wife, a lady much respected, as the distinguished architect, Mr. MOULD, whose letter we recently published, and who on her return from India in 1839, enjoyed her acquaintance, attests, and hundreds could; but in every respect of physical and moral attributes the opposite of the MARGARET who is the heroine of this tale. Indeed, if our historian had devoted the same keenness of investigation to this story that he has done to the theory of whether the Marquis of Steyne and Becky Sharpe were guilty, which can only be known to one gray head that now towers above its fellows on his favorite shady side of some Elysian Pall Mall, he must have seen in a moment that it was impossible for the lady who, by his story, received the attentions of Lord CARDIGAN, in 1836, and who accompanied her husband to India in 1831, to be the same lady whom he pictures on the 2d of March, 1854, as "young, piquant, with dazzling shoulders, and of whom, as far as age went, the Captain might have been twice the father." Neither could she have received at that date any note carrying the name and arms of "Cardigan." His title then was Lord BRUDENEL, and it was not until the succeeding year that he acquired his present title. Neither did Lieut. TUCKETT "win preferment upon a dozen hard-fought fields." The period during which the Eleventh served in India, from 1818 to 1839, was one of almost uninterrupted peace. The only India battle word the Eleventh (of such glorious after renown in the Crimea) bears upon its colors is "Bhurtpore," and that was fought before Mr. TUCKETT joined it. The India wars did not commence until after the return of the regiment to England. It was not his fault that he did not catch renown, for the only fields on which he could find it were those turnip fields in which another charming novelist has crowned Messrs. Winkle and Tupman with such imperishable fame; and if his face was bronzed it was from bitter beer or the smoke of his cigar, and not of battle, luxuries to which his Philadelphia bill proved him slightly partial. Neither did he throw up his commission and resign the emoluments, &c. He retired on half pay as Lieutenant, receiving the difference, and obtained his Captaincy in the brevet after the marriage of the Queen. Neither did he ever send a challenge to Lord CARDIGAN, as his own letter signed "Old Soldier," which was the *casus belli*, shows. Had he done so Lord CARDIGAN would have been compelled, by the rules of the service, to place him under arrest and bring him to court-martial, as he did Capt. R. A. REYNOLDS for a similar offence, to whom, and not to Capt. TUCKETT, Lord CARDIGAN addressed the reply, "Do you think I would fight with one of my own officers." Whatever offences may be charged against Lord CARDIGAN, a want of readiness to take the risk of his many exploits in the field of Venus has never been among them. He has been always eager to throw around them a false glitter of chivalry. In his first adventure of this class, when he eloped with the wife of Major JOHNSTONE, of the Sixty-seventh, who subsequently became the first Lady CARDIGAN, he availed himself of the first resting spot in their flight to write to the bereaved Major, "that as he had done him the greatest injury one man could do another, he was prepared to give him the reparation usually accorded of a hostile meeting." To which the Major replied with a laconic philosophy which had the effect at once of extinguishing all romance, and which has been since much recommended to husbands in a similar situation, "That as he had done him the greatest benefit one man could do another in ridding him of so infamous a pest, he had only to wish his Lordship joy of his lovely burden." Indeed, quite recently, when he and the present Lady CARDIGAN, with whom he ran away as Miss DE HORSEY during his first wife's life, came in his yacht off Gibraltar, he sent a message to Sir WILLIAM CODRINGTON, the Governor, for refusing to return their visit. Sir WILLIAM's only answer was that if his Lordship's yacht was not out of harbor before daylight next morning he would send a boat to tow her out. Lord CARDIGAN has never in his life allowed a solitary feeling of honor, generosity or mercy—to speak of a higher feeling were desecration—to interfere with the gratification of a single passion or whim, and his well-known character in this respect has subjected him to frequent cases of extortion, as in the Lord WILLIAM PAGET's case, and to being made the hero of innumerable stories like this. That Lord CARDIGAN would have acted as he is here pictured, had he met "our MARGARET" in India, and had she been the facinating sorceress she is drawn, we do not doubt. But as MARGARET never was in India, and never saw Lord CARDIGAN, save perchance when mounted in the gorgeous uniform of his regiment, he led a charge on review day on his beautiful dark chestnut Arab, or from the omnibus-box at the opera fixed his *lorgnette* on some fresh beauty with steady sensual glare, the solitary feather that might support this flight of fancy is gone, and it falls heavily to ground.

Capt. TUCKETT's history is short and simple. At the period in which he served in the Eleventh, before the days of steam transports or the new regulations of the army in India had been passed, a regiment had to serve twenty-one years, which was really a life of exile from England, home and beauty, broken only by one leave of three years. The consequence was an order for India was the signal for all officers of rank or fortune to exchange into other regiments, paying a heavy difference, or to sell out, and a flight of this kind some years since, when a crack cavalry corps was ordered to the Cape, drew from the Duke of WELLINGTON the stern rebuke on the back of an officer's papers, "Sail or sell." The consequence was that the regiments in India were usually officered by men as gallant and good soldiers as any in the service, but of small means, the sons often of officers who obtained commissions without purchase, and who were glad to obtain the higher pay allowed in India. Among these was HARVEY TUCKETT. Most of the Indian officers were married, and so was HARVEY TUCKETT, to a most gentle, excellent lady, whose name we do not desire to further introduce, lest it might accidentally give pain to others. The rush to enter a regiment returning from India was usually as great as the exodus from one going out, and what were termed India officers generally exchanged into some outcoming regiment, or sold out of the service. The Eleventh, when Lord CARDIGAN took command, were near the close of their time of service, and in his hot haste to "weed out those d——d India officers," an expression of his brought out in the Reynolds Court-martial, he had recourse to the meanest and most paltry acts of espionage and oppression. He partially succeeded. Major MORSE COOPER and several other officers went out on half pay, among them HARVEY TUCKETT. Lord CARDIGAN's continuance of this weeding process on the return of the regiment to Canterbury, where it was first quartered on its landing, stirred up a perfect mutiny. Courts-martial, reprimands and counter reprimands were the order of the day, and the interior condition of the regiment became a public reproach. Among the many letters, which, thick as leaves in Valombrosa, the occasion called forth, was an able one in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 4th September, 1840, signed "An Old Soldier," setting forth, with minute detail, certain acts of espionage and petty tyranny unworthy of any one pretending to the name of a gentleman. Lord CARDIGAN next day wrote a passionate reply, characterizing the statement as slanderous and calumnious, and demanding the name of the author. The editor gave that of Lieut. HARVEY TUCKETT, who since his return from India had become connected with the Insurance business on Cornhill, London. Lord CARDIGAN immediately sent Capt. DOUGLASS, who subsequently led the regiment in the celebrated charge of the brave six hundred, with a message. In the letter no allusion whatever was made to the circumstance which is the little hinge on which our historian swings this huge story. Its tone, character and statements are wholly inconsistent with the assertion that Mr. TUCKETT had previously sent two challenges to his Lordship. If Lord CARDIGAN would withdraw the expressions "slanderous and calumnious" Mr. TUCKETT's second was prepared to withdraw the letter of "An Old Soldier" and apologize. The result was a duel, in which Mr. TUCKETT was wounded on the second fire. The account of this duel, and the State trial which followed, are fully and truthfully extracted by our historian from the journals of the day. We mention this with pleasure, as it is refreshing to find a few facts in such a wilderness of misstatements. It was not, however, to the fear of any subsequent prosecution that we are indebted for the compliment of Capt. TUCKETT's residence in this country. The Attorney-General, Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, never threatened a prosecution. Capt. TUCKETT's recognizances were allowed to expire, and it would have been wholly impossible, after Lord CARDIGAN had been acquitted by a tribunal which included the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and two ex-Lord Chancellors, to bring Capt. TUCKETT to trial for the same offence. The truth is, that failing in the insurance business, Capt. TUCKETT, on the strength of the notoriety he acquired in the Cardigan duel, took to a profession which more than any we know of requires for success an early apprenticeship, and attempted to star at different minor theatres in England. Of any dreams he may have had in this direction he was soon disenchanted; and finding that $9,000 worth of cigars and wine were not to be obtained without payment—with the same impunity as in Philadelphia—in a country where imprisonment for debt prevailed, started for America, accompanied in his flight by a young lady whom he had encountered in his dramatic wanderings, and who as Margaret Tuckett figures as the heroine of this tale. The story of his short career here, as it came directly under the writer's own observation, we are willing to accept, and if Capt. TUCKETT in his dying moments said, "MARGARET, I never doubted you," he should point his closing query "was MARGARET guilty?" to some handsome utility-man of the English minor theatres; but certainly not to the belted Earl who commanded in India the Eleventh Light dragoons.

We have only to hope that by this fiction "no one is hurt." Lord CARDIGAN does not even affect literature, and will not likely see it. And if he did, he would probably regard it as a fresh feather in a plume already heavy with such trophies. The family of the real Mrs. TUCKETT, we trust, will not see it. *There* it would hurt. And if we have somewhat sharply struck this story with the keen end of our spear, it is purely to prevent writers from—on the strength of stories of ladies of the class of this MARGARET TUCKETT—introducing names and circumstances which must give to many innocent persons pain and mortification. Doubtless the writer gives the story as he received it. Even the most charming of women are in their idle moments somewhat active in invention. But surely such an absurd story as this should be received with some degree of hesitation, coming from a woman of the brazen boldness in lying he pictures MARGARET TUCKETT to have been from the commencement to the close of her career. We feel assured that as a gentleman our historian would not intentionally inflict a wound, and can only account for his idiotic credulity in this case, by presuming that he, too, came under the spell of this enchantress, "who spoke in the tones of an angel and charmed like a devil;" and say, in charity, of him, as he says of HARVEY TUCKETT, "he, poor chivalric dolt, superb in his gentle faith, blind in his honest heart, and as easy to be fooled as the Moor, believed her." S.

A New Order of Things in the South—How the Ladies Manage in Texas.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, in publishing the following letter, says that in reading of what Southern ladies are doing in Texas, they "blush for our sex to see the hundreds of great hulking dawdlers about town:"

SAN AUGUSTINE, Texas, March 4, 1868.

To the Editors of the Picayune:

As I know your readers would like to know what is going on in any of our afflicted sister States, it has come into my mind to tell them something of our doings in this portion of Texas.

I have good news to tell. A great many of our people, of both sexes, seem to have found out that fretting and frowning do not pay, and are now diligently working with their own delicate hands. A friend told me the other day that a lady of our acquaintance, living not a thousand miles from here, had plowed up her garden herself. "Capital," exclaimed I, "but how did she manage it?" "Why," said my friend, "you know her husband is building his house almost alone, and he was pressed for time; they had not money to pay for having the garden plowed, so she got a little negro boy to hold the plow while she led the mule herself. We all told her it would make her sick, for it was a cold, damp day, and you know she is quite delicate, but she would do it." "Well, now, I am delighted," said I, "I honor that lady, and wish I could have seen the sight."

A gentleman, who is not as rich as Crœsus, told his son to try to hire a man to plow his garden. The son, a boy of 16, who had been a student all his life, and delicately nurtured, borrowed from a kind neighbor a mule and plow, drove it boldly through the streets, and plowed the garden himself, doing a good day's work. He had never plowed before. Were not his parents proud of him! Aye, that they were.

Many of our most refined ladies are doing their own cooking and other work. I saw one of them, not long ago, diligently sweeping her yard, and not long after I heard her performing on the piano forte music of a high character. I know some fair young ladies who are not afraid to roll up their sleeves, tuck up their skirts and run out to milk the cows; and, when the labors of the day are over, they are ready to entertain their beaux with some really good music. One such girl is worth a hundred fine ladies, who spend their time in imitating the latest fashion or reading the last novel.

This is the bright side of the picture. I wish there was no dark side, but candor compels me to say that there is still among us much to pain the thoughtful mind. Many of our youth are still too much given to frivolity, extravagance and idleness. They think more of following the latest fashions as presented in the magazines, than of doing what they can by industry, by thoughtfulness, by prayer, to save our unhappy country. The flood of trashy literature which sweeps over our land, and which people can buy who cannot get money to pay their honest debts, is perfectly appalling. What are the mothers of our young people thinking of? Why do they not warn, entreat and exhort their sons and daughters to rise to a higher life than the groveling wordly one which they are leading? Alas! in too many cases the children are only following in the footsteps of their parents? May God, in his infinite mercy, open our eyes to see our dangers, and give us wisdom and strength to avert them!

Our freed folks are not doing much. They seem restless, and are generally unreliable. We must learn to be independent of them, though those who are willing to work should by all means be encouraged.

If this rambling letter meets your approbation, you may hear from me again. SO. CA.

Death of Gen. John S. Van Rensselaer.

From the Albany Journal, March 19.

Another of our old citizens, and one in the lineage of our Knickerbocker ancestry, has, in the fullness of time, passed from us. After a brief illness, JOHN S. VAN RENSSELAER died this morning. To within a very brief period, he had been in the enjoyment of that good health and bodily vigor which had always characterized his life. Mr. VAN RENSSELAER was the eldest son of KILLIAN VAN RENSSELAER. He is the lineal descendant of the brother of the first "Patroon" of Renseelaerwyck, who became the proprietor of the Claverack patent. The deceased thus fully inherited the characteristics of the early Dutch settlers of our city and the country hereabouts, and whose impress still, to some extent, gives tone to our character as a people. He was born in 1782. He received an education quite fully up to the standard of his day; he graduated at Union College; he studied the law, and for some years pursued its practice. His youthful ardor and patriotism led him to take part in the war of 1812. He was commissioned as a Lieutenant, but for the most part of his term of service was attached to the staff of the General Commanding the Northern Division of the State, whose field of duty was in the vicinity of Lake Champlain. Mr. VAN RENSSELAER held but few public offices, his ambition not leading him in that direction. He had been an Alderman of the city, and in that capacity evinced his public spirit, his prudence and wisdom. He leaves behind him a memory of that solid good sense, that sterling integrity, and warmhearted nature which so eminently distinguished the stock whence he sprang.

Birthplace of Distinguished Vermonters.

A Vermonter, in Boston, corrects as follows, in a note to the *Transcript*, some misstatements in a paragraph which has been published in many newspapers during the past six months:

"Judge COLLAMER was born in Troy, N. Y., but spent the most active portion of his professional life at Royalton, Windsor County, Vt., and then removed to Woodstock. Prof. SAFFORD was born at Royalton. ZERAH COLBURN, one of the most brilliant numerical calculators that the world has ever known, was born at Cabot, Washington County, and was buried at Norwich, Vt., where, a few years since, there was nothing but a coarse mullein-stalk to mark his grave. SALMON P. CHASE is not a Vermonter, but resided a number of years with an aunt at Royalton, and was fitted for college at the Royalton Academy. Cornish, New-Hampshire, was his native place. HIRAM POWERS was born at the residence of his grandfather in Woodstock, Windsor County, but resided on the river farm belonging to his father, opposite the Court-house, adjoining the farm of Hon. CHAS. MARSH. The latter locality was the birthplace of Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH. ORESTUS A. BRONSON was a native of Stockbridge, Windsor County, but resided a length of time at Royalton. THADDEUS STEVENS was born in Caledonia County. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was born in Brandon, Rutland County. Hon. JUSTIN S. MORRILL's birthplace was Strattord, Orange County. JOE SMITH's, Sharon, Windsor County. BRIGHAM YOUNG's, Whitingham, Windham County. The two latter have made some noise in the world as Mormon leaders."

Gen. Hancock and Jeff. Davis—A "Carnival of Lies."

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We often think that when lies are told of us or of our people, or of any visitor or transient resident, who may show us or receive of us any civility, and who is abused for the same, that it is best to treat such stories with silent disregard. Sometimes it is well, perhaps, to put our foot on them for the sake of others, if not of ourselves.

So false is the story telegraphed North that Mr. DAVIS and Gen. HANCOCK were seen on the night of the firemen's parade, riding together in the same carriage, *that they did not meet or see one another at all while the former was here, nor have any intercommunication directly or indirectly*, though we doubt not that each respects the other as a tried soldier and gentleman. So untrue is it that the bands of the firemen played the "Bonnie Blue Flag" before Gen. HANCOCK's headquarters when saluting him, that they played the popular loyal Federal airs alone. So unfair is the statement that the carrying six American flags in the firemen's procession is any proof of less loyalty now than when SHERIDAN was here last year, that then only one company carried a United States flag, while, before the war, it was never the custom to carry flags at all.

Finally, Mr. DAVIS kept entirely out of sight while the procession passed, and was only serenaded by one or two companies, on their return home, after the parade was over, while many other individuals were also serenaded in like manner.

A Duel in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 15.

A desperate duel took place about 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon between two gentlemen, one Mr. N., of French origin, connected with the financial department of one of our theatres, and the other, Mr. B., a creole, of this city. The challenging party was the theatre gentleman, and Mr. B. selected the French navy broad sword as the weapon, which were sharpened to a very keen edge. The combat took place back of the Orleans ball-room, in the new hall, erected on a portion of the site formerly occupied by the burnt up Orleans Theatre. The parties were seconded by experts like themselves in the art of self-defence, and it is probably owing to this fact that the duel did not end fatally. The combat lasted a few minutes, and concluded by Mr. B. cutting Mr. N. deeply, but not dangerously, directly over the right temple, Mr. B. at the same time receiving a serious wound in the left wrist in his successful endeavor to ward off a deadly blow of his adversary, aimed at his abdomen. The combat was then arrested, and the wounded parties received the attention of their physicians. Mr. B.'s wound is said to be of a severe character, and it is feared that the main artery of his injured arm has been severed. The floor upon which this desperate duel took place was literally covered with blood, which flowed in great profusion from the wounds of both combatants. The cause of the duel was of a personal character, and for a wonder no lady was connected with the affair.

The New-Orleans Police—Report of the Grand Jury.

The following paragraph is embraced in the report of the Grand Jury of the Parish of New-Orleans, La., which was presented on the 13th inst.:

"The Police, dumb as regards the gamblers and gambling dens, are not the less deaf and blind in behalf of the burglars, of whom the number is unprecedented in our midst. The frequent attempts at and commitments of burglaries, not merely in the outskirts of the city, where the Police might be few and less vigilant, but in the most central quarters, may justly be attributed in a great measure to the inertia of our Police, whom a long impunity has taught the burglars to contemn. The chisels and skeleton keys, those secret and noiseless appliances thieves were wont to operate with, are now replaced by gunpowder, accompanied by fierce explosions, as we have very lately had an example. Within a few steps of our most central police station, a short time since, the municipal treasury barely escaped plunder. The repeated occurrence of waylaying and maltreating of citizens by desperadoes, and the great facility with which they escape justice should become a matter of serious consideration. In fine, the Grand Jury do not hesitate to pronounce our entire Police force utterly remiss in the fulfillment of their important duties."

Decorations Conferred upon Citizens of New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, March 15.

The Italian Consul, of this city, F. SANMINIATELLI, informs Dr. F. FORMENTO that His Majesty, the King of Italy, has assigned his satisfaction for the professional services of the Doctor, so disinterestedly given to the Italian population of this city during the late epidemic of yellow fever. He has nominated him Chevalier of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus. The symbol of this decoration is an enameled green and white, and is suspended by a green ribbon. It is for Italy what the "Legion d'Honneur" is for France; is one of the oldest and most esteemed orders of chivalry in Europe. It was established at the time when the chief of the actual reigning family of Italy had only the title of Duke of Savoy. The appointment emanated from "S. M. VICTOR EMMANUEL," King of Italy, on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior, who acted upon the report sent thither by the worthy representatives of the Italian Government in this city and elsewhere. Signor SANMINIATELLI, at the same time, was decorated with the same order. We believe this is the first occasion of the decoration by the new King of Italy of any one of our citizens.

A Gas War in Adrian, Mich.

There is a spirited trial in progress in Adrian, Mich., between the City Government and the Gas Company. A dispatch to the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, says:

"The gas war, which recently culminated in the cutting of the pipes by the City Marshal, by order of the City Council, has broken out anew. On Thursday Mr. JAMES J. NEWELL, one of the stockholders and officers of the Company, proceeded with a squad of workmen to dig at the spot where the pipes were severed, for the purpose of restoring connection. The whole party were arrested for the violation of a city ordinance recently passed, prohibiting the laying of any gas pipes in the streets of the city. This ended the contest for that day. But to-day an injunction having been obtained by the gas company prohibiting interference by the city with gas pipes, Mr. NEWELL and his squad of workmen again proceeded to the work of endeavoring to restore the disconnected pipes to their place. At this juncture of affairs, the steam fire company made its appearance and proceeded to play upon the workmen in the most approved style. The Street Commissioner and others also obstructed the workmen, and a fight ensued, which ended in the rearrest of Mr. NEWELL and the workmen, where to-day's 'campaign' ends. Thus far the city is in possession and master of the field."

The New-York Times.

WITH FOUR PAGE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Capt. MACKAY has been sentenced to twelve years imprisonment at hard labor.

The treaty with the United States has been approved by the Council of the North German Confederation.

Legislative action upon the Austrian Civil Marriage bill is not to be deferred until a change is made in the Concordat.

Diplomatic intercourse between the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs and the American Ambassador at Constantinople has been resumed.

CONGRESS.

After the presentation of several petitions, in the Senate, the Post-office bill was called up, and, as amended, passed. The Army Appropriation bill was subsequently taken up, and the amendment of the committee agreed to. A bill for the reorganization of the Post-office Department was introduced. A resolution, embodying the thanks of Congress to Dr. I. J. HAYES for his successful attainment of the most northerly point of discovery on the North American continent, was offered and referred. The Army Appropriation bill was afterwards taken up again and discussed at great length, and subsequently the Indian Appropriation bill and a debate upon the additional impeachment rule engrossed the attention of the members until an adjournment was arrived at.

In the House, general debate in Committee of the Whole was the order of the day. Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, addressed the House on the subject of Finance. A discussion upon the same subject followed. The question of the disposal by grant or sale of public lands was next touched upon, and afterward several members addressed the House in regard to guaranteeing to each State a Republican form of government, to the admission of Alabama, and to the purchase of Alaska. The recent mode of passage of the bill depriving the Supreme Court of appellate jurisdiction in reconstruction cases was, at a later hour, discussed for some time—a motion to adjourn subsequently prevailing.

GENERAL.

Gen. MEADE has issued an order requiring all civil officers in his military district to obey all the orders issued from headquarters relating to the performance of their official duties. Any officer refusing is to be tried before a military commission, and if convicted, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Notice has been given by the Government of the new Dominion of an inquiry whether any steps have been taken to prevent the departure of an armed force for Rome to make war upon a people with whom Canada is at peace.

The Indians in Grant County, New-Mexico, are committing continual outrages. A few days since they attacked a train and killed one man. Subsequently they attacked another train, and stampeded all the mules belonging to it.

The New-York Correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* learns, "upon authority which he can hardly question, that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has returned to this country under an assumed name, and is now in New-York."

The man supposed to be JAMES FARRIGAN, of Scranton, Penn., who stabbed the passengers on the Grand Trunk train on Friday night, died in the Police Station-house, at Buffalo, yesterday morning.

The banking-house of N. LONG & Co., in Louisville, Ky., was on Friday robbed of nine thousand dollars in currency and of an unknown amount of private deposits by five ruffians, who escaped arrest.

The Boston *Traveller* says that AARON A. BRADLEY, who has been nominated by the colored people of Savannah, Ga., for State Senator, demanded a nomination for Congress, and took this nomination as a compromise.

The Chicago *Tribune* details the terrible results of a family brawl in which two young men were nearly murdered, under the head of "sanguinary domesticity."

The Maryland Legislature has passed a bill requiring an annual license of $300 from every non-resident selling goods by card or sample in that State.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that private advices from Washington, received at Springfield, Illinois, declare that Senator YATES thinks the conviction of the President very doubtful.

The factory of the St. Louis Stamping Company was yesterday almost wholly destroyed by fire.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad will, it is understood, be extended this season to New-Albany.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation resumed their sittings at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday for the purpose of taking testimony relative to the management of the Brooklyn ferries. Among the witnesses was Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, who testified that he did not own any interest whatever in ferries.

A violent snow-storm commenced yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, and raged without intermission all day. Travel on the City railroads was greatly impeded, and on some lines entirely interrupted for awhile, by the accumulation of snow on the tracks. Many accidents to buildings and shipping are recorded.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday received a report from the Special Committee in favor of renumbering the streets and avenues, on the Philadelphia plan. It was laid over.

The President's Trial.

The Congressional Managers, on the one hand, and the President's counsel, on the other, are actively and intently preparing for the great trial that will now soon begin. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. JOHNSON's counsel will renew the effort in which they failed last week, to secure further delay. The House Managers are determined to prevent this, if possible. The decision rests with the Senate. And though the Senate denied the President the forty days he asked for preparation, there is no reason to doubt that it will give him a short time additional to that already granted, if the counsel unitedly protest that they have not been able to complete the preparations for defence.

If, in the meantime, there were any danger of the President doing any irretrievable damage to the country, or of overturning the Government, or of creating confusion in the administration of the departments, there would be good reason for denying him any delay, and for hastening on his trial with the "railroad speed" that Gen. BUTLER desires. But there is no such danger from Mr. JOHNSON. Even if he had the disposition, he has been deprived of the power. Congress has taken from him the power over the civil service which all his predecessors have exercised, and it has taken from him the power over the army, which, it was supposed, was secured to him by the Constitution. He can neither control the purse nor the sword. He is incapable of affecting legislation. He has been virtually deprived of all his functions that are of any consequence. They have all been taken possession of by Congress. There can be no danger to the public peace, the existence of the Government, or the administration of affairs, from granting his counsel an additional ten days for preparation.

Nobody asserts that the offence for which Mr. JOHNSON is to be tried is of the highest possible character. It is claimed that he disregarded a law that has just been put on the statute book, for regulating the terms of office of the members of his own Cabinet; and in putting this forward as the practical sum of his offences, Congress has exculpated him from the higher charges that were loosely made against him on its floor. The plea which he has repeatedly put forward, that his object was merely to bring the law to the test of the Constitution, may not be conclusive in his favor; but the fact that he has persistently reiterated it from the beginning, tends to deprive his action of the character it would otherwise have had.

It has been impossible as yet to obtain a knowledge of the line of defence the President will adopt. His counsel have an advantage in knowing thoroughly the ground of their adversaries, and no lawyer who has taken the trouble to study this closely will have any great difficulty in seeing how it may be met. The only thing thus far given out is that Mr. JOHNSON will renew his request for more time. And there is some reason to believe that the Senate will give it consideration.

The State of Parties in England on the Irish Question.

The new English ministry seems likely to encounter stormy weather with scant time for preparation. Mr. DISRAELI, it appears, is about to take the course, with regard to Ireland, that it was generally believed Lord DERBY was favorable to, and he proposes to defer the consideration of Irish questions until next year, when the reformed Parliament will have assembled. From the abstracts of the ministerial speeches which have reached us, we gather that Mr. DISRAELI refuses to legislate hastily on matters on which his political opponents have remained quiescent during many years of office, that he is against any land measures partaking of the character of confiscation, and that he will resist, even to the point of dissolving Parliament, the total abolition of the Irish Church. Mr. GLADSTONE, on the other hand, calls for immediate action, though he seems carefully to have avoided committing himself to any definite principle of action. It was generally believed that if the Ministry proposed to defer the Irish question till the ensuing session, Mr. GLADSTONE would call a meeting of his supporters and endeavor to secure their support for a resolution condemnatory of the Government policy. That he will do this is very probable, but although the opposition, of which he is the recognized leader, possesses a nominal majority of between sixty and seventy, it is doubtful if he can secure its united support for a resolution of the kind. It will be recollected, too, that although Lord RUSSELL, with the aid of Mr. GLADSTONE, turned out the Tories in 1859 by an abstract resolution condemning their policy in electoral reforms, it was seven years before the Liberal party introduced a bill. Mr. GLADSTONE's new-born ardor for the redressal of Irish grievances might possibly prove of the same transient kind as his zeal in the cause of electoral reform, should it have the desired result of bearing him triumphantly into power. Mr. DISRAELI has also a powerful weapon in his hands—the power of dissolving parliament, and putting members to the fearful expenses of a general election for a six months' tenure only of their seats.

Of course, in the present condition of Ireland, it is at first sight to be regretted that a year should be passed without the passing of some remedial measures. But for many reasons the course proposed by Mr. DISRAELI is sound. It is not a case to be treated by an *ad interim* House of Commons. The present House was elected by voters who will be a small minority on the register for 1869. If electoral reform was needed, it was in order that Parliament could act on great questions with the authority of a body representing the entire people, and it would scarcely be fitting that questions so important as those relating to Ireland should be hastily settled by a House of Commons which is, by its own confession, non-representative and incompetent for the ordinary business of legislation. Again, it is of importance that Ireland herself should be able to speak articulately on questions affecting her. A measure is now pending which considerably enlarges the suffrage in Ireland, thereby diminishing the power of the landlords, and placing the choice of representatives more in the hands of the very classes whose grievances are at the root of the matter. At present Ireland, three-fourths Roman Catholic, returns a majority of Protestants. It cannot be doubted that an election upon the new basis will enable Ireland to state her wants with far greater clearness and force, while the sense of more equable representation will go a long way to soothe irritation and induce moderation.

And the Irish difficulty is one which requires not only the closest study of English statesmen, but the fullest elucidation by calm statement and inquiry. From some points of view it may seem simple; from others it is complicated in the highest degree. Between Roman Catholic and Protestant, between landlord and tenant, justice has to be done to the one without doing injustice to the other. And this is no easy matter. In the matter of the land tenure, we find men like GOLDWIN SMITH and STUART MILL, and all the "philosophical" liberals, devising elaborate plans for its settlement, but each furiously denouncing every scheme but his own. If these lights of the world disagree, how can so commonplace, humdrum, Philistine body as a British House of Commons be expected to settle the matter off hand? The Irish Church must ultimately go by the board, either at one blow or by a succession; but how are its enormous revenues to be disposed of so as to remove the just grievances of Roman Catholics, satisfy the Protestant Dissenters, and yet leave no really legitimate ground of complaint to its adherents?

And, in considering the general question of Irish grievances against England, it is no easy matter for English statesmen to decide who is the real Irish patriot, whose interests are to be consulted in doing "justice to Ireland." Is it the Fenian, who demands separation and a Republic; or the Irish chieftain, like The O'DONOGHUE, who would probably demand separation also, but who has a pride of birth, and hereditary pretensions to power over his inferiors, in comparison with which Norman blood and feudal institutions are trifles? Or is it the Ultramontane Roman Catholic, who looks on England as the hated fosterer and supporter of a deadly heresy throughout the world? To satisfy any one of these classes is impossible; the problem is to remove the more glaring injustices with the minimum of violent change, and the least possible injury to the interests of the Protestant and contented part of the population. We believe this problem can be better solved in the new Parliament, elected as it will be *ad hoc*, and with Irish representatives elected by a more popular vote.

Whatever happens, we shall probably see some very singular intermixtures of parties. Mr. DISRAELI would probably be willing to go to considerable lengths, but the strong prejudices of a large section of his party, identified with Orange Protestantism, render him at present at least, cautious. On the other hand, there is a strong latent fear and suspicion in England of anything that looks like undue Roman Catholic aggression, and nowhere is the feeling so strong as among the classes recently admitted to power, while it is nowhere fostered so carefully as by the different denominations of Protestant dissenters to which they mainly belong. Should the excitement of a party fight over Ireland lead to anything likely to bring out this feeling, it would have a very damaging effect on the prospects of a quiet settlement of the difficulty. The Tory peer and the dissenting artisan have a good deal in common in their feelings with regard to matters in which Roman Catholic pretensions are involved. Strict justice must be done to Irish Roman Catholics, but to do it in a way that shall not excite Protestant suspicion too strongly, requires delicate statesmanship.

One thing we hope for Ireland's sake, that if the Liberal Party does close its ranks and eject the Ministry, they will not do so by means of an abstract resolution, designed to catch stray votes, but by laying down some clear outline of principles on which they pledge themselves to act.

The Rival Magazines.

The rival magazines—*Harper's*, *Putnam's*, *The Galaxy*, *The Atlantic* and *Lippincott's*—are all making great efforts to secure popular favor. They are constantly trying to discover new features of attraction. They are constantly attempting to procure articles that have the charm of novelty. They are constantly laboring to obtain brilliant and able writers, and to secure the prestige of great names. There are so many instances of a magazine making itself successful and profitable by the publication of a single striking article, or series of articles, or by securing the popularity of a distinguished individual, that magazine publishers can afford to make any efforts, or pay any price, to procure them. We all remember how, at one time, *Putnam's Magazine* bounded into sudden fame by the publication of the article, "Have We a Bourbon Among Us?" We know how, a couple of years since, the circulation of the *Argosy* was sent up tens of thousands by "*Griffith Gaunt*." We know that the *Edinburgh Review* recently sold ten editions of a single number because of a remarkable article on the *Talmud*. We know how the name of CHARLES DICKENS is worth thousands of subscribers to any magazine. We know how the name of Miss BRADDON will attract numberless readers to any serial. We know how in Paris recently half a dozen periodicals went up or down as the signature of Baron BRISSE appeared or disappeared in connection with them. We could mention the names of a score of writers in England and America which, in greater or lesser measure, are the objects of deepest solicitude and interest to the proprietors of magazines or other periodicals. We could also give a hundred illustrations of the position we have assumed as to the value of a single first-class article in securing the success of a magazine.

Magazine publishers know that the supply of writers of this stamp and articles of this kind is always small. There is a superabundance of common-place scribblers. The number of people who can furnish a story, a sketch of travel, an essay on nature or art, a bit of biography, a literary dissertation, a miscellaneous article, or a piece of poetry that they consider good enough for a magazine—and alas! that publishers too often consider good enough for a magazine—is incalculable. They do not see that in the novel, profound experiences of life or wide observation of human nature is a necessity; they do not understand that in the romance, a high and lucid imagination is essential; they do not know that in the literary essay, a deep insight and a cultivated original mind are indispensable; they do not see that in the biographical sketch, an appreciative and discriminating intellect and a capacity for analyses and synthesis are fundamental; they do not comprehend that in the scientific essay, investigation and knowledge are necessaries; they do not know that for poetry, there must be a genuine poetical soul and sentiment; they do not understand that for the production of anything valuable in literature, there must be character, power, thought, knowledge and discipline, and that there must also be labor. Hence they select their theme, which may be ever so distant from their nature and capacities, and then they scribble away about it till they are tired, or till the candle goes out—after which they dispatch their production to one or other of our magazines, with a request for a cheque by return mail.

The productions of mediocrity and literary flatulence being unlimited, and the productions of the higher intellect being always hard to obtain and still harder to obtain to order, magazine publishers are apt to give way entirely to the former. They can, without trouble, fill up every number in this way. Some of them, too, seem to fancy that the public, the magazine reading public, are incapable of forming a judgment as to literary merit, incapable of discriminating between the brilliant and the pretentious, between the substantial and the heavy, between the real gold and the base metal. They seem to think that if they make a sufficient outcry about their wares, the public will be deceived as to their quality, just as we see poor articles of merchandise palmed off through the vendor having a big and flaring signboard. The worst of it is that the good-natured public sometimes give the magazine publishers too good reason for entertaining these fancies. That is to say, the people are not sufficiently *exacting* as to the quality of the articles furnished them. They do not demand the best material, the purest style, the closest finish. Instead of resolutely refusing to patronize whatever does not appeal to their highest nature, reason and sentiment, they put up with inferior articles and mean workmanship. They skip over faults, and are lenient toward imbecility. Thus, through an excess of good nature, the feeble-minded and incapable are encouraged, and awarded the places that ought to be reserved exclusively for ability and power. It is in fact the reading public who are to blame for the existence of those publications which are a discredit to the national intellect. If they will exercise a severer taste, they will soon find the material rising toward the level of their demands.

It is pleasing to observe, in some of the magazines named in our opening, very commendable efforts toward elevating the tone and improving the quality of the periodical literature of America. *Lippincott* is doing as well as Philadelphia will allow. The *Atlantic* has all the talent of Boston. The three leading magazines which New-York supplies to the country are constantly rising in value. Every number of *Harper* is a storehouse of instruction and entertainment. *Putnam* has acquired new strength with the new birth. And the *Galaxy* flashes with the young stars of intellect in a way that makes us hope for still greater brightness and attraction. It is only by the active competition of such periodicals as these for meritorious writers that these writers will be developed in our country. It is by the encouragement they give to talent that talent will be turned toward literature. It is by the opportunities they afford to intellect that intellect will be directed into these noble paths and saved from plunging into pursuits that are purely materialistic, and a life that has no higher aim than selfishness.

The Necessity of Public Baths—The Example of Boston.

If our Common Council would confer a substantial benefit upon that numerous portion of their constituents who herd in the inconvenient and unwholesome apartments of the fifteen thousand tenement-houses of this City, they ought at once to follow the wise example of the municipal officers of Boston, and provide suitable public bathing accommodations for this class of the population, who would be prompt to appreciate such advantages. The importance of personal cleanliness to the public health, and its bearings upon public morality, make it somewhat startling to know that there are living in this City nearly half a million of poor persons who are utterly destitute of the means of proper ablution at their homes, and who, if they turn elsewhere in search of health and cleanliness, find no conveniences in the shape of free public baths from one end of the City to the other.

We have seen the recently published report of the Joint Standing Committee on Public Bathing of the Boston Common Council, which presents very clearly the operations of their system during the two years it has been in existence. Beginning in 1866 with six salt-water baths, it was at once found that their advantages were fully understood by the class they were intended to benefit. Indeed, it was apparent at the start that all the applicants could not be accommodated, on account of the inconveniences arising from using the same baths at different hours for both sexes. To remedy this defect, and to afford every possible convenience to persons wishing to bathe, the authorities last year increased the number of baths to twelve, of which four were exclusively devoted to women and girls.

These baths are distributed along the water front of the City, wherever they can be placed most economically and conveniently, and are kept open during the months of June, July, August and September. They are each under the charge of a Superintendent, who sees that the simple rules which govern the bathers in regard to the priority of use of the dressing-rooms, the prohibition of profane language, noisy conversation and smoking are enforced. Each bather is required to provide his own towels and soap, female bathers must furnish themselves with suitable bathing-dresses, and any person who is guilty of defacing the rooms, fences or tanks is excluded from the baths, or arrested, according to the nature of his offence. The popularity of these free baths is shown by the fact that 807,201 persons availed themselves of them during the last season, of which 177,797 were men; 528,176 were boys; 24,376 were women, and 76,852 were girls.

The most surprising feature of the entire system is its economy. The total cost for constructing new bath-houses, altering old ones, repairs, rents, salaries to superintendents, &c., amounted last year to less than $22,000, or an average of .02 3-5 for each bath given.

As a sanitary measure this Boston experiment has received the indorsement of the press, physicians of every school, and all who have given any attention to the subject. The remarkable degree of healthfulness which has marked that city during the two years that these baths have been maintained is attributed, in a great measure, to the daily ablutions of so large a portion of the population.

This excellent example which Boston has set, has been already imitated by Charlestown and Cambridge, in Massachusetts, and by Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis. There is every reason why the City of New-York should immediately confer similar benefits upon her poor population. The expenditure need not be heavy, and public money devoted to the encouragement of virtue and cleanliness would not be grudged by any class of our citizens. If the Common Council have not the funds on hand for the construction of these greatly-needed conveniences, they might easily obtain them, by inserting a provision in the City tax levy before it passes the Legislature. If there is any humanity and public spirit existing in either branch of the City Government, let it show itself in this matter, without further delay. The Summer season will soon be here, and the wants of the poor denizens of the tenement-houses, in this respect, will be severely felt. There is no good reason why, in the interval between now and the month of June, the requisite preparations may not be made, so that the baths may be ready for the use of the public upon the opening of the Summer season.

France and the North Pole.

After leaving, for three centuries, to those more northerly nations to whom it seemed naturally to belong, the keen rivalry of Arctic exploration, France enters the field as a contestant, and organizes an expedition to reach the Polar Sea. The enthusiastic M. LAMBERT may justly be pronounced the first of French Arctic explorers, since the French Expedition sent to find the gallant Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, like the English and American, was a humanitarian, not a scientific enterprise. But M. LAMBERT, a graduate of the Polytechnic school, already an Arctic traveler, and an earnest lover of science, is now bent on going to the North Pole of the earth—or, if he cannot reach that, to add his name to the illustrious catalogue of Baffin, Hudson, Frobisher, Davis, James, Ross, Wrangel, Scoresby, Buchan, Parry, Franklin, Richardson, Back, Kane, Hayes, and their scores of brave associates only less famous. Every cape, bay and island north of the Arctic circle commemorates the daring of some bold adventurer; but until now France has only watched this strange enterprise in frozen seas without emulating it.

The two hundred and fifty years that have elapsed since BAFFIN's day, have added much to our knowledge of polar regions, but have never witnessed the entrance of any navigator into the open sea that is supposed to exist at or about 90° north latitude. The adventurous Sir EDWARD PARRY, after three voyages of Arctic explorations, in a fourth pushed straight for the North Pole. He reached a latitude of something over 82°—the highest ever attained, unless credence be given to the somewhat further range claimed by HUDSON. SCORESBY had already reached 81° 30', and MORTON, of KANE's party, attained nearly as high a point in Kennedy Channel in 1854. HAYES reached 81° 35', as nearly as he could calculate, in 1861.

What, then, are M. LAMBERT's chances of doing better? His first chance is in the route he has selected. When we first called attention to his project months ago we only knew of this as "a route never before tried." This novel path has now been disclosed, and, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Evening Post*, M. LAMBERT proposes "to enter Behring Straits in July, then sail to the west, past Cape Judge and Cape Cook; to cut the way through the floating ice-fields, when necessary, by blasting or sawing; to reach Polynia, the open sea recognized by HEDENSTROM in 1810, and by WRANGEL and ANJOU in 1825; from this point finally to sail straight to the pole."

Now, the originality of this route of course depends on its latter features, Behring's Straits being a familiar gateway for Arctic explorations since Capt. Cook's day. But the arguments used by M. LAMBERT have some weight—and, even if they had less, the old English route through Smith's Strait, along the western shore of Greenland, since prolonged by our American adventurers through Kennedy Channel, has so often been tried in vain, that any other line of operations seems preferable for experiment. We recall also the investigations made during our Russian-American purchase, when it was proved that the temperature along the whole northwestern limb of the continent was much higher than in corresponding latitudes on the eastern coasts.

But a better prestige of success than his route is M. LAMBERT's preparation. If any demonstration had been needed of the fruitlessness of going into the field of Arctic ice-floes, without suitable means and outfit, Dr. HAYES' trip of 1860–1861 would have supplied it. He had only a single four-and-aft schooner, of 133 tons burden, and of his ship's company, but fourteen in all, only two, Mr. SONNTAG and himself, knew anything of Arctic seas. If, instead of one sailing-vessel, he had had two steam vessels, and other things in proportion, better results might have been achieved. The new Russian expedition to the Pole, is, we believe, to be equipped on a very liberal scale, and to be provided with iron steamships. LAMBERT's steam vessels, also, are to be iron-armored, and divided into water-tight compartments, so as to defy anything but icebergs. There is to be proper apparatus for rapidly hewing and sawing a path through the ice-floes; the crew of fifty is to consist of picked men, familiar with Arctic navigation and hardships; the scientific party to be very expert. In a word, the fifty gentlemen who undertook to back M. LAMBERT, as we explained long ago, seem to have fulfilled their promise, and if he fails to reach the Pole, it will not be for want of proper aid and encouragement.

In all these enterprises, it is of course taken for granted, that there *is* an "open Polar Sea." But is that a safe assumption? The idea is an old one. It seems to have been an offshoot or a legacy from a theory of a north-west passage, which formed the dream of the famous seamen, our naval ancestry of two or three centuries ago, and, belike, of their Northman ancestry before them. At all events, the idea preceded the investigation, and nobody ever stumbled upon what looked like an "open sea," without having had his "weather eye" open for it. Forty years ago, however, a reaction of incredulity set in. Capt. PARRY had just come back, in 1827, from a baffled push for the North Pole, having made an excursion of sixty-one days in sledges, after his ship was frozen up, and gone nearer the Pole than any previous explorer. The failure of this gallant attempt was somewhat discouraging. But since that time the belief in an open Polar Sea has grown, both by experience and theory. We all remember the description in Dr. KANE's narrative of MORTON's climbing the cliff and observing a sea, moved by a heavy swell, free of ice, and dashing in surf against a rock-bound shore. Dr. HAYES' observations do not contradict this testimony, though adding nothing important to it. As to the theory of the Polor Sea, the arguments on which it is based have become too familiar to require repetition. M. LAMBERT seems to rest his main hopes on the ice phenomena. He finds that at certain seasons there are no icebergs to be seen in the region of Behring's Straits, but only fields of ice; and, therefore, taking for granted, according to the glacial theory, that the former gathers on the land, and drifts to sea, while the latter is formed on the sea alone, he concludes that at the North Pole there is an open sea, whereas at the South Pole, where icebergs are constant, there is, more probably, only land.

We should suppose that the French expedition will not get off this year, as otherwise it would already have started, in order to reach Behring's Straits early in the season. Meanwhile, we hear nothing more from the Russian expedition, of which high hopes have justly been entertained. This latter is to try the Spitsbergen route, which has hitherto been discouraging by the enormous obstacles met while still a long distance from the pole. England and America, which now rest awhile from their friendly contest in Arctic explorations, will watch with interest France and Russia, the new aspirants for such honors, and wish both good success.

The College of the City of New-York.

Without detracting in the slightest degree from the great value of the physical sciences as a branch of education, we are not yet disposed to urge the passage of the bill which is now before the Legislature providing for incurring a new City debt for the purpose of erecting new and larger buildings for the College of the City of New-York, (the old Free Academy,) where, with other studies considered secondary, chemical and mechanical science and art may be taught and practiced.

We do not object to a reasonable outlay of money for the proposed object, if it be wisely and efficiently expended; but we deem it our duty to scrutinize with care a bill which, at the outset, requires from the public treasury the appropriation of an additional half million of dollars, even though that amount is asked for educational purposes. Our readers who have interested themselves in the proceedings of the Board of Education will remember that, from time to time, motions have been made in that body to abolish the introductory or preparatory department of the College, and to assign its work to the higher classes of our largest public schools. These motions have always been defeated, but by a majority so small that we cannot consider the matter to which they referred, as having been definitively settled. The College registers or annual catalogues show that this lowest class numbers usually as many students as all the other classes together, and sometimes more. Now if this class be taken away and the number of students be thus reduced from seven hundred to three hundred and fifty, the classes remaining may be amply accommodated in the building they now occupy. Lecture rooms that now seem small and inconvenient would then be sufficiently large, and since fewer recitation rooms would be required, interior alterations might be made with slight expense, which would afford better accommodation for a students' laboratory, a museum of geological specimens, and the library.

We strenuously object, therefore, to the erection of costly college buildings before the system upon which the college is to be conducted is fully determined upon. If the lowest class be abolished, and the number of students be reduced by one-half, no new building will be needed for some time to come. But, even if this preparatory class be retained, the construction of the building must depend largely upon the course of study which shall be adopted. The college may, in the course of events, be opened to all young men of the City, from public or private schools—an arrangement so manifestly just, that it is wonderful it has never yet been allowed—and in that case the buildings must be adapted to that purpose. Meanwhile, we repeat, that it should first be determined how many and what students will be received, and next, the studies to be pursued. By that time the City will be better prepared to build. We ought not to create a large debt and a big job before we know what they are for.

The *World*, a day or two since, in advocating the passage of the bill, advanced as one of its reasons that by means of this $500,000 appropriation a fire-proof library building would be secured to the College. This is doubtless, desirable, and yet if the proposed debt be delayed but a single year, in order that the college system may be fully matured, the interest saved—$30,000—would doubtless be sufficient to replace the entire library. This library it has not taken twenty years to collect; and, if we remember the annual reports of the College correctly, it has not cost on an average more than $1,000 a year. Thus the saving of interest for a single twelvemonth on the amount now proposed for the College, would cover the entire cost of the library up to the present time, and leave beside a handsome margin for the difference between peace and war prices. We believe in education, in science, in the present progressive age, and in the great City of New-York; but we doubt the wisdom of saddling another heavy debt upon our tax-payers for problematical and uncertain purposes.

The Late Ex-King of Bavaria.

It seems that the report of the death of the reigning King of Bavaria, telegraphed here a fortnight ago, was without foundation, and probably arose from a not unnatural cause of confusion. It is King LOUIS the First, who abdicated twenty years ago, that is dead, and not his grandson, LOUIS the Second, the youthful *roi faineant*, whose mayor of the palace is the eccentric composer WAGNER. The mistake was a likely one to happen, and the correct version really seems more like the announcement that a strange and well-known character of other days had been momentarily brought to life again than that of the death of one belonging to our own times.

It is twenty years to-day since LOUIS I. abdicated the throne of Bavaria, and a generation has grown up to which the European politics of those days seem like things of the remote past. At the present day, when a Hohenzollern is the wholesale extinguisher of Divine right monarchies, and when a Hapsburg conciliates Hungary, grants constitutional reforms without pressure, and leaves the elected of the French people the sole opponent of Italian unity, the state of Germany in 1848 seems to belong to a past age. In place of the "*apres nous le deluge*" policy of the Metternich school, we find Germany steadily advancing toward national strength and unity under the guidance of the master mind of Count BISMARCK. The feverish revolutionary violence of those days has given way to a steady and irresistible, but peaceful, popular pressure, demanding freedom and urging on national progress. Kingcraft, such as King LOUIS relied on in his reactionary days, is a thing of the past. As a King, he has for many years been as far out of the plane of modern political forces as if death, not abdication, had terminated his reign. Outside artistic and musical circles, he has for years been scarcely remembered except in connexion with the strange career of the woman whose fascinations cost him his crown.

But as that of a man of a curious kind of disturbed genius, great love for the arts, and certain personal characteristics that rendered him, even after a forced abdication, one of the most popular individuals in Bavaria, his life, fully written, would form a strikingly interesting biographical study. Though the taste of the present day may revolt at the unnatural *Renaissance* in which his architectural designs were formed, his thorough knowledge of and good taste in other branches of art were rarely equaled. When Parisian wits mock at WAGNER, and his music of the future, it should be recollected that the precise use of Mæcenas-like patronage in the arts is to encourage genius when in unusual and unpopular guise. VERDI is the most popular composer of the day, but with all his crudities and wild theories WAGNER will probably exercise far greater influence on music than VERDI. The latter, by adapting himself to the popular taste, needed no patron; "Tannhauser" would probably never have been given to the world but for King LOUIS.

There is something very striking, too, in the habits of his private life of late years—walking about Munich, running in and out of artists' studios, praising, criticising or suggesting; drinking beer with his subjects like a true-born Bavarian; stopping to chat with any young girl who still retained the old Bavarian costume he was so fond of. There are passages in his life which have obtained only too much publicity, and of which the less said the better; but if a recent example of Royal frankness should induce his family to make public some authentic record of his long life, and his relations with art, artists and literature, there would be few more interesting biographies than that of LOUIS, sixty-fourth King of Bavaria.

The Story of Margaret Tuckett.

We have already published one or two notes concerning the notice we made of that curious and interesting article published in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, entitled "Sequel of an English State Trial." The leading feature of that article was its account of the career in this country of the lady with whose husband, Capt. HARVEY TUCKETT, the Earl of Cardigan fought the duel for which he was tried by the House of Peers. The author, in a note which we published a few days since, reiterated the statement which he had made in the original article, namely, that the incidents which he narrated were actual occurrences, most of which had fallen under the personal observation of many persons now living.

We publish to-day a letter on the subject which will be read with interest. It does not contest the substantial truth of the story in the *Atlantic*, but shows that the lady who is made the heroine of it was not Mrs. TUCKETT at all; that she never was in India, and that the duel with the Earl of Cardigan had nothing whatever to do with her or with any incident of her history. This view of the case disposes of the romance with which the able writer of the original article has invested the characters who figure in it, though it does not affect the interest of his story in any other respect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Legislative Committee on our ferries has given as little public satisfaction as that on our dirty streets. And yet, as we know that the world moves, something has been done, no doubt. These ferry lessees and street contractors are not such "dull asses" as not to "mend their pace" for the vituperations of the Press. Formerly in Scotland the colleys in the cottages along the roads did good service, they say, in driving the lazy horses of the post-boys from town to town, by barking at their heels. Our contractors and officials must be barked at in a similar manner in order to get them to go ahead effectively. Perhaps they think New-York has time enough before her to perfect everything, and are of the mind of Cardinal ANTONELLI, who, when he was asked why the Pope did not carry on the Roman excavations on a grand scale, said: "My dear Sir, we must leave something for the next century to dig up." No doubt it is the happy "next century" which will see some of those reforms which we are so impatiently asking for in our own day.

Notwithstanding the "official" reports of Naval Boards against the practicability of petroleum as marine steam fuel, the experiments of private parties continue, and with every new trial develop greater confidence in the entire practicability of the thing. Col. FOORT's apparatus, which was for awhile on exhibition here, and with which the successful experiments on the steamer *Palos* were made some time ago, in Boston, has now been tried in a vessel built expressly for the use of liquid fuel, the *Island City*; and, although with the disadvantage of new and unused machinery, demonstrated completely and handsomely the superior cleanliness, effectiveness and economy of the liquid fuel. When the *Island City* comes to New-York, which she will soon do, she will undoubtedly excite much interest among our owners and practical builders of marine enginery.

The new, and thus far the newest, reconstruction bill of Congress, whereby it is provided that a majority of those *voting* shall decide on the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution in the Southern States, naturally leads to an entire change of policy on the part of the Conservatives of those States. Under the old law it was for their interest to keep as many of the registered voters from voting as possible; under the new law they will, of course, strive to get as many as possible to vote no. In Louisiana the canvass opens with a good deal of spirit. The clause of the Constitution which excites most discontent is that which declares that no distinction whatever shall be made on account of race or color, in any conveyance of a public character, or in any "place of business or public resort, for which a license of any kind is required." This is regarded as an attempt to *enforce* a social amalgamation of races, and will be strenuously resisted.

The Spring fashions have been for some time in a state of uncertainty, fearing to "come before the swallow dares and take the winds of March with beauty," in the midst of one more snow-storm. It was thought that for "opening day" and the dress carnival, the *modistes*, milliners, and womankind in general, would be obliged to wait till some day in the month of *Aperyl*, as CHAUCER calls it. But the apparition of a butterfly in Gramercy Park has reassured the better half of the world, and next Wednesday, the 25th of March, will be the day for show-rooms and show-cases. It will be a very appropriate day, seeing that the 25th of March is "Lady Day" in the old calendars of the Churches. We accordingly suggest "Lady Day" as the regular "opening day" in future, for New-York and all her subject cities.

There is one curious thing about what "the people demand." Every once in a while we are assured by some loud-talking demagogue that "the people demand" this, that or the other thing. Sometimes they get it, and sometimes, with an apparent probability of getting it, they are put off, and put off, in one way and another, until, like children, they forget the thing they so lately cried for, and "demand" an

other. It is not very long since the land rang with cries that "the people demand the trial and execution of Jefferson Davis." After a little, the execution part dropped off—they didn't care to hang him, but must have him tried, by way of settling the legal questions involved and "making treason odious." And now with a new sensation craving for instant gratification at Washington, the farce of Jefferson Davis and the third postponement of his trial at Richmond attracts hardly a thought. People don't care much whether he is ever tried or not, now. The country has lived without it, and the chances are that it will continue to do so. The fact is, the people often demand what it is by no means necessary to their well-being to have.

An Indianapolis journal gives a very curious history of Col. George Dougal, a sometime citizen of that place, and for many years a wanderer over the world in search of fortune—like Lafontaine's villager. In 1848 he went to California, made some money and came home in 1850. He subsequently went back to get more; and then, for some reasons, went wandering away into Utah, New-Mexico and other places, and was heard of no more. As Capt. Brown, of the ram *Stonewall*, was going to Japan through the Straits of Magellan some months ago, some Patagonian chiefs came aboard, among which was a hirsute, squalid, weather-tanned and very tattered man; and he was Col. George Dougal. For years he had been journeying through Central America, Peru, Bolivia and Buenos Ayres, and was then prospecting at Sandy Point, a savage and solitary station in the Straits. He went round to Chili with Capt. Brown; but is now back again at the Point—very probably. Let him come North and, with his adventures, he may find a paper *placer* as rich as any gold one.

The Americans are very apt at adopting slang phrases, but not more so than their elder cousins the English, with whom the very term originated—and not in an agreeable way, either. The iron greaves with which convicts' legs were fettered, were obliged to be kept from the ground by a "sling" of small rope; the fetters thus became "slangs," and the vulgar but pithy phrases used by the slang-wearers was naturally called "slang-talk." So that youths ambitious to talk slang may know that they aspire to the language of felons. The last importation in England seems to be fresh from Abyssinia, the term "Waagshum," meaning "a hoax." It has already started in the rounds of the press, which in its critical moments deprecates slang, and in time of need or aptness does not hesitate to make use of its clever suggestions.

About Paper Collars.

The availability of well-sized and calendered (*i. e.*, starched and ironed) white paper as a substitute for small linen, undoubtedly commended itself to the nascent dandyism of the earliest (rising) generations to whom white paper was known. Its excellent fitness for stage costume was certainly not hid to the multitudes who fretted their brief hour, before Ethiopian minstrelsy developed the paper shirt-collar up to the proper effect of the blinds on a horse-bridle. It needed not the veracious author of "Ten Thousand a Year" to assure us of the assiduity with which Tittlebat Titmouse, the starveling shopmen, fitted himself with felted linen, or of the rapture with which he would have beheld the vision of a modern paper collar and cuff, stitched, corded and thread-stamped to the perfect similitude of the finest linen work—excepting only the characteristic imperfections by which, like the real hand-made lace, the genuine is raised above reach of the imitation—all for half the price his laundress charged for each several "doing up" of a similar article. Ages of Titmice scissored and pinned and passed away, before the Yankee arose who was destined to erect their furtive, crude expedients into one of the useful arts, perfected by machinery and capital, and established in an unblushing if not a proud position in society. We must perforce acknowledge, however, the innocent unconsciousness of such vulgar expedients which enabled the first inventor of paper collars as an article of manufacture, and likewise the Commissioner of Patents then being, to imagine that the idea was novel and patentable. It is a fact, as we are informed, that an old patent is on record granted for this invention—not quite as old as the invention of fig leaves, yet equally profound and original in character.

The regular manufacture of these goods was established about fourteen or fifteen years ago, and immediately sprang into importance. It was one of those enterprises that met a pre-existing and widely-felt, though but secretly-acknowledged, demand. The first product was rather plain, with a small bead for the stitching, and poor stock, in which the great difficulty of the manufacture at all times, the tearing of the button-holes, was a leading quality. Afterward, the manufacturers tried the plan of pasting a small patch of linen under the place of the button-hole, which did not better the matter very much. Bursting button-holes continued to vex the souls of hastily-dressing "gents" from day to day, and pincushions were as necessary to them as to ladies. One manufacturer started a really substantial article, combining two thicknesses of paper with an intermediate layer of coarse linen. But this comparatively expensive fabric is mostly crowded out of market by the improved and really very beautiful goods manufactured of thick white paper or cardboard, and punched without strengthening at the button-holes. The latter serious defect, therefore, held its own from the very first to the introduction of Mr. B. M. Smith's metal-edged button-hole, which seems to have furnished the perfecting of the paper collar. The metallic edging is extremely tenuous, and does not extend beyond the eye of the button-hole, where it receives the real strain, and so does not interfere with the necessary flexibility. It seems as if the same style of button-hole protector might be economically applied to many other parts of clothing, as its cost is only nominal, being fixed with a single stroke of a die.

The present extent of this curious branch of trade and manufacture is only more surprising than the beauty and variety of its products. In addition to gentlemen's collars and cuffs, those for ladies are cut with dies in the most elaborate lace patterns with an exactitude of neatness which textile products can never rival, and at a cost quite trivial. It is said that several hundred manufactories, at least $50,000,000 of capital, and thirty or forty paper mills find employment in the United States on paper collars and cuffs. The annual consumption of these articles is not estimated lower than four or five hundred millions by those acquainted with the trade, and the sum expended for them annually must therefore amount to $15,000,000. All are, of course, thrown away as soon as soiled, and probably few are collected and returned to the mills, so that this vast amount, say ten million pounds a year of fine paper stock, goes where "all the pins go," and proves a dead loss, to be added to the cost of publishing books and newspapers.

Farm Laborers in Demand.

The opening of the Spring has given a strong impetus to the labor market, and applications are pouring in from all quarters at the Castle Garden Labor Exchange for farm help of both sexes. This is an especially gratifying fact to the Commissioners of Emigration, as they are now in a fair way of being relieved of the onerous burden they have borne during the Winter, in supporting about two thousand indigent emigrants of the class that a week or two since requited their kindness by engaging in a free fight at Ward's Island.

We are glad to learn that this Castle Garden Labor Exchange is becoming known throughout the country, and that its operations have been so far successful to the extent of giving employment to sixty-eight per cent. of the persons who have sought occupation through its agency. With this encouraging experience of what was undertaken as an experiment, it is probably the intention of the Commissioners of Emigration soon to procure a more suitable building for the Exchange,—ample in size for prospective uses and the accommodation of every department of labor. Connected with the present establishment there is one abuse which might perhaps be corrected by the employment of a wide-awake detective policeman.

The "exchange" is now haunted by a class of villains and their female allies, who inveigle the applicants for work away under specious pretexts to suit their own base purposes. As a case in point, we know of a farmer who went among the laborers a day or two since, and engaged fifteen hands to accompany him to his farm in the northern part of this State. Leaving them for a while to engage in conversation with the Superintendent, to whom he handed his list, it was found on calling the names that every one of the selected men had in the brief interval been spirited away by one of the West-street harpies who had followed in his track. The farmer had to leave the place without his help, ultimately finding them, however, in the hands of this decoy, upon whom he was compelled to bestow a liberal commission before he could get the men on the railroad cars.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatricals.

IN THE CITY.

Miss Lotta's brief engagement at Pike's Opera House ended last evening. This restless young actress played *Nan* and *Paul*. The "Pet of the Petticoats" and "The Good for Notning" are not new pieces, nor does Lotta invest them with much new interest, although she has acted them before very large audiences. Nevertheless, Miss Lotta has many claims to polite attention. She works very hard to deserve it, and she looks very lovely. "Where did beauty ever," &c. Every night she dances a breakdown and plays upon the banjo, and sings comic songs. All these require hard work, and these are the prime features in her performances. They are not novel things to do, to be sure, nor does Miss Lotta do them better than other young ladies who have taken lessons for her style of performances from masters of the negro business, but then they were unusual performances for a first-class theatre. All Miss Lotta's critics agree that she is "very pretty" and "very sprightly," and the actress, we fear, takes these praises to heart as the highest compliments attainable in her art. The truth is that such qualities are never anything but the ornaments of sterling worth, and are by no means worth itself. There is such a thing as satiety of sweets, and there may be a monotony of beauty and sprightliness, unless the expressions of both are varied through the instincts of art. It is to be confessed against Miss Lotta that there is a deal of sameness in all her performances, and a word of warning may not be lost upon her. If she be careful and painstaking, her beauty and sprightliness will set off her better qualities; but if she relies on them to get into the temple of fame as an actress, the doorkeepers of that temple will refuse her admission. She goes there with the envelope without the ticket it should enclose. And those stern doorkeepers have no free list. Present impressions are that Lotta has talent, but that she does not imagine its cultivation necessary to success in the profession of actress. Neither do her admirers, if one may judge from their unstinted praise. But we would hint that the matter is debatable at least, and would repay examination.

The New-York Theatre is to be closed after next Saturday night, for one week. It will be renovated, and the proscenium will be reconstructed in this *interim*. Greater width is to be given to the stage. The reopening will take place on April 6 or 13, with the English versions of Offenbach's "La Belle Helene;" Miss Sophie Worrell to be *Helen*, Miss Irene *Paris*, and Miss Jennie *Orestes*.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams begin their annual engagement in New-York on the 13th of April, at the Broadway Theatre, in "The Fairy Circle." The regular season at this theatre closes on the 8th of June, with this engagement.

It is said that Mr. Wheatley contemplates following the "White Fawn," when that delectable spectacle ceases to be attractive, with a Shakespearean revival, to include a ballet, of course.

The Richings Opera Troupe will shortly appear at the French Theatre.

Mr. Forrest, according to the Boston *Herald*, is preparing four lectures for the next Winter season. They have for subjects, "Hamlet," "Lear," "Othello" and "Macbeth." They will be delivered on alternate nights, and on the subsequent evenings the plays thus lectured on will be performed.

Miss Lacoste, the accomplished reader, is to give a dramatic recital of "Julius Cæsar" at De Garmo's Hall, March 30.

VARIOUS NOTES OF COUNTRY THEATRICALS.

The dramatic season at the Mobile Theatre is suspended, and "Admiral" Semmes occupied that temple with lectures on "The Cruises of the *Alabama*."

Mr. John E. Owens closed an engagement at the Washington Theatre last evening. He opens at the Holiday-street, in Baltimore, on Monday, as *Farmer Allen*, in Reade's play of "Dora."

It is said that Ole Bull has a diamond at each end of the bow of his violin.

Mrs. Emma Waller commences an engagement at the Indianapolis Theatre on the 23d, as *Elizabeth, Queen of England*.

In Milwaukee, St. Pauls, and most of those far Western places, the drama is having a rest, and the only entertainments advertised are "Variety" shows and "Saloon" concerts.

A new comedy, by Arthur Sketchley, entitled "How Will They Get Out of It?" was produced in Philadelphia, at the Arch-street Theater, on the 20th.

Home-made histrionics reign in Texas. In Austin and Galveston local dramatic associations furnish the liveliest amusements. "The Maniac Lover" and "A Regular Fix" were the latest pieces offered in Austin. The Galvestonians were preparing to be jubilant over the arrival of a regular dramatic troupe from New-Orleans.

Mr. Wm. Petrie, an actor who was formerly engaged at the Bowery Theater in this City, died in Mobile recently, from congestion of the brain.

The Florences were playing in St. Louis until last evening. Their next engagement will be in Washington.

Humphrey Bland, the actor, was reported seriously ill in Washington last week.

Mr. Edwin Adams had a benefit in New-Orleans recently, and produced "The Colleen Bawn," with Dan Bryant as *Myles*, Mr Adams as *Kyrle Daly*, Mr. Floyd as *Danny Mann*, John Dyott as *Father Tom*, Mrs. Gomersal as *Eily O'Connor*, and Rose Wood as *Anna Chute*.

Joseph Jefferson will be at the Louisville Theatre next week.

FOREIGN THEATRICAL NEWS.

The London *Herald* says that "Herr Karl Formes began his new career *as an actor* the other day at Würtumburg."

The Prince of Wales has "complimented" Mr. Bandman for his acting as *Narcisse*, and the tragedian feels tickled half to death.

A new version of "Martin Chuzzlewit (omitting the American characters) has been produced at the London Olympic. The local critics object to *Bailey* (Miss Farren) dancing a modern break-down.

The Rome correspondent of the *Pall-Mall Gazette* tells us that the opera of the "Grand Duchess de Gerolstein" has taken the Roman world by storm, and that the other day the Pope remarked: "What a pity that I am the only Sovereign in Europe who can't go and see this 'Grand Duchess!'"

An original English drama called the "Prisoner of Toulon" has been produced at the Drury-lane Theatre. It is by Mr. Alfred B. Richards. It is founded on a ballad written by Mr. Richards. The prisoner of Toulon is a young soldier who wounds his superior officer in revenge for the seduction of his sister, who is condemned to the galleys, who escapes to find the family of his betrothed on the brink of starvation, and who gives himself up to justice, that this family may receive the reward offered for his recapture, and be saved from death. The drama is said to be weak and inoffensive.

The follies of the trapeze are still accompanied by disaster, and "Another trapeze accident" is again the topic of horrified correspondents in the English papers. One of the "Baleena Brothers," while performing on a trapeze at the Dundee Theatre, fell a distance of twenty-five feet, head foremost, into the orchestra. The unfortunate man, when picked up from among the feet of the band, lay in the arms of his supporters in a state of unconsciousness, with the blood flowing from a wound in the skull. He alighted with his head on the sharp edge of the foot-stool used by Mr. Butler, the leader of the orchestra, with such force that he broke it, after having struck in his descent the neck of that gentleman's violin. Falling such a distance, and alighting on the crown of his head, it was a wonder he was not killed on the spot. It is supposed that he must have saved himself by his hands from receiving the full force of the fall. He was still living at last accounts.

The Edinburg *Courant* gives the following account of a disturbance that recently occurred in the Dunfermline theatre:

"'Othello' was advertised to be performed—Miss Goddard to take the part of *Othello*, and Miss Clara Nash of *Desdemona*. At 7 o'clock, when the performance should have commenced, the manager appeared on the stage in an excited state, and declared that he had lost £70, that he did not care for the audience, and that Miss Goddard would not play to such an audience. He went on making these statements for half an hour, and rating the audience in the gallery, who were very noisy, and they being impatient and displeased, he was loudly hooted and hissed at. After some time one of the actors appeared, and stated that Miss Goddard was ill, and not able to perform; but, with the permission of the audience, the company would go on with 'The Dead Shot,' in which Miss Clara Nash took the principal part. This part of the entertainment went off pretty quietly. The next performance was 'Dick Turpin,' in which a horse and donkey appeared on the stage; but not being trained, they did not give much satisfaction to the audience, who appeared determined to have 'Othello' performed, and for a considerable time wolud not allow the performance to proceed. In consequence, it was gone through amid great uproar and confusion. The manager was sadly abused, and not one of the performers could for more than an occasional interval obtain a hearing. Several pieces of stick were thrown on the stage, and there were repeated cries for the manager. While one of the actors was playing his part, he was struck on the head with a marble, and, naturally enough, perhaps losing his temper at this insult and injury, he exclaimed: 'You are —— contemptible hounds.' One of the actresses urged him not to mind, but he continued: 'What, not mind? I would not do so for the best man in the house; but if I could get hold of those who are throwing these marbles, I would bring this whip over their backs.' This incident was the signal for the outbreak of another uproar. Another actor then appeared and stated that Miss Goddard was dangerously ill, and that two doctors were attending her. These intimations were received with hissing, yelling, hooting, throwing of missiles of all description, and other marks of disapprobation. Near the conclusion, the manager appeared and made some remarks, in the course of which he said 'he did not care a rap for the audience, and that they were a most unenlightened public.' The proprietor of the theatre having been sent for, appeared and ordered the manger to proceed, but it was some time before he left off expostulating and remonstrating with the audience. Ultimately, he was compelled to leave the stage, and the play went on."

It is said that Auber is so delighted with the success of his last work, *Premier jour de Bonheur*, that he has set to work upon a new opera, in three acts, of which the first part will be ready in a few days. Not bad this, for a man in his 84th year.

The correspondent of the London *Herald* tells that some time ago a composer, with disheveled hair, and as thin as a skeleton, called upon Rossini and obtained permission to play a piece of his own composing. He sat himself down to the piano, banged, ran up and down, bent himself double, threw his nose into the air, and at last stopped, exhausted. "What do you call that?" said Rossini. "It is a funeral march which I composed on the death of Meyerbeer. What do you think of it, divine *maestro?*" "It is not so bad; only it would have been better if you had been dead and Meyerbeer had written the march."

Edmund Kean, it is said by an octogenariam in the *Racing Times*, to have originated those fiery melodramatic combats which have so often been imitated by our friends at the Bowery. Kean, says the writer—an enthusiast in his profession, emulative, active and untiring, a thorough master of his sword, both in stage play and in earnest—could and did arrange such combats as were never before or since seen on the boards. They might in truth be called terrific. Who does not remember the fights in "Tekeli," "Richard III.," and "Macbeth," all diametrically different and characteristic of their epochs, but all equally great, and apparently savagely real—his attitudes, every one in the succession of lightning, being a study—his deaths, each a picture. We need only instance *Richard* striking, and almost biting, at *Richmond* to the last gasp, the serpent-like crawl of *Macbeth* toward *Macduff*, to remind those who have seen, and raise the envy of those who have not seen, these startling displays.

Kate Bateman has made a very successful *debu* in Edinburgh, Scotland. It is an *exigeante* city, and praise is not usually poured out there by the pailfull. The papers nevertheless overflow with encomiums. "Leah" was the play represented, and there, as here, the piece *per se* seems to have divided public opinion. Some like it, and some do not. But every one concedes that it has powerful scenes and situations—which is about all that was ever claimed for it on this side of the Atlantic. Miss Bateman's representation of the heroine has set the Press a flowing. The Athens of Scotland boasts many good papers. The critics are stern, but copious, and on this occasion they have fairly gushed. We are glad of it. We have sent many singers of the first class to Europe, but only one tragic actress—Miss Cushman. We are pleased to think that the duty of supporting another branch of art falls on such fair shoulders as those of Kate Bateman, and doubly pleased to know that her merits are adequately recognized and recorded. The *Daily Review* says: "A great actress in every sense she undoubtedly is. For intelligent conception, refined sensibility, and every faculty requisite for clear and effective exposition, we esteem her not capable of being surpassed." The *Courant*, in a more diffusive article, says, after criticising the various scenes: "To her natural adaptability for the personation has been added all that close and careful study and refined histrionic capacity could give. Nature and art have united, as it were, to fit her for the part, and because her acting is in the highest sense of the word artistic, it is in the truest sense natural, and, therefore, she succeeds in reproducing what we may almost call a perfect dramatic portrait." This is high praise, indeed.

Mario has renewed his youthful successes at St. Petersburg. On the occasion of his benefit the opera was "Les Huguenots," and the renowned singer received a perfect ovation. A crown of massive gold was presented to him, as well as a profusion of rings and diamonds.

Carlotta Patti has suspended her concerts at Marseilles on account of her husband's distemper. It appears that the father of M. Scola died in a lunatic asylum at Milan; the son had formerly been a tenor, and was a widower when he married Mlle. Carlotta Patti.

The daughter of Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. George Combe, died at Nice on the 19th ult. She was the last survivor of her family, and was the wife, or rather the widow of Mr. Combe, author of *The Constitution of Man.*

Grisi was singing "Norma" in a *salon* at Florence recently, and the report sent here is that she sang as she was wont to do twenty years ago. Her daughters, too, sang a trio, "Salve Italia," by Pinsuti.

An old actor named James Lee, born in 1798, who made his last appearance at Agricultural Hall, as "Pius IX.," in a tableau, "The Congress of Monarchs,' was recently arrested for begging in the London streets. He was discharged, after promising "not to do so again."

The recent marriage of the Archduke Henry of Austria with Mlle. Hoffman, the actress, suggests the following reflections to the *Augsburg Gazette:*

"Before his marriage the Archduke had asked to be relieved of his command as General of Division at Brunn. Now that he is married he has been deprived, first of his Colonelcy of the Sixty-third Infantry, which has been given to Prince Louis of Bavaria, husband of the Archduchess Maria Theresa; finally, his resignation as Lieutenant-General has been acceptee, and he has now no military position whatever. When, formerly, the Archduke Stephen fell into disgrace he retained his military rank and his regiment. Possibly this affair may give rise to a series of interesting questions. For instance, the marriage contracted by the Archduke Henry is null according to the domestic law of the Imperial family, because it has been entered into without the assent of the Emperor; and yet it is valid in the eyes of the Church. The question, too, may be asked, in what form shall the wife of the Archduke be addressed, since, evidently, she has not become Archduchess, and cannot bear the name of her husband; and, on the other hand, neither special appellation nor titles have been bestowed upon her."

A theatrical correspondent of the London *Court Journal* writes that "Miss Bateman, or Mrs. Crow is, on her recovery from what is usually called an interesting event, in the Autumn, to come to the Haymarket, and will reappear in *Leah*, after her long absence from the metropolitan boards.

It is stated that Mario has $1,000 a night for singing at St. Petersburg.

The death of Mme. Schrœder, a celebrated German tragic actress, at the age of 87, is announced. She made her first appearance in 1793.

The censorship of theatrical pieces in Rome is intrusted to a canon of the See of Rome and a functionary of the Police. They each use their scissors—the first in the name of morality, and the second in that of political expediency. They are assisted by a literary hack, whose duty it is to join together dissevered parts.

The other evening, just as the Duke of Brunswick entered a box at the theatre of the Bouffes-Parisiens, the flooring gave way under his weight, and he fell through. Fortunately, he escaped without injury, and no person happened to be at the time in the *baignoire* underneath. What does the Duke weigh? or rather what is the flooring of the Bouffes made of?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Relief for the Cretan Wounded.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among all those who suffer for the sake of freedom in the struggle now going forward between the Cretans and their Turkish oppressors, none are in such sore need of help as the wounded patriots of Crete. Left too often upon the battle-field, exposed to the burning rays of the sun, and to danger of mutilation by a barbarous foe, or carried painfully to some mountain village, where they linger in agony, without medical aid, the wounded patriots may well claim our charitable assistance. They fall in defence of their homes and their altars, striving to break the chains of a foreign despot, and the civilized world heaves a useless sigh over their fate.

Something should be done to relieve the Cretan wounded. Will not Christian America, knowing as she knows by bitter experience what it is to have sons and brothers lying helpless on the battle-field, give her aid in this good work? A small proportion of help from so great a country would enable sufficient medical stores to be sent to Crete, and would, moreover, supply the means of removing the wounded Cretans to the mountain strongholds without unnecessary pain. It is intended that an ambulance mule train shall be formed with proper saddles and litters, and that before many weeks have passed, an effective system of relief shall be in operation. The undersigned, who has been in Crete during the war, and has seen how sorely ambulance help is needed, purposes to return to Greece in May next, and to do his best for the patriots wounded in the Cretan struggle, whatever phase, military or political, that struggle may have then assumed. When it is remembered that a few hundred dollars would provide and equip half a dozen mules at the scene of action, and that every half dozen of such ambulance mules would relieve the agony of many brave men, there is something practical and definite in this appeal for aid.

Subscriptions to the fund for ambulance relief in Crete, or any communications relating to this charity, may be addressed to J. E. H. Skinner, care of S. G. Ward, Esq., No. 56 Wall-street, New-York City.

Several noted philanthropists of America, Hon. Gerrit Smith, Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, Dr. S. G. Howe and William Cullen Bryant, have expressed their good wishes for the success of this effort to relieve the Cretan wounded. But the undersigned takes upon himself the whole responsibility of the effort.

(Signed) J. E. H. SKINNER,
No. 3 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, London, St. James Hotel, New-York.

Mr. Skinner has made himself thoroughly familiar with the condition and wants of the Cretans, and his statements on the subject are entirely reliable.—Ed. Times.

Gen. Carl Schurz in Europe.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Monday, Feb. 17, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A report has appeared in the New-York papers, and which originally appeared in the *Tribune*, to the effect that Gen. Carl Schurz was in Europe on a special mission from President Johnson. There is not a word of truth in the report. Gen. Schurz came out to Germany to visit his aged mother, whom he had not seen for over eighteen years, and several other relatives. He is staying with his family at Wiesbaden, an hour from Frankfort. He scouts the idea of taking any office from Mr. Johnson. Gen. Schurz is a strong Grant man, and is to return home in the course of a week or two to take the field for Gen. Grant.

On the 13th inst., a committee of Americans consisting of the United States Consul-General, Hermann Marcuse, James Wentworth, Henry Seligmann and W. C. Watson, gave a public dinner to Gen. Schurz at the Hôtel d'Angleterre in Frankfort. Several of the Senators and prominent editors were among the invited guests. Speeches were made by several of the gentlemen present, some of which were in German and some in English. Gen. Schurz made a very excellent one on German politics, which was listened to with merited attention.

A public dinner was also given, a few days previous, at Weimar, to Gen. Schurz, by the Councilors of the Court of that Duchy.

Yours truly, W. C. W.

Extension of Church-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is proposed by some members of the Common Council that the Legislature shall be asked to nullify all the proceedings for opening Church-street. The Legislature has not the power to do this, and the Common Council would only make themselves ridiculous by asking it. On the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners of Assessment, the land taken for the street became absolutely vested in the City by the very words of the statute, and the parties whose property was taken for the street acquired a right to the amounts awarded to them, of which the Legislature has not the power to divest them. Every school boy (much less an Alderman) should know that the Legislature cannot take away vested rights; cannot even weaken your claim to the money which the Commissioners have awarded to you. It is your money.

What then will result from an application to the Legislature? Nothing but certain defeat, and the setting a very bad precedent. You, City Fathers constantly complain that the Legislature, by creating commissions and other acts of legislation, is constantly robbing you of your legitimate powers. Here you propose to appeal from the doings of the City Government to that very Legislature, which you say has already stolen so much from you. A beautiful precedent, indeed, one, that will be apt to recoil on your own heads.

Nothing remains but to order the street to be opened at some future early day. The City will soon become liable for interest, and the tenants who occupied stores taken for the street, have generally hired elsewhere. Meny, if not most of these stores will be empty after the first of May next; whe nthey will be pointed at as monuments of the mischievous inaction of the Common Council. V.

The Disfranchisement of Public Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The adoption by the Virginia Convention of Mr. Hines' proposition to disfranchise all State and municipal officials—that is, to prohibit them from voting at elections, is a step in the right direction. It strikes a blow at the root of the monster evil in all parts of this country—official corruption. Such a law has been in force in England for over a quarter of a century; I believe ever since the passage of the great Reform bill of 1832, and it is admitted by all parties now that its effect has been very greatly to improve the public administration and lessen the evils resulting from corrupt practices. On the union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada the principle was recognized in that Province, where I have had many years' experience and observation of its efficacy in keeping subordinate officials, whose duty it should be to administer the laws impartially, out of the political vortex.

The measure adopted in Virginia, it may be, is more sweeping than is necessary; that is, as it appears in the report of your Richmond correspondent this morning. By this report it does not appear whether the clause adopted is a total disfranchisement of the classes named, or only a prohibition to vote for candidates for the classes to which incumbents respectively belong. There may be no good reason why a municipal official should not vote on a State ticket, or a State official for candidates for United States officers. But assuming it to be as broad as it is stated, the principle is a good one; and to make it the more effective a system of competitive examinations, for all candidates for State offices at least, should be added by Mr. Hines, who has taken the lead in this eminently wise policy.

I endeavored to induce some of the members of our State Convention to propose such a clause in our Constitution, but am not aware that any attempt was made. One of the gentlemen to whom I spoke on the subject said that such a proposal would be certain to arouse all the corrupt elements of the State against the adoption of their Constitution. These elements, he said, were now in the preponderance, and in fact formed the foundations on which the superstructure of the great political parties had been reared. His opinion was, that things would have to grow worse before the people would be educated up to the standard necessary to take so important a step.

It is certainly evident enough that so long as party considerations outweigh patriotism, there can be no great step taken in advance.

Mr. Hines and his friends should, at all events, be encouraged in their efforts to place Virginia in the van in inaugurating a system that must sooner or later command the approval of the great mass of the people in all the States. W.

The Alabama Claims and the Confederate Cotton Loan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No. 32 Nicholas-lane, London, Friday, Feb. 28, 1868.

I take the liberty of addressing you this letter with the request that you will give it publicity in your columns, because I think the time has arrived for Great Britain and America to cease to abuse each other and to come to a business-like settlement of the disputes—both political and financial—arising from the late war.

I have no doubt this is the opinion of the sensible portion of both nations—and therefore I appeal to you to give publicity to this letter because I know that if the *Alabama* claims constitute, to use the words of Rev. Newman Hall, "a root of bitterness" on the part of those who believe they have claims against the British Government, so does the conduct of the United States Government create a "root of bitterness" for having *intervened and by force compelled* the Southern States to repudiate a loan made to those States when a *de facto* Government, by British subjects on the hypothecation of cotton, which they were to have the privilege of purchasing at 6d. per pound, six months after the termination of the war, and this was the inducement and no other which caused the advance to be made.

It is the violent act of intervention on the part of the United States between the Southern States and their creditors of which we complain, and you will pardon me for observing if there has been so great a difference in opinion in America as to the precise relations that the various States of North and South bore to the Union, we may be excused in England if we considered that it was a war between the Northern States and the Southern States, and that it was no breach of international law to lend as we did to both.

Let me put the cause thus: Suppose the Southern States had conquered the Northern? What would have been the feeling throughout the world if the Southern States had insisted that the Northern should repudiate any debt they had contracted in Europe during the war? Would there not have been a howl of execration at such injustice throughout the civilized world? There would, and justly so.

Permit me to add that it is not because the debt contracted by the Southern States on the hypothecation of cotton is small—that its repudiation can take place without injury to the credit both of the North and South. Were these *Alabama* claims and the Cotton Loan settled, the British public would invest much more freely in the public funds of America, and a rise would take place in their value which would far outweigh any sacrifice made by paying them. Why, one per cent. rise in the United States debt would more than pay the whole of the loan advanced on cotton.

I look at the matter as a man of business, and I wish to see peace and with it increased monetary and business transactions take place between the United States and England; they are now restricted because of these miserable claims on one side and the other. You want equity; so do we; that is all we ask. Let the Southern States recognize and pay this Cotton Loan, for which we advanced 90 per cent. because we considered it a Cotton Loan, and we should not have advanced on any other security.

The credit of the Southern States is utterly annihilated by this act of forced repudiation, and they will not be able to borrow a shilling in Europe until allowed to recognize and pay this paltry debt. You may think to punish the bondholders, but it is a penny wise and pound foolish act so far as the interests of both North and South are concerned.

In the hope that this communication may be favorably received by the American public, and that it will lead to a frank and friendly settlement of all pecuniary disputes between the United States and England, is the sincere wish of those I represent.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,
WM. MORGAN,
On behalf of the Committee of Cotton Bondholders.

P. S.—I beg to inclose the memorial we presented to Lord Stanley, which I trust you will think fairly and temperately drawn up; and it is well to observe that the *Alabama* escaped ten months before the Cotton Loan was made.

Foundling Hospitals.

New-York, Tuesday, March 10, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have noticed of late several articles in your paper bearing upon the subject of foundling hospitals, and now take the liberty of inclosing a copy of the charter, &c., of the "New-York Infant Asylum," to which the Grand Jury have made reference. You cannot fail to notice that the provisions of it are ample. The Grand Jury, in their report, say:

"We believe that the provisions of this law have never been carried into operation by the eminent citizens whose names appear as incorporators."

In regard to this we would remark, that about three years ago premises were secured at Bloomingdale, where, for a long time, we had under our care some eighty or more infants of very tender age. The mortality among them was very great, arising in a great degree from diseases which they had unfortunately inherited from their parents. At last we were obliged to remove those who survived to other quarters, where we found it impossible to accommodate new applicants, and therefore made arrangements for their care with the Commissioners of the Almshouse. The Board of Managers have ever felt the importance of carrying out the provisions of the charter, which they still retain, and are ready to do so as soon as the community are prepared for such an institution, and the benevolently-disposed are willing to contribute of their means to this object; or they would willingly resign the trust to those who might possibly execute it better than they. Their only desire is to have the work done, and that at a very early day. ONE OF THE TRUSTEES.

Extensive Fire in Broadway.—A fire was discovered at 10:30 o'clock last night on the second floor of No. 421 Broadway, occupied by Malloy & Howitt, dealers in mantillas and ladies' cloaks. The flames spread with such rapidity that this firm sustained a loss of $10,000, by fire and water, on stock, covered by insurance. The first floor was occupied by J. T. Thompson, jeweler, whose stock and fixtures were damaged to the extent of $500, insured. Chas. Kraemer, occupying the first floor of No. 421½ as a cigar-store, lost $400, also insured. Thos. Loton, proprietor of the fruit and sample-store, No. 297 Canal-street, sustained a loss of $300 by fire and water, insured for $8,000. The building, owner at present unknown, was damaged to the extent of $500, insured. The origin of the fire is unknown. The occupant of the third floor was made quite apprehensive regarding his extensive stock of straw goods, as he had neglected to insure it, owing to the storm.

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Henry H. Leeds & Miner respectfully announce that on TUESDAY MORNING next will commence the exhibition of Mr. Beaumont's superb collection of modern pictures, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, preparatory to the sale on the 2d and 3d of April. Admission free. Catalogues at our store, No. 93 Liberty-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

At Lowest Manufacturers' Prices.—POLLAK & SON'S warranted Meerchaum Pipes and Cigar-holders, at their stores, 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., and 37 John-st., near Nassau. Repairing done; boiling, $1.

It is acknowledged by all that Terry has the only NEW STYLE of Gents' Dress Hat introduced this season. No. 19 Union-square and 409 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Spring Overcoats and Glengaries,
READY-MADE, EQUAL TO CUSTOM,
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Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway.

DIED.

Carhart.—On Friday, March 20, Louise Eugenie, only daughter of Thomas F. and Marie Louise Carhart, in the 8th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 20 West 10th-st.

Cocks.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, March 20, John Cocks, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 8th-st., between Grand and South 1st sts., on Sunday, March 22, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Betts.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 21, after a short illness, Catharine, wife of Dewitt C. Betts, and daughter of the late Robert Johnston, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 375 Dean-st., near Flatbush-av.

Blashfield.—The funeral of the child of William Henry and Eliza Blashfield, No. 14 2d-place, Brooklyn, is postponed to Monday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Durell.—At West Morrisania, on Saturday, March 21, Jane Kipt, wife of Henry Durell, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral services at West Morrisania on Monday, March 23, at 3 o'clock. Trains leave Harlem Depot (26th-st. and 4th-av.) at 2:30 P. M. for Melrose Station.

Haggerty.—On Saturday, March 21, John A. Haggerty, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 26 Bond-st., on Monday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Jones.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 21, Warren Jones, aged 70 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 147 East 52d-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Reid.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, March 21, Hannah E., wife of John H. Reid, late of New-York City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Runk.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 20, George Seymour, son of William and Ann Rebecca Runk, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family, also of his grandfather, William N. Seymour, are invited to attend his funeral at No. 249 Carleton-av., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Salmon.—On Saturday, March 21, May Harvey, wife of Edward J. Salmon, and youngest daughter of Peter McFadden.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Smith.—On Friday, March 20, George Hatfield, son of Alexander M. C. and Annie U. Smith, aged 1 year, 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 470 West 23d-st., on Monday, at 12 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAKING MEDICINE TO CURE DISEASES occasioned by a deficiency of iron in the blood, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) supplies this deficiency and builds up an iron Constitution.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE PROFESSIONALLY at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 24, from 9 A. M., till 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. All advice free of charge, but for a thorough examination of the Lungs with his Respirometer, his price is $5. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

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FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
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A splendid assortment of new and elegant designs. Also, plain furniture in great variety, at
POPULAR PRICES!
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 25th, THURSDAY, 26th, and SATURDAY, 28th inst., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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AMERICAN CHROMOS.
WE HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
The first of our long-announced series of
FRUIT AND FLOWER PIECES,
which, when finished, will constitute the most complete, artistic and beautiful set of
DINING-ROOM CHROMOS
ever issued in the world.
OUR INITIAL PIECE IS ENTITLED
CHERRIES AND BASKET.

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We have submitted specimen copies of this exquisite CHROMO to several of the most eminent ladies of our country.

MARION HARLAND, author of "Alone," "The Hidden Path," &c., writes;

"Your exquisite Chromo of Miss Granberry's Cherries hangs in my dining-room, and is greatly admired by all who see it. I regard it as the finest specimen of this new and wonderful art I have yet seen from an American house. It compares most favorably with several celebrated foreign Chromo-lithographs in my possession. The lovers of fine art in this country should regard you as public benefactors. Please accept my congratulations upon your distinguished success."

MISS MARY L. BOOTH, editor of *Harper's Bazar*, and the eminent translator, writes:

"Thanks for the beautiful copy of 'Miss Granberry's Cherries,' which you have been kind enough to send me, and which is the best fruit Chromo that I have seen. I am glad to perceive that your Chromos are constantly growing choicer and finer. All true lovers of art must rejoice to see these beautiful pictures taking the place of the rude prints and coarse daubs with which the masses have been fain to satisfy their craving for form and color. Chromo-lithography is destined to be a great educator of the people in art; and its disciples have in their power to beautify and refine the homes of the land by filling them with true and noble creations. I am gratified to see it in the hands of conscientious men like yourself, who wish to multiply works which deserve the honor, and to further the true interests of American Art. Accept my congratulations on your increasing success."

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON writes:

"The Basket of Cherries, like all your recent Chromos, I consider a decided success—bright, life-like, and admirable in its execution."

MISS CRANE, the author of "Emily Chester" and "Opportunity," writes:

"Perhaps the best criticism I could give it, would be to repeat a remark of a little child who, on seeing the cherries, asked me why I did not eat them? The Chromo may receive more elaborate criticism, but it will scarcely win more sincere praise than this infantile question. I shall hang the picture in my dining-room, where it will afford me the gratification of mentally enjoying cherries for dessert all the year round."

LUCY LARCOM writes:

"It is very beautiful. The fruit is so deliciously real; it brings back the sunshine and breezes of early June, and one almost looks to see a robin's head bobbing suddenly in at the corner of the picture to peck at the 'black hearts.'"

CAROLINE CHESEBRO writes:

"Whenever we look on these cherries, we must be satisfied that their 'ideal is attained.' * * * Some of the ox-hearts, English and other, had evidently fallen out by the way; but no damage was done—they were, indeed, all as firm of texture and as luscious as when gathered by Miss Granberry's happy hands."

We have other and similar letters, but these must suffice for to-day.

☞ This Chromo,
CHERRIES AND BASKET,
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THE APRIL NUMBER OF THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is fresh and racy. Among the Portraits and Characters are Adelina Patti, Isaac Jennings, M. D.; Allen A. Griffith, the Western Elocutionist; Charles I. of England, King and Queen of Greece, Revs. M. J. Raphall, S. M. Isaacs, Isaac Leeser, A. De Sola, Dr. Adler, Dr. Illowy, and six other prominent Jewish Divines; Articles and Sketches on Phantasmagoria—Association of Ideas in Memory; Who shall be Chief? or, Mrs. E. O. Smith on "The Family;" The Pipe and its Story; Inordinate Affection, by Rev. G. J. Geer, D. D.; Dissipation—Disease; Our Congressmen, &c. Price only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS ARE *fac-simile* reproductions of oil and water-color paintings by eminent artists. Ask for them at the art stores. Send for list to L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, the 22d inst. Rev. Mr. Pratt will officiate in the morning and Rev. Mr. Campbell in the evening.

AMERICAN CHURCH UNION—COURSE of sermons on Church principles.—On SUNDAY EVENING, March 22, Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., will preach at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., near Christopher. Subject—*The Apostolic Succession Essential to the Validity of the Ministry and to the Preservation of the Faith;* and Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st. Subject—*The Church System Contrasted with Individualism.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

ZION CHAPEL, 3D-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST., REV. Jas. Murray, Curate.—SUNDAYS, service and sermon 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; industrial for girls, free to all, every Saturday, No. 230 East 38th-st., from 10 to 12; the Lenten services are Wednesday and Friday mornings; Prayer and Litany at 9½; evening service and lecture at 7½. The Holy Eucharist on the second Sunday morning in every month. Baptism at any service. Seats free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-av., Dr. Kendrick, Pastor.—The special religious services in this church are continued with unabated interest. Rev. A. B. Earle will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M.; also every day during the week, Saturday excepted, at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Wm. H. Pandleton, Pastor, will preach next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M., and every evening next week. Preaching at Bethesda Chapel, 3d-av. and 36th-st., by Rev. E. K. Fuller at 3 and 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, and at Bethany Chapel, Broadway and 34th-st., at 3½ P. M.

GOOD SHEPHERD MISSION OF ST. Thomas' Church.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Sermon in the morning by Rev. J. B. C Beaubien. Inducting of the Minister in charge in the evening; sermon by Rev. Dr. Morgan.

G. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH AS usual at St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, 22d, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—*Unto the End.* Evening subject—*Elijah on Mount Carmel; a Lesson and a Tragedy.* Seats free. All made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—3d-av., east side, between 77th and 78th sts., Rev J. Tuttle Smith, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. William D. Walker, on THURSDAY next, March 26, at 7½ o'clock. All the seats are free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject: *Who Shall Change these Vile Bodies?* and at 7½ o'clock P. M., followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., (Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D., Pastor,) will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children service at 2½ P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, March 23, at 8 o'clock. The essay by Mr. Charles E. Whitehead on *Spare Minutes.* Young men particularly invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

A WEEKLY PRAYER MEETING IS held every SATURDAY EVENING, in the Jane-st. M. E. Church, by the young people. Also meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, in the same place, by the Christian Association connected with the Church. All are invited to attend.

NOTICE—THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Minister, has removed from Everett Rooms to Lincoln Hall, 33d-st., corner of 8th-av., where services will be resumed, (D. V.,) one week from next Sabbath, March 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. GEORGE Hollis, (Pastor of the City Sunday-school and Missionary Society,) will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Preaching in the evening at 7½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, (Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.)—Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D., Rev. T. K. Conrad.—Divine Service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Anthem at the afternoon service on the 22d inst., "*Behold and See,*" &c., from the Messiah.

DODWORTH HALL.—HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN addresses First Society of Spiritualists at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"*Labor, its History and Prospects.*" Dr. Weeks discourses at 10½ o'clock. Subject—"*Religious Truth and Sectarian Instrumentalities.*" Conference at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

"SWEDENBORG AS A MAN OF SCIENCE"—Subject of lecture by Rev. C. Giles, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the New-Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. The public are invited. Seats free.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. Savior, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Services 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. S. F. Dunham will preach at the morning service, and Rev. Geo. H. Crowe in the afternoon.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BEfore the Church Union of Columbia College on SUNDAY EVENING next, in Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., by Rev. Dr. Swope. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts.; preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING Rev. Dr. Wells will preach at 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., near 6th-av. Rev. Lyman Abbott, Pastor—Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sabbath-school and Bible Class at 2½ P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 57TH-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., G. J. Geer, D. D., Rector. Rev. Dr. Swope, of Trinity Chapel, will preach in this Church next FRIDAY EVENING, 27th of March. Service at 7½ o'clock.

THE END HAS COME.—THE MESSENGER of the coming Saviour will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Peculiar Work of the Closing Dispensation.*

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. W. Horne. Temperance meeting at 3 P. M., to be addressed by Rev. Mr. Camp, and preaching at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. Brown.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed. Evening subject—*Belshazzer.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, GREENPOINT, 4th-st., between Meserole-av. and Colyere-st.—Rev. Martyn Sommerbell, Pastor. Service on SUNDAY at 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in afternoon—*The Honors and Riches of Sin.*

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS will be addressed by Mr. N. Frank White, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 12 M. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. John Wm. Trimble, Minister in charge. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Greene-st. near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. David Mitchell, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening, *Christ's Injunctions to Secrecy.* All welcome.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. Archibald, D. D., SABBATH, March 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Honor Thy Father and Mother, or Relative Duties.*

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing-st.—Rev. Day K. Lee, Pastor. Services (SUNDAY) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, morning—*Decision of Character.* Evening—*How shall the Church deal with the Question of Amusements.*

REVIVAL—AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILgrims, West 48th-st., near 9th-av. Rev. S. A. Baker, pastor. Rev. E. Valentine Buck will preach SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

FREE METHODIST.—"THE LORD WILling" Rev. B. P. Roberts, editor of the "Earnest Christian," will preach SUNDAY in the Hall No. 161 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All who love the "Old path" are invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. Clarke will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.—DR. C. STILES WILL hold a circle every WEDNESDAY EVENING at No. 345 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., to test the return of the spirits. Circle commences at 8 o'clock. Fee, 25 cents.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, will hold Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Sermon by the Rector.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. A. M. Knapp, of Providence, R. I., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, March 29; morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. S. Chambers, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE BLIND SAILOR, W. H. SVENO, will preach SUNDAY, at the Baptist Chapel No. 9 6th-av., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Halsey W. Knapp at 3½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services, SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. T. A. Jaggar, Rector, will preach morning and evening.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.; the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. S. F. Holmes at 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, A SERIES OF DISSOLVing views with lantern and calcium light, in good order. Address SAMUEL WHITE, Room No. 6, No. 69 Pine-st.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVENteenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A PUBlic Circle THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at the rooms of J. B. Conklin, No. 100 12th-st., corner 4th-av. Circle forms at 8 o'clock. Private sittings every day.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. Jas. E. Homans, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching morning and evening by Rev. G. W. Lord. Strangers invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—ROOM NO. 18 Cooper Institute.—Elder Wm. Stuart will preach on SUNDAY, the 22d, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

"THE CHURCH UNION" IS THE ONLY paper that publishes Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons. Out every Tuesday.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 21, 1868.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	107	100	West. U. Tel	34⅛
1,000	do	107¾	100	At. Mail	90⅛
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	110⅜	100	do	90⅜
5,000	do	110⅛	100	do	90¾
			100	do	90⅝
			200	Canton Co	46
10,500	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	c 107⅛	100	do ... 2d call b10	47
2,000	do	c 107⅜	207	Adams Ex	74¾
100,000	do	107⅛	100	U. S. Ex. Co ... b10	71
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	108⅜	100	Mer. U. Ex	34¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '67 New Issue	107⅛	300	N. Y. Cen	123
10,000	do	107½	100	do	123⅛
58,000	do	107½	400	do	123⅜
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101⅛	500	do ... b3	123⅜
10,000	do	101	500	do ... b30	124⅛
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	106⅛	500	Erie R	71⅛
20,000	do	106⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R	138
46,000	do	106⅛	50	Mich. S. & N. I	88⅛
50,000	do	106⅛	300	do	88⅛
3,000	do. 3d Ser., S'll	106⅛	300	do	88⅛
60,000	do	106⅛	100	do ... 2d call	88⅛
17,000	Tenn. 6s, new	65⅜	100	do	88⅛
10,000	do ... 2d call	65⅛	100	do	88⅛
3,000	N. Car. 6s ... x-c	60⅛	200	do	88⅛
7,000	do	60⅛	800	Reading R	92⅛
4,000	do	60	20	Panama R	330
7,000	Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs	113⅛	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf	74⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	115	100	Clev. P. & Ash	100
15,000	Mich. C. 6s, O. Bs	107½	100	do	99⅞
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M	82	30	Clev. & Tol	104
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	94⅛	100	Chi. & R. I	93⅛
1,000	Mor. & E. 1st M	99	12	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	105
6,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	99⅛	300	M. & St. P ... b60	55⅛
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st M	88⅛	100	do ... 2d call	55
2,000	Chic. & N. W. S. F. Bds	95	800	Mil. & St. P. Pf	70
200	Phenix Bank	105⅛	200	do	69⅞
10	Bank S. of N. Y	113⅛	100	do ... 2d call	69⅞
100	Union Nav. Co	34	100	Tol. W. & W	50
400	do ... 2d call	24⅛	10	New-Jersey R	132
100	do	24⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C	102⅛
400	Pacific Mail	110	300	do	102⅛
300	do ... s30	110	10	do	103
			100	do ... s60	102⅛
			200	Ohio & Miss	30
			100	H. & St. J. Pf	81
			100	Rens. & Sar. R. x-d	82

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	65⅜	500	Erie R ... s10	71⅛
5,000	do	65⅜	100	do	71⅛
25,000	Missouri 6s	87⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R	87⅞
10,000	do	88	600	do	87⅞
10,000	N. Car 6s. x-c	62⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R	137⅛
2,000	Virginia 6s. x-c	51	600	do	137⅛
50	Bank of Commerce	117	300	Clev. & Pitts R	91
54	Canton Co	46⅛	100	Clev. & Tol	104⅛
100	do	46⅜	200	do	104⅛
100	W. U. Tel	34⅛	200	do ... s10	104⅜
200	Pacific Mail	109⅞	200	Mil. & St. P	54⅞
200	Bos. Water P	20⅛	100	do ... b30	55⅛
50	Adams Ex	74⅜	100	P., F. W. & C ... b15	103
30	Amer. Ex	69	800	do	102⅞
100	U. S. Ex	70⅜	50	do	102⅛
400	N. Y. Cen	123⅜	150	H. & St. J. Pf	82
2300	Reading R	92⅛	200	do	82⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Pacific Mail	109⅛	100	Mil. & St. P	54⅞
100	do ... c	109⅛	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	69⅜
100	N. Y. Cen ... c	122⅞	400	do ... b3	70
300	do	122⅞	400	M. S. & N. I. R	88⅛
500	Erie R ... c	71⅜	600	do	88⅛
1100	do	71⅛	400	Cleve. & Pitts	91
600	do ... c	71⅛	300	C., R. I. & P	93⅛
600	do	71⅜	100	do ... c	93⅜
300	do ... s3	71⅛	200	Clev. & Tol	104⅛
100	T., W. & W ... b30	50⅛	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf	74
300	do ... c	50	100	do ... b5	74⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	89⅞	200	do ... c	74

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Wells-Fargo Ex	34⅛	2100	Erie R	71⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex ... c	34⅛	800	do ... c	71⅛
300	do	34⅛	500	do	71⅛
100	Pacific Mail	110⅛	500	M. & St. P. R	55
100	do ... c	110⅛	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf	69⅛
100	do ... c	110	400	Mich. S. & N	87⅞
100	do ... b10	110⅛	500	do	87⅞
100	do ... s3	110⅛	200	do	87⅞
100	do ... b30	110⅛	200	Bos., Hartford & E.	14
300	Atlantic Mail	90⅛	100	Ohio & M. R	30
300	West. U. Tel	34⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts	91⅛
100	do ... c	34⅛	400	do	91⅛
100	do ... b10	34⅜	200	Clev. & Tol	104⅛
10	do	34	200	do ... c	104⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R	138⅛	200	Chi. R. I. & P	93⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	123⅛	100	do	93⅛
600	do	123⅛	100	do	93⅛
500	do ... s3	123⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. R. Pf ... c	74⅛
100	do ... c	123⅛	300	do	74⅛
500	Reading R ... c	92⅛	600	do	74⅛
600	Tol., W. & W	50			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Mer. U. Ex	34⅛	1200	Mil. & St. P. Pf ... b3	70
100	do ... b10	35	400	M. S. & N. I	87⅛
100	do ... s3	34⅛	100	do ... s3	87⅛
100	Adams Ex ... b5	74⅛	100	P., F. W. & C	102⅞
100	West. U. Tel ... b10	34⅛	100	do	102⅛
100	do	34⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R	30
500	N. Y. Cen. R	123⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts	93⅛
100	do ... b3	123⅞	800	do	93⅛
100	do ... s3	123⅛	100	do ... b5	93⅛
1200	Erie R	71⅛	100	do ... b3	93⅛
600	Reading R	92	100	Cl. & Tol	104⅛
400	do	92⅛	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf	74⅛
200	do ... s3	92	100	do ... b10	74⅛
100	Tol., W. & W	49⅞	100	do ... s5	74⅛

SATURDAY, March 21—P. M.

The week closed on a steadier feeling in the Money market, and the rates above 7 ₩ cent. in Currency paid by the Brokers were rather exceptional than the rule of the Street, as on Thursday and Friday. It was noticed, also, that the differences paid in turning Stocks for a day or two were less extravagant. On the Public Funds no difference whatever above 7 ₩ cent. interest was paid until Monday, though ⅛@¼ was paid on 30 days for certain descriptions like the 5.20s of 1862, on which the buyers anticipate a decided advance. The Clearing House Committee met to-day on the subject of the offer of the Treasury to reopen the former system of issuing 3 ₩ cent. Certificates, to be used as Legal tender in the daily Exchanges of the Banks. The Committee were favorably disposed to the proposition, and concluded to call a general conference of the Banks on Monday. The Treasury is ready to buy 7.30 ₩ cents at 106 ₩ cent., in exchange for such Certificates, but the price bid in the open market was 106¼.

Gold was stiffer by ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. than on Friday; sales 138⅞@139@139¼ ₩ cent. The rise is due in part to the fact that the Stock Brokers earlier in the week borrowed Gold to raise Money, and sold it, at their own risk, and now that Money is easing up, they are disposed to cover the *short* interest which was thus made. It is also supposed that the Secretary is exercised in regard to his revenues, owing to the action of Congress on the Internal Tax law, and will be less disposed to part with his surplus Gold. The receipts of the week for Customs, in Gold, are $2,307,000, while, on the other hand, the Banks lose $1,800,393 on their Gold Deposits, and no less than $7,196,551 on their Currency Deposits, of which $2,477,780 went out in Greenbacks, and the remainder to the payment of Loans, which they seem to have called in to the amount of $5,399,134. The Exports of Gold and Silver for the week are $275,502.

The Public Funds maintained the recovery of Friday afternoon and closed at firm rates, on a fair demand. The Border State Bonds were also well supported. The Railway market was, in view of the condition of the Money market, and the heavy reduction in the Bank movement, pretty strong through the day, and after the late Boards closed as follows, as compared with Friday night. Michigan Southern was exceptionally weak:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅛	101⅛	Missouri	87⅛	87⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅛	110⅛	Northwest	63⅛	63
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅛	N. West Pref	73⅞	74⅛
N. Y. Central	122⅞	123⅛	Rock Island	93⅜	93⅛
Erie	70⅞	71⅛	Fort Wayne	102⅛	102⅛
Hudson	138	138⅛	W. U. Telegraph	34⅛	34⅛
Reading	92⅛	92	M'chants' Union	34⅞	34⅞
Mich. Southern	89	87⅞	St. Paul Pref	69⅜	69⅞
Ohio and Miss	30	30	St. Paul Com	54	54⅞
Pittsburgh	91	91⅛	Pacific Mail	110	109⅞
Toledo	104⅛	104⅛	American Gold	138⅞	139⅛
Tenn. 6s. new	65⅜	65⅜	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. 1868	138	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅜
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1868	138	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	107⅛
6 ₩ ct. reg., 1881	111	5-20 coup. '67	107⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅛	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1871	119
5-20 reg., 1862	107	10-40 reg	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101
5-20 reg., 1864	106⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	106⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s reg	108	Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100
N. Y. Bounty 7s coup	108	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	101⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. Canal 6s. 1872-3-4	100	Illinois war loan	100
N. Y. Canal 6s, '75-7-8	101	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., 1868	69
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	102	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. ex-c.	66⅛
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	102	Tennessee new bds	65⅜
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Virginia 6s., ex-c	52
Illinois reg., 1860	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	95⅛
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	60
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	Missouri 6s	87⅛
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	88

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of the Repub.	114
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	105
Merchants	117	Hanover	109
Mechanics'	122	Metropolitan	133
America	138	Market	115
Phenix	105⅛	Shoe and Leather	112
National	112	Corn Exchange	124
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Continental	102⅛
State of New-York	113	St. Nicholas	106
Commerce	117	Fourth National	104⅛
Ocean	101	Ninth National	104⅛
American Exchange	116		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94⅛	Tol. & W. 1st M	91
N. Y. Cen 6s, 1887	93	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	91	Tol & W. 2d M	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103⅛	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	120	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	120	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	72
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1870	101	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	92	Chi & R I 1st M	100

Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	94⅛	Ohio & R. I. Pac. is	94
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F	102
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M	98⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M	114	Morris & Essex 2d M	86
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅛
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	101	Chi. & Alton S. F	98
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	89	Chic. & Alton S. F 1 M.	100⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1870	115	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Pennsula R. R. bonds	82
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	88⅛
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv	87	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	92
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M.	88	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	85⅛
Del. L. & W 1st M	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,983,073 27; total payments, $2,967,550 99; balance, $99,831,334 94. The receipts include for Customs, $375,000; for Gold Notes, $95,000.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry-goods and specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending March 20, 1868, was $6,007,587.

The following is a statement of expenses and approximate receipts for the month of February of the Memphis and Carleston Railroad Company:

From passenger transportation (approximate)		$44,800 00
From freight transportation (approximate)		59,081 00
From express transportation (approximate)		5,800 00
From mail transportation (approximate)		2,500 00
From rents and privileges		2,829 00
Total		$115,010 00
Expenses Eastern Division	$22,825 18	
Expenses Western Division	37,450 00	—$60,275 18
Net earnings		$54,734 82

Mr. E. T. H. GIBSON, Jr., was elected a member of the Open Board of Brokers yesterday.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending March 4, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,610,694	Increase	£281,664
Public deposits	4,708,017	Increase	248,304
Other deposits	19,913,829	Increase	98,433
Gov't. Securities	13,268,079		No change.
Other Securities	17,511,714	Increase	£1,306,199
Notes unemployed	11,380,890	Decrease	62,750

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,593,380, being an increase of £475,530; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,136,192, showing a decrease of £213,597, when compared with the previous return.

The institution for the savings of merchants' clerks and others has removed to No. 20 Union-place, Fourth-avenue, corner of Fifteenth-street.

The earnings of the Northern Central Railway, main line, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, as reported by the American *Railroad Journal*, were:

From freights		$1,795,312 29
From passengers		651,297 81
From express		73,144 00
From United States mails		25,450 01
From sundry sources		130,880 50
Total Main Line		$2,676,084 61
Total Wrightsville Branch		31,227 92
Total Shamokin Division		280,452 08
Total Elmira Division		395,149 48
Total Chemung Division		127,537 35
Total Canandaigua Division		180,416 72
Total gross receipts		$3,690,868 16
The operating expenses were:		
Main Line	$1,556,538 71	
Wrightsville Branch	24,890 03	
Shamokin Division	172,640 74	
Elmira Division	390,811 60	
Chemung Division	117,259 41	
Canandaigua Division	216,568 96	—2,478,709 45
Net revenue		$1,212,158 71

Which has been applied to the payment of	
Interest on funded debt	$443,863 04
Dividends to stockholders	366,475 00
Tax on capital stock and dividends	35,239 35
Rent of leased roads	295,143 28
Appropriation to sinking fund	53,000 00
Total payments	$1,193,720 67

The working expenses of the main line were 58.16 per cent. of the receipts, being 7.2 per cent. less than the preceding year; and the working expenses of the main line and branches were 67.1 per cent. of the receipts.

The average rate received for the transportation of freight was 2.4 cents per ton per mile, a reduction of 0.9 of a cent per ton from the rates received for the previous year. For each mile run, the average cost for repairs, fuel and stores for locomotives, was 23.45 cents; for the previous year the cost for the same items was 32.69 cents for each mile run. Showing a reduction in this year of 9.24 cents in this item of expenditure.

The usual payments have been made to the sinking fund during the year. In the fund for the redemption of the loan of $2,500,000, due in 1885, there is now invested $375,000 in that loan. In the general sinking fund, which was established in 1865, there is now invested $207,500, a sum more than sufficient to pay off the loans due in 1870 and 1871.

During the past year the Company purchased the Jackson Wharf property in Baltimore, and erected upon it an extensive warehouse. This was rendered necessary by the increase of business to the West and North.

As the receipts incident to the inflation of trade produced by the war are no longer perceptible in our business, a comparison of the business of this road for the year just closed with that of the year immediately preceding the war will be interesting.

In the year 1860 the entire receipts of the road were		$964,621 30
The expenses were		717,265 64
And the net revenue was		$247,355 66
In 1867 the gross receipts were	$2,676,084 61	
Expenses	1,556,538 71	
Showing net earnings amounting to		$1,119,545 90

The net earnings of 1867 are $154,924 60 in excess of the entire earnings in 1860; and the comparison shows an increase of 177 per cent. in the gross earnings and of 452 per cent. in the profits. The number of passengers carried in 1860 was 287,630, while in 1867 we carried 655,651.

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867.

Receipts, as above		$3,690,868 16
Interest on investments		4,258 82
Interest on sinking fund		20,779 85
Capital stock		130,000 00
Bonds		340,000 00
Real estate		6,993 00
Total		$4,192,899 83
Expenditures, as above		$2,478,709 45
Interest account		443,863 04
Dividends on capital stock		366,475 00
Discount on bonds		47,142 98
Taxes on capital stock and dividends		35,239 35
Rent of Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad Company		4,700 82
Rent of Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad Company		100,442 46
Rent of Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Company		165,000 00
Rent of Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company		25,000 00
Sinking funds—appropriations		53,000 00
Sinking funds—interest and discount accrued		34,298 75
Construction		134,323 33
Real estate		17,295 17
Equipment		265,134 41
Cash liabilities—decrease		22,275 07
Total		$4,192,899 83

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, DEC. 31, 1867.

Assets.

Railway		$8,810,754 60
Canton Extension		342,182 02
Real Estate		514,478 07
Equipment		1,648,095 82
Total		$11,315,510 51
Sinking fund for loan due in 1885		375,000 00
General sinking fund		207,500 00
Cash	$377,005 35	
Passenger agents	3,621 50	
Freight	99,898 52	
Post-office Department	11,046 87	
Foreign roads—freight account	7,241 91	
Bonds, stock and debt of Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad Company	123,227 61	
Bonds of Northern Central Railway Company	5,929 54	
Bonds of Warren and Franklin Railway Company	5,873 50	
Individuals and corporations	217,964 12	
Materials and supplies	312,631 95	—1,165,140 87
Total		$13,063,151 38

Liabilities.

Capital stock		$4,648,900 00
First mortgage bonds of York and Cumberland Railroad Company		175,000 00
Second mortgage bonds of York and Cumberland Railroad Company		25,000 00
Third mortgage bonds of York and Cumberland Railroad Company, guaranteed by City of Baltimore		500,000 00
First mortgage loan of Northern Central Railway Company from State of Maryland, in release of loans to Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, irredeemable		1,500,000 00
Second mortgage bonds of Northern Central Railway Company		2,500,000 00
Third mortgage bonds of Northern Central Railway Company		1,064,500 00
Total		$10,413,400 00
Bills payable	$1,157,036 34	
Interest, dividends, &c., accrued	240,619 41	
Interest, coupons	11,131 50	
Pay rolls and vouchers	391,588 96	
Foreign roads—passenger account	12,272 04	—1,812,648 25
		$12,226,048 25
Profit and loss account		837,103 13
Total		$13,063,151 38

President—J. D. Cameron.

Directors—Wm. Colder, A. E. Kapp, George Small, Edward C. Biddle, John M. Kennedy, B. F. Newcomer, Henry Welsh, Thomas A. Scott, Jacob P Jones, Wistar Morris, John A. Wright, S. M. Shoemaker.

Vice-President—C. G. Miller.

Secretary—Robert S. Hollins.

Treasurer—John S. Lieb.

Auditor—Stephen Little.

General Superintendent—J. N. Dubarry.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman* is indebted to Col. D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor, for the following statement of the condition of the State Treasury:

Total amount in Treasury 29th February, 1868		$1,963,199 88
Revenue	$43,002 77	
Sinking Fund proper	1,611,797 11	
School Fund proper	284,161 46	
Tax on Income United States Bonds	348 65	
Militia Fund	15,833 79	
Negro Fund	7,737 09	
Military Fund	319 01	—$1,963,199 88

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 11, 1868.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., we answer that letters acknowledging the receipt of money are undoubtedly "Receipts," within the meaning of the Stamp Act, and should have a two cent stamp when for an amount exceeding $20. It makes no difference whether remittances thus acknowledged are made in money or by checks, drafts or orders. In the receipt stamp law the term "money" is held to include drafts and other instruments given for the payment of money. See schedule B, proviso under the head of "Receipts."

You are probably in error concerning the supposed universal neglect of such stamps by the banks in New-York, merchants, &c.

Any banks or other parties who omit them after due notification, should be reported to the District-Attorney for prosecution.

Very Respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND.
Acting Commissioner.

HENRY CHASE, Esq., Collector Internal Revenue, Toledo, Ohio.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 6, 1868.

Col. R. M. Kelly, Collector Seventh District, Kentucky, Lexington:

You will not hereafter approve or allow the discontinuance of any warehouse in which distilled spirits are stored, until the tax upon said spirits is paid. Regulations changed. Respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.

Principal as well as Interest Payable in Gold—An Important Letter from Mr. J. Cooke, the Government Loan Agent.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 20.

Editor Philadelphia Inquirer:

SIR: I have been frequently asked of late, by my former agents and the public Press, for a full and circumstantial explanation of the grounds upon which the promise to pay the interest and principal of the Five-twenty loan in gold was based, and the extent to which the faith of the nation was plighted. I consider the agitation of this subject, namely, the payment of our Five-twenty bonds in anything but gold, as an unnecessary and injurious attack upon the public credit. No possible good can come from it. Much injury to the credit, not only of the nation, but the whole business community, must ensue from the bare discussion of such a question. It is useless, because, unless we are prepared to expand the greenback currency, the Treasury is not in funds to avail of its option if it were right to do so. It is suicidal and foolish to thus damage our credit by attempting to force a construction of the Loan laws never contemplated by those who framed them, by those who executed them, nor by those who invested under their provisions.

REMONSTRANCES.

I have not hesitated to remonstrate with Senator SHERMAN and others who take the "greenback" view of this question, and now I call upon you and all the Press of the land of all shades and parties to stand by the right in this matter.

REPRESENTATIONS OF THE PRESS.

If the several Secretaries of the Treasury, the General Agent and the Sub-Agents are responsible for a "gross deception" of the people, you, Gentlemen of the Press, are equally responsible; for without your noble aid and untiring efforts the public would never have responded with such an outpouring of means. You disseminated, in thousands of editorials, the statement that the funded debt (the 5-20 and other loans) were, principal and interest payable in coin. You did it honestly, and so did I.

POINTS OF LAW.

In a recent letter to Senator SHERMAN, I argued as follows: That it should be considered a legal fact that the 5-20's are payable, principal and interest, in gold.

Because, Nothing is said to the contrary in the law creating the loan.

Because, The custom of all other nations, as well as our own, has always been to pay a funded debt in coin only.

Because, The debate at the time the loan law was passed, revealed distinctly the mind of Congress. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means himself distinctly stated, at the time the bill was pending, that the bonds were, principal and interest, payable in gold.

Because, A provision was inserted in the bill for a sinking fund, in coin, to be annually applied to the purchase or payment of the bonds.

Because, The Secretaries of the Treasury have all uniformly declared that the bonds would be paid in gold.

Because, The bonds were sold to the people by the authorized agent of the Government on the strength and contract of this declaration.

Because, This interpretation of the law was accepted by the whole country. Congress, including Senator SHERMAN, stood by while the Treasury Department was thus, year after year, proposing to pay principal and interest in gold, without giving a single note of warning of any intention to repudiate the contract in after years.

Because, When the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to the retarding and sad injury of the negotiation of the loan then going on, rose in his seat, during one of the darkest periods of the war, and proposed his individual motion, that thereafter the principal and interest of the loan should be paid in legal tender currency, his motion was speedily and promptly suppressed, but not until it had done great damage to the public credit; the indications unmistakably showing that upon any other than a gold basis it would be impossible to sell bonds.

Because, it is a fixed and settled legal, as well as moral, principle that the principal is bound by all acts of a recognized agent, and legal gentlemen and Senators may as well argue to the winds as attempt to tell the loyal people of this nation who furnished the money in exchange for these bonds that Congress is not bound by the promises of its agents. If a clerk or agent, year after year, transacts business openly to the satisfaction of his principal, making sales, purchases and contracts in the name of that principal, while he looks on approvingly and sanctions in innumerable cases the agent's acts, they are of course not only morally but legally binding upon the principal, although the clerk or agent may never have had written or even verbal authority to show that his principal is bound by what he has properly done in the regular course of clerkship or agency.

SCHEMES OF REPUDIATION.

I think I have written enough to satisfy the bondholders that there are reasons, and good ones too, why they need not fear the success of any plan to defraud them of their just rights. I think, however, that I may say further that any man, or any party, advocating such a shallow and dishonest scheme of repudiation as would be the payment of the 5-20 loan in greenbacks, would be almost entirely unsupported by the mass of the people, including not only the intelligent educated men of all professions, occupations and parties, but the great mass of honest yeomen—the tillers of the soil. The people who, through long years of terrible war, maintained the honor and integrity of the nation cannot possibly now consent to tarnish their fair fame, or to lower our standard of honorable financial credit, or to make this nation an example of bad faith before the world.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S OPINION.

As I have above referred to Senator SHERMAN'S position in this controversy, I deem it just to that distinguished gentleman, whose position and record during the war have been the subject of universal admiration, to say that while he honestly believes the law, strictly interpreted, gives the Government the *right* to pay the bonds in greenbacks at the maturity of the five-year option, yet in a recent letter he declares that "while this is my opinion on a legal question, I do not wish to raise it, nor did I. It is forced upon us, and I would gladly aid, either by a return to specie payments, or by an exchange of new bonds, or by the purchase in open market, at current rates, of five-twenties, to avoid deciding a question that in the minds of just men, which ever way decided, would affect the public credit."

Mr. SHERMAN further argues that there would be no injustice in the bondholders receiving "the identical money they gave for the bonds." I think there is injustice and wrong in the proposition, for the bondholders bargained for a twenty-year bond payable in gold, and not to be paid off sooner, unless in gold.

Further: By way of illustration. Suppose a man having $2,000, gold, sold it during the war for a premium of 50 per cent., realizing $3,000 in legal tenders. This he invested in $3,000 5-20's. Now, under the operation of the scheme of repayment in greenbacks, gold runs up to 500 per cent. premium. He takes his greenbacks, $3,000, for his bonds and reinvests in gold, but finds instead of his original $2,000 which he honestly risked on the fate of his country, he now has but $500. That this would be a fair estimate of the result to this bondholder, no one can doubt who has read the history of all irredeemable and excessive issues of currency in every age. If the scheme were at all *possible or just and proper* strict justice would require that an account should be taken from each subscriber of the premium on gold on the day and hour he made his purchase of bonds, and then he should be permitted to purchase from the public treasury an amount equal to the original sum in hand, as the proceeds of his bonds at this date. Have the advocates of these "greenback" measures reflected on the wide-spread ruin that would follow the success of their efforts—ruin to vested interests to widows, orphans, the poor, the unprotected and ignorant all over the land?

THE QUESTION OF TAXES.

It is common for public speakers who advocate the violation of the nation's faith by insisting on local taxation of bonds, their payment in greenbacks, &c., to designate the bondholders as "rich," as "privileged," &c., and also to stir up the West against the East because of the presumption that the East holds an undue proportion of the public debt. All this is mere demagogism and willful perversion of truth. With the exception of banks and savings institutions, there are not many large holders of Government bonds, the great bulk being held by the people, not the capitalists.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS.

Out of three million subscribers to our various public loans, over nine-tenths are of the class called the people. The West took $220,000,000 of the $830,000,000 7-30 loans, and, I doubt not, holds a large portion of it now, and this is as large a proportion as could be expected from a new and enterprising region, where money always commands higher rates than at the seaboard. Ohio alone took over $90,000,000, and Illinois over $70,000,000. The West was also a large taker of the 5-20 and other loans. I can substantiate these facts, for I have taken the trouble to analyze each days' subscriptions with the above result.

Again, how can the bondholders be considered a privileged class? During the entire sale of these bonds, they were offered freely, at par, to any one. Even the owner of but $50 was not excluded, but hundreds of thousands of these small investors came forward in all parts of the land and were gladly welcomed. The small premium to which our bonds have advanced is no impediment in the way of any who really wish to obtain them, and even now the daily demand from this class of investors is far greater than that of any other class.

What becomes, then, of the assertion that the man who holds Government bonds is a privileged person? Cannot any man who has a horse, a cow, a town lot a few surplus bushels of corn or wheat, or any article of exchangeable value, or even his labor, obtain these bonds by simply parting with his goods, produce, property or labor, and with the proceeds thereof purchase an interest in the public funds? If he groans under the taxation of his town lots or surplus lands, let him sell them and invest the proceeds in this "favored" security. The truth is that a large portion of those who thus argue against the exemption of the bonds from State and local taxation, are either ignorant of the truth of the matter, or were afraid, during the war, and are now, of risking their means by an investment in public stocks. They have no confidence in the bonds, and hate the loyal holders of them as they hated the war and all things growing out of it. We all are witnesses to the fact that investments in real estate, made at the commencement of the war, have, in many localities, advanced in value from one hundred to three hundred per cent. Especially is this so in cities, towns, and villages. Investments in real estate at the commencement of the war have paid much better than investments in Government bonds. Yet this clamor for the taxation of the bonds for local purposes, mostly comes from the class of the community who have gained largely from advances in the value of real estate.

PENDING FUNDING SCHEME.

The present Funding bill, as introduced by the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, contains some very objectionable provisions, the chief of which is that legislating for the compulsory conversions of 5-20s into any new loan that may be provided. No greater hindrance than this could be placed in the way of the speedy conversion of this loan into the proposed consolidated debt; and I regret very much that the new bill contains any such provisions. I share with Mr. SHERMAN in regretting that the bill introduced two years ago was not successfully pressed to a passage. His own words are, "My own conviction is, that two years ago this question ought to have been settled," for if the plan suggested at that time had been promptly adopted, the larger portion of our indebtedness would have been by this time funded into a 5 per cent. loan, and the Treasury and banks would have resumed specie payments by the 1st of July, 1867.

MISTAKES OF THE PAST.

There can be no question that the above happy results would have followed the prompt passage and execution of such an act; and also that the present propositions to tax the Governmunt bonds, to pay them off in greenbacks, &c., would not have been thought of. Many beneficial results would have followed the adoption of the original bill two years since, namely, the saving of about $20,000,000 of interest per annum, the wider dissemination of the loan among the masses, and the removal of the debt from its present injurious competition with railroad, mercantile, mining, manufacturing and all the other vital interests of the country: for, when specie payments had once been resumed, and the five per cent. interest received by the bondholder was worth no more than the five per cent. interest received from a mortgage or other sources of income, it is manifest that there would be better opportunities for our struggling railroads and manufacturing and other interests to borrow money from the banks and capitalists. For these reasons I urged the necessity of the prompt funding of the debt, and return to specie payments; and I now deeply regret that, at the risk of still further attacks upon my personal motives, I did not then use greater exertion to secure the adoption of these plans.

EFFORTS AT FUNDING.

In October, 1865, I was requested by Mr. MCCULLOCH to present to him in writing my views on the funding of the public debt, the resumption of specie payment, &c., &c. I did so, and at the same time submitted these views to Senators FESSENDEN, SHERMAN and others. Mr. MCCULLOCH had many and able advisers, but his views in the main coincided with mine, and when the time for action arrived Senator SHERMAN prepared and introduced a bill satisfactory to the Secretary. This bill was opposed from unexpected quarters, and the Senator, after modifying it greatly, deemed it best to postpone it, owing to the increasing excitement in political matters.

I have no doubt that the people, the masses, are fully able to absorb all our debt. Of course a portion will always be held by banks, and another portion abroad, but even the eight or nine hundred millions thus held would be quickly absorbed by the people of our growing and prosperous land, if they had the option to take it. I believe also that the rate of five per cent., free from taxation, would be perfectly satisfactory, but at present and within the next ten years, no lower rate of interest than this will fix the loan permanently in the hands of that class of people who ought to hold it, as it would be the most safe and legitimate investment for widows, orphans, trusts, estates, mechanics, farmers, saving funds, &c., &c. Being guaranteed by us all, the rate would be a fair return, and much better for this class of investors than a larger rate derived from greater risks, which latter ought only to be taken by the capitalists and active business men of the country.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE COUNTRY.

From the best sources of information I have the impression that our country contains at least two hundred and fifty millions more gold and silver coin and bullion than we had at the beginning of 1861, and I believe all that is wanted now to insure speedy and safe resumption after the completion of the funding of the 7-30s, is to fix the day.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

If thought more prudent to provide for contingencies by arranging for a temporary foreign loan, or by authorizing the Treasury to pay interests on deposits of gold, either of these plans would provide all that would be required. The question of resuming specie payments is to my mind very simple, and than the present there is no more favorable time for fixing the day, say twelve or eighteen months ahead. When this desirable object shall be accomplished, the payment in gold of the original Five-twenty loan can be commenced by providing from the sales of a new consolidated five per cent. funding loan all that may be needed. It will not be necessary to provide for the whole $514,000,000 at once. The loan was issued in series of about $100,000,000 each, called first, second, third, fourth series, &c. The holders of the first series can be first notified and paid off. The chances are that very few holders would desire payment, but that all or nearly all would voluntarily fund into the new and longer five per cent. bonds. This would especially be the case if the new loan should be so popularized that there would be a competition for it, a new class of purchasers taking all that was not promptly absorbed by the holders of the old loan. I believe that not $50,000,000 of gold would be called for in making the whole payment and exchange of the $514,000,000. The same process could be applied to the other issues of Five-twenties as fast as the Government option matured. How sad then, in view of the very simplicity of the solution of this whole subject, that prominent men all over the country should endeavor to make a political question of it; and saddest of all, that any of those who sustained the cause of the country, and upheld its credit during the dark years of the rebellion, should now give the weight of their position or character to any of these "greenback" schemes.

PREDICTION VERIFIED.

At the close of the first Five-twenty loan, I ventured to predict that no other six per cent. gold loan would be offered at par by the Government. Up to this hour the prediction has been verified, and I am equally confident that no such breach of faith as would be involved by the payment of the Five-twenty loan in greenbacks will ever occur.

BAD ADVISERS.

I regard the agitation, originally, of this proposition as the work of those who opposed the war and all measures for the preservation of the national credit and existence. On the approach of a Presidential election they have, for want of better and more patriotic capital, availed themselves of the temporary embarrassments of portions of the country to stir up an ignorant opposition to the public credit. Perhaps the country must submit, through the pending canvass, to postpone all attempts to remodel the finances; but I am positive that so soon as the Presidential election is over, this question will no longer be postponed, but plans will be inaugurated that will not only fully maintain the national faith and credit, but greatly reduce the present burden of the debt.

RETRACING THEIR STEPS.

I am glad to observe unmistakable signs of the abandonment by both political parties, of any intention to press this "greenback" question, the recent political conventions in various States having avoided any explicit declaration of opinion on this subject. The recent Republican State Convention in Philadelphia, more particularly, nobly reasserted the inviolability of all contracts between the Government and bondholders, and Gov. SEYMOUR, before the New-York Democratic Convention, unmistakably maintained and insisted upon the payment of the Five-twenty bonds, principal and interest in coin.

MR. COOKE'S POSITION.

I make no apology for thus, once more, intruding upon public notice. I do not wish my position misunderstood. I naturally feel a great responsibility, and as my fellow-citizens deem it right that I should not hesitate to express my views in the matter, I have done so.

MISTAKES OF BUTLER AND PENDLETON.

Before closing I wish to correct a mis-statement originally made by Gen. BUTLER, and repeated by Mr. PENDLETON in his Milwaukee speech. Both gentlemen assert that I advertised, as general agent, the 10-40 loan as the only loan of the Government, the principal and interest of which were payable in coin. This is a double error. I never was the special agent of the Government for the sale of the 10-40 loan; and the advertisement of the firm of JAY COOKE & Co. was only to this effect: That the 10-40 loan was *then* the only loan of the Government *to be had at par*, the principal and interest of which were payable in gold. *Had* I been the special agent for the sale of the 10-40's, I am confident that it would have been made so great a success that the Government would not thereafter have paid a greater interest than five per cent. on any of its loans. I believe, also, that if this loan had been managed properly, and by one agent, that an abundance of funds could have been provided at all times, and thereby many hundreds of millions would have been saved to the Government, which were lost by reason of increased prices charged by contractors and others to compensate for delay in payment of their accounts for supplies, &c.

PAST EFFORTS TO EMBARRASS THE FINANCES.

I believe, further, that the war would have been ended in 1864, had not the enemy been perfectly aware of the then tottering condition of our finances; but the clamor against the agency system, and base and false insinuations and accusations were then made, which induced the Secretary to try the negotiation of the 10-40 loan through the efforts of the Treasury alone, which, of course, resulted in failure. This same clamor and objection sprang up again when Mr. SHERMAN introduced the first Funding bill. Yielding to it has cost this nation, in both instances, more treasure than can be estimated, besides a large portion of the distress and trouble always consequent upon such inaction and delay.

Most respectfully your fellow-citizen,
JAY COOKE.

THE MILK BUSINESS.

Honest and Dishonest Milkmen—Where the Dairies are Located—Analyses of Milk—The Quantity Brought in Daily—A Milk Route—Profits.

The opinion is very prevalent if not universal among the residents of this city that *pure* milk is as hard to find as the philosopher's stone. To the individual who loves his cup of fragrant mocha in the morning, milk is, generally speaking, a very necessary adjunct, and when it is a pure article a great luxury; and as an article of food for infants who from whatever cause have been deprived of their natural sustenance, medical science tells us that it is invaluable.

But the question will naturally arise, "How are we to get a pure article of milk?" If the investigation and labor of scientific men are to be relied on, the answer is simple. Let those who are desirous of having pure milk furnish themselves with a lactometer, an instrument which scientific men and men engaged in the milk business pronounce to be an infallible guide in testing the purity of milk. The cost (one dollar and fifty cents) compared with the result, is a mere trifle, and if the use of the lactometer will enable the housewife to test the truth of the milkmen's assertion, "Pure Orange County Milk," (blazoned in large gilt letters on their wagons,) they should be in general use, and the inventor thereof considered a public benefactor.

As we have said at the commencement of this article, the opinion is almost universal concerning the dishonesty of milkmen in adulterating milk which they offer for sale; and in very many cases, no doubt, the opinion is justly entertained, for some of the trash sold under the name of milk is nothing more than water, and not even pure at that, but just sufficiently diluted with milk to color it a bluish white, and the result is that it takes twice as much of this stuff to color our coffee as it does of pure milk, and at the same time it detracts from the good quality of the coffee by weakening it. There can be no doubt about many dealers in the lacteal fluid being proselytes to the "cold water plan;" but we are not willing to assert that they take the same view of it that good Father MATHEW did, and are proselytes in the same sense that he would have had them to be. Their love of water proceeds from a different motive: their consciences having nothing to do with the matter, their pockets alone regulating their conduct. There is no good reason why milkmen as a class should be any more dishonest than men engaged in other businesses. It may be that the milk business offers better opportunities for dishonest practice, with less fear of detection, than some others, and if it does, and there are those who avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to vend an inferior article, it is no reason why all in the business should fall under the ban of public execration.

It often occurs that ambitious individuals go into the milk business with "great expectations" of realizing very large profits in a very short time. Their mode of procedure is to get a cheap outfit, and when they get ready to sell out to look around for a customer, when, showing a list of their patrons—very large on paper—they demand an exorbitant sum. They go into the business with a dishonest motive, and, believing in the motto, "Make hay while the sun shines," manage to palm off about as much water as milk; hence the almost universal hue and cry against milkmen in general.

But, after all, is the consumer entirely free from blame in the matter? Does he or she take sufficient interest to go to the trouble of finding out those who sell a good article?—for there are honest men engaged in the business, and if people will patronize those who sell an inferior article they have no one to blame but themselves. Milk, compared with many other things that go to make up the family bill of fare, may be a minor matter; but it should be borne in mind that it is minor matters that go to make up the sum total of domestic comforts, and it too often happens that such details are left to irresponsible parties—servants, who take but little interest in the welfare of their employers, and who, when ordered to select a milkman or baker to supply the family, are governed in their selection by their preference for this or that one, irrespective of the quality of the article itself. And as the smart milkman knows something about human nature—and Irish human nature in particular—he is not at all backward in the free use of "blarney" when he has a customer in prospective. Hence, it behooves the head of the household to have an eye to such things if he would have less cause for complaint.

There are men engaged in the milk business in this City, some of whom have been in it for thirty years—men of means who stand high in the community, who are as careful of their reputation and have as high a regard for truth and veracity as men engaged in any other business. They have acted upon the principle that "honesty is the best policy," and they are now reaping the benefit of it in the shape of long lists of patrons. Some dealers run as many as twelve and fifteen wagons.

THE DAIRIES.

The dairies that furnish the bulk of the milk consumed in this City are located in Westchester, Duchess and Putnam Counties, on the line of the Harlem Railroad; Brewster's Purdy's, Patterson's, Towner's, Croton Falls, Golden Bridge and Pawling's Stations furnishing the largest supply. There are consumed in this City, on an average, about 5,700 cans of milk daily, each can holding 40 quarts, making in all 228,000 quarts. The following is the average quantity brought in by the different railroads daily:

	Cans.
Harlem Railroad, (in Winter.)	2,400
Erie Railroad	2,000
Hudson River Railroad	300
New Jersey Railroad	200
Long Island Railroad	200
New-Haven Railroad	100
From places immediately adjacent to the City	500
Total	5,700

About five hundred consignees receive their milk by the Harlem Railroad, and they employ about seven hundred horses and wagons in distributing it throughout the City. Included in the quantity brought by the Harlem Road, are about seventy cans of condensed milk. The freight on the above at 1¼ cents per quart, amounts to $3,420. The Harlem Road receiving for its share $1,440. A great many people are under the impression that the freight on milk is paid by dairymen, but such is not the case; it is paid by the milkmen, and they look upon the excessive charge as simply an extortion on the part of the directors of the different monopolies. The directors of different roads have been waited on time and again by committees of milkmen for the purpose of getting the freight on milk reduced, but they have had their labor for their pains—the companies refusing to make any concessions whatever. On one occasion they appealed to the Legislature, and, as they thought, with some hopes of success, when to their great surprise the honorable member who espoused their cause was elected one of the directors of a certain road, and proved to be one of the most determined opponents to a reduction of the freight on milk. The milk dealers gave it up in despair, and consequently they were compelled to keep up the price.

ANALYSIS OF COW'S MILK.

Water	862.8
Solid particles	137.2
Total	1,000.0

Solid Particles.

Butter	43.8	Casein	38.0
Sugar	52.7	Saline matters	2.7
Total			137.2

The above is an analysis of common good milk and was made, as were the following, by SAMUEL R. PERCY, chemist. The milk of a cow kept for private use analyzed:

Water	858.6
Solid particles	141.4
Total	1,000.0

Solid Particles.

Butter	44.0	Casein	57.1
Sugar	39.7	Saline matter	6.6
Total			147.4

Swill-fed cow from distillery:

Water	858.6
Solid particles	141.4
Total	1,000.0

Solid Particles.

Butter	44.2	Casein	70.8
Sugar	17.9	Saline matters	8.5
Total			141.4

From a grass-fed cow on a farm in Westchester County:

Water	868.
Solid particles	132
Total	1,000

Solid Particles.

Butter	44	Casein	39
Sugar	46	Saline matter	3
Total			132

Country milk from one of the principal dealers, obtained while delivering milk to his customers:

Water	856
Solid particles	144
Total	1,000

Solid Particles.

Butter	47	Casein	43
Sugar	48	Saline matter	6
Total			144

Sick cow from distillery stables:

Water	877
Solid particles	123
Total	1,000

Solid Particles.

Butter	19	Casein	74
Sugar	13	Saline matter	17
Total			123

The milk from the distillery stables is remarkable for the very large quantity of casein, or cheesy matter, and the diminished quantity of butter and sugar. In this respect it approximates to the milk yielded soon after calving, which is indeed adapted to the new-born calf, but highly deleterious to children. It would seem by the above analyses that it is for the people of this City to obtain some pure country milk, and that there are men engaged in the business who are not afraid to have the milk they sell put to a chemical test.

A MILK ROUTE.

A route for the dispensing of 200 quarts daily is considered a paying one. Milk, at present, is selling for 12 cents a quart. It costs in the country from 5¾ to 6¾ cents; freight, 1¼ cents per quart; in round numbers, including leakage, short measure, (some cans not holding full measure,) &c., it costs about 8 cents per quart, leaving a profit of 4 cents on a quart, out of which the expense of the horse and the wear and tear of the wagon is to be deducted, which will amount to about $7 a week, leaving a net profit of $7 a day. It is to be taken into consideration that milkmen, in common with other business men, often loose money by the non-payment of their customers.

The cost of a good outfit is estimated at $650, divided as follows: A good horse, $250; wagon, $275; harness, $65; cans, (four,) $60. The license for a milk wagon is $25, but it is surmised that a good many manage to avoid the payment of it. It is not an uncommon thing for milkmen to be arrested for watering their milk, when they are fined $10 for the first offence; and when arrested the second time for the same offence, the penalty is quite severe. Some put salt into the milk, in addition to the water, for the purpose of giving it density; but as it takes but little salt to affect the lactometer two degrees, and as that will enable one to taste it, the cheat is easily discovered.

City dealers are not the only ones who resort to trickery to put money into their pockets. Some of the country dealers have been known to adulterate their milk, but they cannot carry it on with the same impunity as the retailer, for the reason that milk dealers, by their experience and practical knowledge, can easily tell when the milk has been tampered with. It is estimated by a close calculation that there are employed in the milk business 1,500 horses and wagons.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous News.

The following changes in the National Guard are officially announced by Adjt.-Gen. E. S. Marvin as having taken place during the week ending March 14:

COMMISSIONED.

Second Division—Henry Heath, Commissary of Subsistance; original vacancy.

Third Regiment—Henry M. Hitchcock, Assistant Surgeon, *vice* Jackson, removed.

Thirteenth Regiment—George W. Nash, First Lieutenant, *vice* England, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Regiment—George D. Smith, Quartermaster, *vice* Church, promoted.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—Daniel Sommer, First Lieutenant, *vice* Held, promoted.

Forty-seventh Regiment—Jacob Backus, Captain, *vice* Kenyon, resigned.

Seventy-fifth Regiment—George W. Earll, Surgeon, *vice* Arnold, term expired.

Battalion of Light Artillery, Fifth Brigade—Philip A. Stuber, First Lieutenant, *vice* Denike, declined; Conrad Flad, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Gilchrist, appointed Adjutant.

RESIGNED.

Thirteenth Regiment—Capt. Henry Heath, Second Lieut. Wm. W. Dusenbury.

One Hundred and Fourth Regiment—Second Lieut. Thomas Warren.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will drill as follows: Both wings, on Wednesday, April 1; right wing, on Wednesday, April 8; left wing, on Wednesday, April 15. Company roll-call at 7:45 P. M. Line formed at 8. The position of companies in line will be as follows: B, I, F, G, A, C, E, D.

Resignation—R. W. Kenyon, Captain Company F.

Promotions—Lieut. William D. Cornell, to be Captain Company E; Lieut. Jacob Backus, to be Captain Company F.

The warrant of Commissary Sergt. Wall has been revoked, and he will report to company; Guy F. Gosman appointed left general guide, *vice* Lovejoy, resigned; Morton De Nuyse appointed Commissary Sergeant.

Expulsions—Thomas Beecher, George W. Bailey, Joel Haff, Henry Frost, George H. Williamson, John R. Van Duzen, of Company I; George W. Odell, Stephen Thomas, Thomas W. Lambert, of Company E.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The companies of this regiment will assemble for drill at the State Arsenal as follows: Right wing, companies B, D, F, K and I, on Tuesday, March 24; left wing, companies C, E, G, H and A, on Tuesday, March 31. Roll call at 7:45 P. M. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock.

On Monday, April 13, this command will assemble for drill in full fatigue at the State Arsenal, to be inspected by Major-Gen. Shaler.

Lieut. E. M. Bloomer has been detailed to command a company.

Elections—John Appleton, Major, *vice* Robinson, resigned; John P. Durfee, Captain, *vice* Appleton, promoted; Joseph P. Davenport, First Lieutenant, *vice* Mostler, resigned; William Tate, First Lieutenant, *vice* Braden, resigned; William Winters, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Davenport promoted.

Resignations—Capt. Theodore A. Van Tassel, expiration term of service; Capt. Martin Baylis, physical disability.

Expulsions—Edmund R. Hamilton, John J. Wieant of Company G.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

The following programme of drills has been promulgated:

Third Division, Companies C and F, Monday, March 23; Fourth Division, Companies K and E, Wednesday, March 25; Fifth Division, Companies H and I, Friday, March 27. Roll call at 8 o'clock P. M. Col. Steinway will muster and inspect the different commands on these evenings.

The resignation of Second Lieut. John Burke, Company G, is accepted.

A battalion drill of this regiment will take place at the State Arsenal, on Monday, April 6. Roll-call at 7¾ o'clock. Muskets furnished at the Arsenal.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

An election was held in this regiment on Thursday evening, at the Armory, for the purpose of electing a Colonel and Major, to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Col. Parmele and Major Bell. Brevet Major-Gen. Abram Duryee, formerly of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, and the Fifth New-York Volunteers, was unanimously chosen Colonel. Capt. Geo. D. Wolcott, of Company D, was also unanimously elected Major. It is presumed that Gen. Duryee will accept the proffered position.

Company G of this regiment were met at their Armory, Centre Market, on Friday evening, by a masquerade surprise party. The masqueraders, organized and led by R. Rockefeller, Jr., E. R. Leavitt, Wm. Daly and others as a committee of arrangements, invaded the Armory in full force, and the evening passed in the greatest gaiety.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The right wing of this regiment (Companies I, C, E, B and H) will assemble in full fatigue, for battalion drill, on Monday, March 23 and on Monday, April 6, 1868. The left wing (Companies F, G, A, D and K) will assemble in full fatigue, for battalion drill, on Wednesday, March 25 and on Wednesday, April 8, 1868. Roll-call of companies at 8 o'clock P. M.

REUNION OF POST PHIL. KEARNY.

A grand reunion of this organization (Post No. 8, G. A. R. Department of New-York) will take place at Irving Hall, on Wednesday evening next. The affair promises to be an interesting one. A banner will be presented by the members during the evening, the address to Brevet Major-Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, N. G., and the response by Commander B. T. Morgan. A promenade concert and dancing will occupy the remaining hours up to 1 A. M. The Committees are headed by Messrs. Chas K. Graham, B. T. Morgan, H. E. Tremaine, M. W. Blake, Jas. B. Burns and E. F. Yardley.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have received a copy of *Pinckney's National Guard Manual*, with a request to notice the same. As we have had two or three copies of this work in our desk for nearly three years, the trick of altering the date of imprint from 1863 to '68 was a very silly one to say the least. As *Upton's Tactics* are now the only authorized edition for the use of the State forces, it is unnecessary to speak of Pinckney's edition here except to say that it is wholly worthless, being a rehash of abandoned systems.

Capt. Henry Heath, (Thirteenth Regiment National Guard,) having been appointed Commissary of Subsistence of the Second Division National Guard, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from March 3, has been announced as such by Major-Gen. H. B. Duryea. In order to fill vacancies in Company F occasioned by this promotion an election was held last week which resulted in the election of First Lieutenant H. H. Beadle to be Captain, First Sergeant Joseph Quick to be First Lieutenant.

Company G, Twelfth Regiment, intend giving their annual hop and presentation (?) on Tuesday evening next, at the Regimental Armory, corner Broadway and Fourth-street.

Privates Francis Busan, William Berger, Theodore C. Metzler and Pearsall T. Welling, Company C, First Regiment, have been expelled from that organization by unanimous vote, for general misconduct.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

DISSOLUTION OF CORPORATION.

In the Matter of the Washington Marine Insurance Company Business Corporation, against which a Petition for Adjudication of Bankruptcy was filed on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868.—On the 26th of October, A. D, 1867, upon the petition of the Attorney-General of the State of New-York, the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for the City and County of New-York, made an order dissolving the Washington Marine Insurance Company, and appointing Cornelius K. Garrison, receiver of the Company, and restraining the Company and all its officers and agents from exercising any of the corporate powers or franchises of the Company and from disposing of any of its property and effects except to the said Receiver. Under this order the said Receiver took possession of the office, books and property of the Company on the same day, and has since continued in possession of them, and done various acts in the winding up of its affairs. On the 9th of March, 1868, a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed in the Southern District against the Washington Marine Insurance Company by the Ocean Insurance Company of Portland, Me., alleging, as the act of bankruptcy, that the Washington Company had suffered its property to be taken on legal process with intent to defeat the operation of the Bankrupt Act, and showing by the depositions that the Washington Company had suffered all of its property to be taken possession of under the order appointing a Receiver. Upon the petition an order was granted by the Court of Bankruptcy requiring the Washington Company and the Receiver to show cause why the Company should not be adjudged bankrupt; and that service of the petition an order be made upon the officers of the Company and the Receiver The order was returnable on the 15th ult. The usual proof of service was made, but the Court held, after argument on the part of the petitioning creditor and the Receiver that the bankrupt act applied to the case of the Washington Marine Insurance Company, but that it was a case where the debtor proceeded against could not be found on account of the dissolution of the corporation and direct service of the order to show cause to bo made by publication, and adjourned to the return day the 21st. Yesterday on due proof of service of the order to show cause by publication in default of an appearance by the Company, the Court declared the Washington Insurance Company bankrupt, and issued process accordingly. For the Ocean Insurance Company, petitioning creditor, F. C. Nye and Hon. T. A. Jeeches; for the Receiver, E. R. Meade, Ex-Judge Allen and C. A. Seward.

RUFUS HATCH VS. THE CHICAGO, ROCK-ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The proceedings in this case were continued yesterday. On the plaintiff's motion to remand this case to the State Courts affidavits were read on both sides, occupying the session of the Court until adjournment.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Balcom.

PROMISSORY NOTE—DEFENDANT NOT ENTITLED TO JUDGMENT ON A COUNTER-CLAIM.

M. H. Underhill vs. *Joseph W. Bond.*—This action was brought to recover $1,000 upon a promissory note made and endorsed by the plaintiff and alleged to have been discounted for the defendant's benefit.

The defence was that the note had been discounted by the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, and the plaintiff himself received the money upon it, the defendant receiving no part thereof.

The defendant claimed judgment against the plaintiff for $500 loaned him, and on the trial defendant offered to adduce proof thereof, but the Court refused to receive it upon the ground that the defendant must bring suit therefor and could not recover judgment when it is pleaded as a counter-claim in an action brought against him.

Judgment was rendered for the defendant, dismissing the complaint with costs.

J. P. Victory for plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavey for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Barbour.

DIVORCE CASE.

Rachel B. Lattin vs. *John H. Lattin.*—The parties were married in June, 1864, at Yonkers, in this State; the plaintiff being the daughter of a well-known resident of that place.

Information having come to Mrs. Lattin of the misdoings of her liege lord, she commenced this action to dissolve the marriage upon the ground that the defendant had repeatedly committed adultery with a Miss Georgianna Williams and one Miss Lizzie Simmons.

The defendant's answer contained a general denial and a plea of condonation. This last defence, however, was expunged upon motion by Judge McCunn, on the ground of inconsistency.

On motion, an order was made by Judge Jones directing the defendant to pay the plantiff alimony *pendente lite*, and failing to comply with this order the plaintiff moved for a reference, which was granted.

A large volume of testimony was taken before the referee, and occupied several months.

The referee decided that the defendant had been guilty of adultery, and that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment.

The case now came up on a motion to confirm the report and for judgment dissolving the marriage, and thereupon the Court granted the motion, and judgment was accordingly entered.

Mr. A. H. Reavey for the plaintiff; George W. Birdseye, Esq., for the defendant.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

Wills of the following mentioned persons, deceased, were admitted to probate: John D. Bowles, A. Montraville Burr, Robert Travis, Hannah Kingsbury, Abraham M. Cozzens, Isaac Abbott, Gertrude Crossman, Helen Forbes, Jedediah Miller, Wm. Matson, Hester Duncan, Chas. Hibson, Mary Ann Helms, Sarah F. Ridabock, Lucy Baldwin, John Rourke, Amelia Osley, D. Demarest, Benj. Landrine, Florine Le Fevre. Letters of Administration granted on estates of the following persons, viz.: Julius Hintchell, Robert M. Forrester, Eleanor Kendall, Sarah McDermott, James Potter, John Stewart, Clarissa Swan, John Carley, Thos. A. Finn, James Runion, John Raymond or Gasper, Helen Smith, Augusta Otto, Margaret Davis, John Bridgeman, Hester Ann Webster, or Morgan, Gertrude Benning, Regina Lutz, Bridget McNeil, Sarah A. Bennett, Jane Hurst, Mary O. Wright, Catharine Coe, Ernest Wackener, William Findley, Benjamin Landrine, Florine Le Fevre. Guardians Appointed—Lizzie T. Motley, guardian of of Sam'l and Jas. Motley; Ellen Moran, of J. Horan; Thos. Carr, of Patrick and Mary Ann Carr, Thos. and Ellen Carr; Wm. H. McNary, of Mary A. Runyon; Wm. P. Barr, of Hannah and Elizabeth Collins; Thos. Flynn, of Mary M. and Ellen Flynn. Accounts of the following estates have been settled, viz.: Louis Nolte, Wm. S. Graham, John B. Scoles, Mangel M. Quackenbos, Emeline Cooper, Thos. Holmes, Mary C. Lagomaricino, Smith Bloomfield, Edwin P. Christy and Susan Dixon.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The Court yesterday was presented with a calendar made up of seventeen cases of assault and battery, ten of petit larceny, two of picking pockets, one of gaming, and one of defrauding hotel keeper, making a total of thirty-one cases. All the causes, except those of assault and larceny, and one of picking pockets, were postponed to various dates for various reasons, leaving as the sensation of the morning

A MATRIMONIAL INFELICITY.

Rose Tanner, young and not unhandsome, but with her face swathed in many bandages, appeared on the witness stand to charge her husband, James, with having assaulted her, and very volubly indeed did she perform her part. The particular offence on St. Patrick's day was graphically narrated, to its affecting climax, "An' he stabbed me wid the fork he was after atin a beafstake wid," and she then went on to detail the misdeeds and shortcomings of James in general. In this picture of matrimonial unhappiness one Paddy Fitzgerald was the central figure, "For sure, your Honor it's there he stays an' the day an' the night a drinkin' an' a swillin' an' a spendin' of his money, an' never so much as a ha'penny did ever he give me." The background of the picture was a penitentiary, and was not brought into bold relief, for James received a sentence of six months' residence.

PROVIDING FOR THE FUTURE.

Honora Sullivan also came to the stand, to pour the story of her matrimonial troubles into the sympathizing ears of justice. She had married for some undiscoverable reason Terence Sullivan, bullet-headed and twice her years. Terence had usurped more than the rights of a husband, for he had left her utterly unprovided, except in the way of gashes and bruises. The index-hand of volubility veered around in this case from the witness-stand to the prisoners, rail, and while the wife stood mute and almost relentant, the husband poured forth a great torrent of words, signifying that he meant to do better in future and that he must go to his work on Monday. The sentence of ten days in the City Prison being rendered, the prisoner heard with incredulous ears. "What me, your Honor?" And to the wife, passing by on her way out of Court, "Oh darlin' its relent ye will, and beg his Honor to let me home wid ye." "Whist, Terence, an' if I do, sure the Judge says the next time ye bate me he won't take my affidavy, so it go to jail ye must." This settled the matter. The

pleading husband went down to the solitude of the Tombs and the provident wife out into the inhospitable weather.

AWAKENING FROM A WAKE.

James Higgins, bursting with lusty youth and earning his living by the sweat of his brow as a leather inspector, attended the "wake" of a friend. Going home in the early morning, "not intirely sinsible," he espied an old gentleman standing on the opposite side of the street. Perhaps the long carouse of the night over the dear deceased had enamored him of such occasions, and fired him with the desire to provide a fresh subject, but whatever the reason he went across the street, and knocked the old gentleman down. Somewhat astonished at this treatment from an entire stranger, who had not paused to prefer any cause for the assault, the old gentleman, Mr. Robert P. Noah, gathered himself up and fled. Higgins was persistent, and pursued Noah through several streets, and the latter finally taking refuge in his store, Higgins followed and ended his achievements by upsetting the stove. To all this Higgins pleaded nothing in extenuation further than already noted. Justice DOWLING remarked that drunkenness was no excuse, and he sentenced the prisoner to a service of two months in the Penitentiary.

THE KNIFE IN BOYISH HANDS.

William E. Graham, a boy, was arraigned for an assault upon Patrick Hanifen, a full-grown and well-grown man. The testimony showed that in a difficulty between them Graham had stabbed Henifen in the shoulder with a small knife. Justice DOWLING remarked that in a similar case at the last session of the Court he had promised to deal with like cases, in the future, with the utmost severity. The practice of boys using deadly weapons upon every occasion must be checked at once, and the prisoner was therefore committed to the House of Refuge until his majority.

HAVING A SLUNG-SHOT.

Officer Suttie found Joseph Kearney asleep on the pavement, and woke him up, for which service the recumbent gave the officer a violent kick, and was thereupon taken into custody. On the way to the Station-house Kearney attempted to put his hand in his pocket, but the officer saving him the trouble, found in the breast-pocket of the prisoner's coat a slung-shot of the most villainous pattern. Kearney professed entire ignorance of the manner in which the weapon had come into his possession, but was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A PICKPOCKET.

James Wilson, arrested in the City Hall Park on St. Patrick's Day, when in the act of attempting to pick the pocket of a woman in the crowd, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Lott.

Erastus D. Culver et al. *vs.* Louisa Ward et al.; motion denied and papers may be withdrawn.

Same *vs.* Same; motion denied and papers may be withdrawn.

Eliza Ann Smith *vs.* Henry C. Smith; order for attachment returnable first Monday of April, 1868, defendant to be held to bail in $500.

The People ex rel. Theodore Willett *vs.* Charles Schurig, Registrar; mandamus granted without costs.

In the matter of Maria Silsby, supposed lunatic; order for commission granted. (Queens.) Decision indorsed on papers.

Ezra Burgess *vs.* Lucinda Burgess; motion to confirm referee's report and for judgment denied; opinion indorsed on report.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise *vs.* Frederick Wessenham; judgment, execution and subsequent proceeding set aside, without costs to either party. (See mem. on motion papers.)

Joseph R. Merritt *vs.* Daniel Baxter; motion to change place of trial granted; $10 costs of motion to abide the event.

By Justice Gilbert.

Sylvester M. Beard & Sons *vs.* David Williams & Sons; motion granted on the defendant, David Williams, perfecting new security to be approved, to be done within —— days, otherwise denied; order to be settled on one day's notice.

Charles Miller *vs.* Edward Willis; motion denied with $10 costs.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The cases disposed of in the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the February Term were the following:

FEBRUARY TERM.

John O'Donnell, manslaughter third degree, State Prison three years and six months.

Wm. O'Brien, murder second degree, State Prison fifteen years.

James Murphy, assault with dangerous weapon, Penitentiary one year.

Wendler Antoniere, grand larceny, State Prison three years and three months.

John Brown, burglary third degree, State Prison one year and six months.

Timothy Purcell, cruelty to animals, acquitted.

Philip Beck, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary sixty days.

Theophilus Bourque, grand larceny, State Prison three years and three months.

Philip H. Ostrander, false pretences, State Prison two years and six months.

John Smith, grand larceny, State Prison four years and nine months.

Patrick Welsh, larceny from person, State Prison one year.

MARCH TERM.

Before Judge Barnard.

Catharine Rielly, grand larceny, suspended and discharged.

Wm. Golden, grand larceny, State Prison one year and six months.

Rowland Robbins, attempt at grand larceny, suspended and discharged.

Herman Sallo, grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

Mary Ann Lewis, attempt at grand larceny, suspended and discharged.

Wm. Jones, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary two years and six months.

Catharine Daly, grand larceny, acquitted.

Michael Mead, assault with dangerous weapon, suspended and discharged.

Catharine Phillips, attempt at grand larceny, suspended and discharged.

Wm. French, grand larceny, State Prison five years.

James Edmonds *alias* John J. Williams, grand larceny, State Prison five years.

Thomas Wilson, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary three months.

Francis Clarke, larceny from person, State Prison four years.

Henry Bedford, attempt at burglary third degree, Penitentiary one year.

John Carter, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

James McGibbon, burglary first degree, acquitted.

Richard Casey, manslaughter second degree, State Prison for life.

Emma Johnson, attempt at grand larceny, sentence next term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The following tables exhibit the work of the Court of General Sessions during the March term, which closed on Friday last:

SUMMARY.

Frank McGuire, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months.

Helena White, grand larceny, State Prison three years.

Thomas McGuire *alias* Bigley, petit larceny, County Prison thirty days.

George Barton, *alias* Charles Miller, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months.

George Freeland, forgery, third degree, State Prison four years.

Joseph Johnson, grand larceny, State Prison three years.

Thomas Gunning, attempt at grand larceny, suspended and discharged.

Edward Devlin, John Farien, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years.

John Heiles, grand larceny, State Prison two years.

John Gerst, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months.

William H. Clarke, burglary third degree, State Prison four years.

Peter Hauson, grand larceny, acquitted.

Wm. Walker and John McBride, attempt at grand larceny, suspended and discharged.

George Delmar, grand larceny, sentence next Term.

Adolph Schlanerback, false pretences, State Prison two years.

Charles Presley, John Barmore and Austin L. Davis, burglary third degree, State Prison four years and six months.

Samuel Tristram, attempt at grand lacreny, sentence next Term.

Henry Gibbons, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

John Bowen, grand larceny, State Prison two years.

Frank McGuire, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months additional.

Alfred Gounard, grand larceny, acquitted.

John Cooney, grand larceny, acquitted.

Thomas Kitchen, grand larceny, State Prison one year.

Charles Mortimer, grand larceny, State Prison five years.

Jacob Smith, attempt at burglary third degree, State Prison two years and six months.

John Fareny, grand larceny, State Prison five years.

Henry J. Strachela, assault with dangerous weapon, suspended and discharged.

Thomas Kelly, petit larceny, Penitentiary sixty days.

George Williams, attempted burglary third degree, State Prison two years and six months.

Joseph Baker, grand larceny, State Prison five years.

William Harris, Charles Wilson, George Aymar, petit larceny, suspended and discharged.

Julius Guse, grand larceny, acquitted.

Henry Keess, petit larceny, fined $25.

John Williams, attempt at burglary, third degree, suspended and discharged.

Joseph Maunch, grand larceny, State Prison one year.

Bearnett Samuel, grand larceny, sentence next term.

Michael Connolly, grand larceny, State Prison three years.

Martin Schrieber, false pretence, State Prison two years.

Ellen Sullivan, petit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Charles Boch, petit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Burnett Rosenthal, George Wilson, Joel Nichols, grand larceny, House of Refuge.

John Higgins, grand larceny, State Prison three years.

Simon Feist, assault and battery, fined $25.

Daniel Hersch, John Holyman, grand larceny, acquitted.

Kate Shanley, grand larceny, acquitted.

Charles Kramer, George M. Daly, attempt at grand larceny, House of Refuge.

Thomas Jackson, John Murray, Robert Jackson, assault and battery, suspended and discharged.

Jeremian Hartigan, manslaughter fourth degree, sentence next term.

Fredrick Bergman, attempt at grand larceny, suspended and discharged.

Thomas P. Jacks, grand larceny, acquitted.

John McNally, grand larceny, suspended to next term.

Martin Scholderle, assault with dangerous weapon, sentence next term.

Godfrey Nachman, burglary third degree, State Prison four years.

RECAPITULATION OF OFFENCES.

Manslaughter, fourth degree	1	Petty larceny	8
Assault with dangerous weapon	2	Forgery, third degree	1
Grand larceny	25	Burglary, third degree	5
Attempted grand larceny	14	Attempted burglary, third degree	3
		False pretences	2
		Assault and battery	4
Total			65

RECAPITULATION OF SENTENCES.

State Prison 5 years	3	Penitentiary 6 months	2
State Prison 4 years and 6 months	3	Penitentiary 60 days	1
State Prison 4 years	3	City Prison 30 days	1
State Prison 3 years	4	House of Refuge	5
State Prison 2 years and 6 months	6	Fined $25	2
State Prison 2 years	6	Sentence deferred till next term	6
State Prison 1 year	2	Sentence suspended	12
Penitentiary 1 year	1	Acquitted	8
Total			65

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

BURGLAR.

RICHARD BARNETT, aged 18, effected a felonious entrance to the paint shop of MASTERSON & STEELE, at No. 434 Broadway, on Friday night, by forcing open the front basement-door, when he stole eleven books of gold-leaf. Before he could escape with the plunder BARNETT was arrested by officers CAMPBELL and MULLIGAN, of the Fourteenth Ward, who recovered the gold-leaf. When arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, he was committed.

THE ARMSTRONG SWINDLER AGAIN.

EDWARD ARMSTRONG, *alias* John Understiller, already under arrest on charges of having obtained large quantities of valuable goods from City merchants by means of false representations, as already reported, was yesterday arraigned before the magistrate to answer two additional complaints. WM. R. RIDGELY, of No. 33 Chambers-street, made the original complaint, on which the accused was held for trial, two other complaints being made at the same time. Yesterday JOHN C. SHIELDS, porter for DAVID J. WHITNEY, No. 20 Walker-street, stated that on the 2d inst., he was sent with six boxes of corsets, valued at $100, to the store of BUCKLEY, WELD & ANDREWS, at No. 23 Park-place. When he reached the hall door he was accosted by the prisoner, who claimed the goods and gave a receipt therefor, going up stairs with the parcel. JOSEPH BOWERS, in the employ of PASSAVANT & Co., at No. 140 Duane-street, stated that on the 20th of November he started to deliver $250 worth of ribbons at the store of FIELD, MORRIS & Co., at No. 345 Broadway. The prisoner met him at the door and ordered him to deliver the goods at the store of HARDEE, BATES & Co., next door, and he would deliver them himself when the other store was opened. Several other complaints could have been obtained, but the magistrate considered it unnecessary. The prisoner was remanded for trial.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

JAMES THOMPSON, of No. 96 Cherry-street, called at the lodging-house No. 22 Batavia-street, on Friday night, subsequently sending a boy for some liquor. A quarrel ensued after the consumption of the whisky, when it is alleged that JAMES PHILLIPS, the proprietor of the house, beat THOMPSON in a brutal manner, leaving him in a helpless condition on the pavement, where he was found by the Police and removed to Bellevue Hospital. PHILLIPS was arrested and arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, who granted a commitment for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

Crime, as well as street-railroads, seemed to be snowed up yesterday, as the calendar presented at this court but very few cases, and those generally of the most trivial nature. The only exception was

A CHARGE OF FORGERY,

preferred by AUGUSTUS A. FRANK, No. 17 West Houston-street, against JOHN S. BRUSH. The complaint stated that BRUSH had brought to FRANK a check for $14 on the Fourth National Bank, dated Feb. 11, and purporting to be signed by C. & G. WOODMAN. It was presented to Mr. FRANK on the day of its date and represented to be a genuine check, whereupon Mr. FRANK cashed it. The check being subsequently presented at the bank, was at once pronounced a forgery. BRUSH was then looked for, but was not encountered until yesterday, when Mr. FRANK caused his arrest by Officer FLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct. The prisoner was committed to await an examination.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Annual Report of the State Superintendent—Interesting Facts Concerning the Common School System—Recommendations to the Legislature.

VICTOR M. RICE, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has presented to the Legislature his Fourteenth Annual Report, which sets forth that the number of school districts in the State is 11,722. The school-houses number 11,556. This gives an increase of 9 during the past year, and of 64 during the past ten years. The amount expended last year for their erection and improvement was $1,713,107 01, 76 per cent. over the amount expended the previous year. The present value of school buildings and sites is estimated at $16,180,596—in the cities, $9,500,085, and in the rural districts, $6,680,511. The amount raised in the State by local taxation during the school year ending September 30, 1867, was $5,101,754 53, and by the State tax, $1,148,422 22. The system of School District Libraries, established when Gen. JOHN A. DIX was Superintendent of Schools, appears to have passed its meridian of usefulness. The number of volumes reported is 1,112,011, against 1,181,811 the previous year. The value of these libraries is estimated at $628,739. The money expended for books last year is reported at $24,439 25. The money appropriated for this purpose from the United States Deposit Fund annually is $55,000; to the cities, $20,555 83; to the rural districts, $34,444 17. More than half of this is expended for teachers' wages. The expenditure for scientific apparatus for schools is extraordinary, making a total of $211,665 47; in the cities, $190,917 75, and in the rural districts, $20,747 72. New-York City paid alone $177,096 70. The amount expended the previous year was $186,693 95. Mr. RICE recommends that an annual expenditure be made for the maintenance of these libraries, amounting to $10 for each library, and that the books should be selected and purchased by a commission of gentlemen of integrity and ability. He also proposes "that if intelligent women were elected to the office of School District Librarian, the books now missing would, within a single year, be collected from their hiding-places. In the rural districts, the care of the libraries fall within the line of their duties at the present time." "Women," he adds, "are now the successful teachers of nearly all the district schools, and no reason is apparent why they may not share those district offices, for which, by nature and education they are as admirably adapted, as for the instruction of children." It is therefore suggested that School Visitors, consisting of three women of proper age and intelligence be selected and appointed annually for each district. These visitors will take entire charge of the school district libraries, and will be authorized to select librarians from their own number. It is also proposed to empower them to visit the district schools, to inquire into the condition of the school-house, their furniture and conveniences, to visit the parents and guardians of truants and absentees, and solicit their attendance, and especially to inquire into the wants of the children of the poor. They will be required to report in writing the condition of the library, and the results of their investigation and labors annually to the School Commissioners of their several districts, and to the annual meeting." The number of children between 5 and 21 years of age is reported at 1,376,982; in the cities, 531,379, and in the rural districts 845,603. The previous year the aggregate was 1,364,675. Of the number so reported 949,203 attended school. The number of teachers employed for the year was 26,489—males, 5,271; females, 21,218. The diminution of female teachers for the year was 218, males being employed in their place. After including all expenditures for school purposes, Mr. RICE makes the entire actual expenses of schools in the State for the last school year to be $7,683,201 22—in the cities, $3,992,893 20; and in the rural districts, $3,690,308 02. The previous year the amount was $6,632,935 94, showing an increase of $1,050,265 28. The amount of public money at the disposal of the department for school purposes during the current year is $2,400,134 65. It is obtained from the following sources: From the Common School Fund, $155,000; from the United States Deposit Fund, $165,000; from proceeds of the State tax, $2,080,134 65. It will be applied as follows:

Libraries	$55,000 00
Support of schools for the current year, including supervision	2,343,205 65
Contingent fund	1,929 00

In the City of New-York "not less than 40,000 children, between the ages of five and fifteen, are vagrants, and growing up in ignorance." The different charities are insufficient to reach them, and the host yearly increases in number. Mr. RICE recommends a law providing for the arrest of all vagrant children, and for an examination into their condition, and in relation to the ability of their parents and guardians to provide for them. He proposes special officers for this purpose, and when the facts warrant such action, a magistrate or court may grant an order to place such children in reformatory or industrial schools. He accordingly advises the establishment of such schools in number and with accommodations equal to the wants of every city in the State. The money for the purpose can be obtained from the fees imposed by the law for the sale of intoxicating liquors. In this connection the public attention is called to the work of the Childrens' Aid Society of the City of New-York, of which the report says that, "There is not a more beautiful or efficient charity within our borders." The State Normal School, the Normal and Training School at Oswego, the Normal and Training School at Brockport, and the Normal and Training School at Fredonia, are in successful operation. Schools have also been authorized in Potsdam, Cortland, Genesee and Buffalo. The report is very full in relation to the operations of these institutions, which have been successful as well as satisfactory. Mr. RICE recommends that the Normal School Commissioners authorized in 1866 be continued in existence, with power to locate within two years four new normal schools upon similar conditions to those already authorized. Teachers' Institutes have been held in 55 counties, with an aggregate attendance of 9,676 teachers—2,663 males and 7,013 females. These institutes serve as annual reviews of the State's army of educators, and serve to remind them that by self-improvement they must keep step with the march of their profession; that promotion awaits those only who press to the front. Mr. RICE commends the operation of the Union Free School act of 1853, as obviating the necessity of much special legislation, and contributing to the establishment of a system of graded schools, under the enlarged powers conferred by that law. The law of 1867 providing free instruction to all the children of the State, though it did not go into operation till October, has already resulted in an average daily attendance of pupils at the schools of the country districts twenty to thirty-five per cent. greater than during the same period in the previous year. It has already been found necessary from this cause to increase the accommodations for the children in many districts. Mr. RICE gives a table, and shows by argument how a State tax for support of schools is more equitable than taxation of counties and smaller localities. Mr. RICE concludes his report with the following recommendations: 1. The levying of a tax for five successive years of one-eighth of a mill upon each dollar of taxable property in the State, for the purpose of aiding in the erection and improvement of school-houses and their appurtenances. 2. The creation of the office of School Visitor, the term to be for one year, and the position to be filled exclusively by women. 3. A liberal annual appropriation to the Children's Aid Society and other effective organizations that feed clothe and instruct the outcast and neglected children of our large cities. It is suggested that the money required for this purpose may very properly be derived from the fees paid for licence to vend intoxicating liquors.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 20—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111	111	5-20 C., '67	107⅛	107⅛
Coupon, 1881	111	111⅛	10-40 Registered	101	101¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅜	107⅛	10-40 Coupon	101	101¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅜	110⅜	Gold	138⅞	138⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	108	108⅛	June 7.30	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅛	108⅜	July 7.30	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 C.'65, Jan July	107	107⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 21, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 62 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 68 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATER CO. BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION, DUE 1887, INTEREST COUPONS AND PRINCIPAL PAID BY THE CITY TREASURER OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

These bonds are a first lien on the entire property of the Waterworks now being constructed under an act granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York. The amount of bonds authorized to be issued is only $400,000, with $800,000 of stock coming in after the bonds. The works are now rapidly progressing toward completion, and it is expected that water will be introduced into the city on or before the 1st of July next. The estimated revenue from water-rents will be from $150,000 to $160,000 a year, of which the City, County and State pay $28,000 for 20 years; this provides for the whole amount of interest required on the bonds, and is independent of the rents for water received from the citizens of Rochester.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing six per cent. interest, payable in GOLD COIN, are offered for sale by THE SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, and Virginia six per cent. stock for sale low. Southern securities a specialty.
MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR PLACE.
CHARTERED 1853.

Money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of next month. Five cents to $5,000 received.
J. SLOAN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest payable in July and January.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND INTELligent middle-aged American lady from the country, without incumbrance; unexceptionable reference, a situation as housekeeper; no objection to going South or West. Address for three days, stating residence and where to be seen, Mrs. H. ASHBRIDGE, Station F., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a German married man with one child; is a first-class florist and good vegetable gardener; can keep everything about a place neat and in good order; has good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SINGLE man, a situation as gardener, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the very best recommendations; none but a first-class situation accepted. Apply to J. BUIST, at Reed & Buist's, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer, by a married man without children; is willing to make himself useful in either capacity; can give good reference from last employer. Address Box No. 1,986 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF the ladies' and children's under-linen department of a large establishment; also, a first-class dressmaker; none but those thoroughly competent need apply. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 5,550 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLERK, FAMILiar with the business of a law office; none other need apply. Address LEX, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A thorough lace man to manage a department. Address Box No. 6,703 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE hosiery store, a youth to learn the business; salary, first year, $150. Apply to B. O., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

COMPOSITORS WANTED AT JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN'S, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREES FOR SALE.—1,000 EVERGREENS, from 4 to 10 feet high; several varieties; to be seen on the farm of the subscriber, at Westchester, near West Farms. WILLIAM WATSON, No. 173 Church-st.

IRON FOR SALE.—50 ROUND COLUMNS; 15 arch girders, with rods; 25 T. Girders. AYERS & McCANDLESS, 33d-st., North River.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of March at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known "BERRIAN HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS," No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, comprising the entire balance of stock and including every article used by families in housekeeping. Catalogues on morning of sale.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PICTURES, the recent importation of

J. P. BEAUMONT,

to be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 2d, and FRIDAY, 3d April, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection has been recently much enriched by purchases of many important works made during Mr. Beaumont's residence in Paris at the time of the great Exhibition, as well as from the various other art centres of Europe, in the selection of which he has been guided by his long artistic experience of more than thirty years, aided by an ample expenditure of capital, and contains, among others, specimens by the following distinguished painters, viz.:

Devedeux,	Hasenclever,	D. Jonghe,
A. Guillemin,	M. Calisch,	Diaz,
Louis Meyer,	De Hueyvel,	W. Verschnur,
Seignac,	Fanny Geefs,	Carl Hoff,
Verboeckhoven,	Otto Erdman,	Pecrus,
Boddington,	Ingenmey,	V. Chavet,
H. Baron,	Count de Bylandt,	Escoscura,
Lasalle,	Shayer, Sr.,	Von Franken,
Mlle. Rosenboom,	Zeim,	Carl Hubner,
Tschaggeny,	Herm'n G. Ten Kate,	E. J. Cobbett,
L. Mignot,		Roffe,
F. Trayer,	Isabey,	G. Armfield,
Geselschap,	A. Schelfhout,	B. C. Koekkoek,
Nordenberg,	Vautier,	And. Achenbach,
Schlesinger,	Mlle. Backhuysen,	F. Roffiaen,
Klombeck,	F. Kels,	W. Amberg,
A. Dillens,	W. Rietstahl,	J. Robie,
A. Bierstadt.		Also,

NEW-ENGLAND SCENERY BY F. E. CHURCH.
UNE SCENE-DU-CARNIVAL, THE CHEF-D'ŒUVRE OF CARL BECKER.
A NIGHT MARKET, BY P. VAN SCHENDEL.
AN INTERIOR, BY F. WILLIAMS AND VAN HOVE,

and others of great celebrity.

On exhibition on and from TUESDAY, 24th of March, day and evening, until time of sale, with catalogue.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

5TH-AV. (Central Park)—1 valuable lot on the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 85th-st., facing the Park (valuable brown-stone houses are already building on this block.)

85TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, in rear of the above avenue lot.

ALSO.

Executor's sale of a valuable farm belonging to the estate of the late Rev. Thomas House Taylor, deceased, at West Park, Ulster County, N. Y., of 125 acres, being one of the best farms in the State. For full particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

WEDNESDAY, March 25.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF EIGHTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS on 57th, 58th, 66th, 67th sts. and 10th and 11th avs.

THURSDAY, March 26.

WEST 34TH-ST.—The elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 167 West 34th-st., in perfect order, and contains all the modern improvements; first-class in every respect.

7TH-ST.—The two desirable two-story and basement brick house and lot Nos. 279 and 281, in good order, suitable for genteel families.

WEST 12TH-ST.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 332, between Greenwich and Washington sts.; has all the modern improvements.

58TH-ST. (Central Park lots)—2 valuable lots on the south side, commencing 100 feet west of the 8th-av. and facing the grand entrance to the Park.

58TH-ST.—2 lots north side, 225 feet west of 5th-av., in the rear of Central Park lots.

42D-ST.—5 lots west side, 300 feet west of 9th-av.

4TH-AV.—4 lots east side, northeast corner of 80th-st.

80TH-ST.—6 lots north side, in rear of the above avenue lots.

MADISON-AV.—1 lot west side, 25 feet north of 67th-st.

MADISON-AV.—1 lot east side, 25 feet north of 67th-st.

Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF SIXTY-FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AND 11TH AVS. AND ON 66TH AND 67TH STS.—ABSOLUTE SALE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property:

10TH-AV.—8 lots, forming the entire front of the 10th-av. on the west side, between 66th and 67th sts.

11TH-AV.—8 lots on the east side of 11th-av., comprising the front between 66th and 67th sts., including the two corners on 11th-av.

66TH-ST.—24 lots on the north side of 66th-st., extending the whole length of the block, between 10th and 11th avs.

67TH-ST.—24 lots adjoining the last-named lots in the rear, situated on the south side of 67th-st., all of full dimensions. The grade is excellent, and the situation most desirable, being the block next below the one recently sold belonging to the estate of Mrs. Sarah Talman, and as in the former case THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION OR RESERVATION WHATEVER. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for three or five years.

Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st., or of Anderson, Adams & Young, Attorneys, No. 49 Nassau-st.

E. A. LAURENCE, Auctioneer.

LAURENCE & STRATTON WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. The Rowland (homestead) farm, containing about 135 acres of land under good cultivation, situated in the town of Flushing, Queen's County, L. I., fronting on the road leading from Jamaica to Flushing, 2½ miles from either village, and 10 miles from Hunter's Point Ferry. The property will be sold in 6 plots of from 5 to 35 acres each; on high ground and fronting on said roads. On the property is a large two-story frame, containing ten rooms with an extension. Also a good tenement or frame-house with numerous out-buildings. The neighborhood is good and a rare opportunity is offered for a desirable residence, or for market gardening purposes. Also 15 acres of salt meadow at Flushing. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Basement.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON WEST 34TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 34TH-ST.—The first-class three-story high-stoop brick and brown-stone trimmings house and lot, No. 449 West 34th-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs.; house 20.10x55 feet, in good order, and contains all the conveniences; lot 20.10x98.9. Possession May 1, 1868.

For maps and permits apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EAST 36TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 104 East 36th-st.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the following-described real estate, viz.:

EAST 36TH-ST.—The first-class four-story marble front, high-stoop house and lot, No. 104 East 36th-st., south side, 89 feet 7 inches east of Park-av.; house is 18.1x45 feet, in perfect order, and contains all the conveniences; possession May 1, 1868; lot 18.1x74.8.

For maps and permits apply at auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st. Offices No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, at 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence No. 20 West 12th-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and Ingram carpets, rosewood parlor suites in reps and brocatelle, wardrobes, extension and side tables, etageres, bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, lace curtains, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture. ON THURSDAY, 26TH, all the elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 161 West 22d-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LOT AND BUILDINGS SOUTHEAST CORNER OF PEARL AND DOVER STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

No. 340 PEARL-ST.—Valuable lot, with the buildings thereon, southeast corner of Dover-st., 27.10x94 feet, covered entirely with buildings; possession May 1, 1868.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ROB'T A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., NO. 11 Pine-st., will sell on TUESDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained in the house No. 56 East 125th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., consisting in part of rosewood parlor sets, etageres, carpets, matting, pictures, engravings, black walnut extension table, mahogany sideboard, chamber furniture, &c. Terms cash after sale.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—TO BE SOLD BY auction, the horses, carriages, harness and stable furniture of the late Mr. A. M. Cozzens; also, his entire stock of wines. Particulars in future advertisements. For any information apply to LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock P. M., a choice lot of 150 modern oil-paintings, small and large, favorite subjects, and elegantly framed. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall. Catalogues ready.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS—Central Park and Bellevue lots—JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.—At Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, TUESDAY, 31st of March, at 12 o'clock, 12 lots on 141st-st., between the Grand Boulevard and Bloomingdale road; 10 lots on southerly side of 84th-st., 150 feet east of 5th-av.; 4 lots on northerly side of 83d-st., in the rear of the above. Terms easy.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM NEWFIELD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 22, 1868.

PERSONAL.

MISSING SINCE FRIDAY, 13TH INST., from South 3d-st., Jersey City, EUGENE PETERSON BROWN, (colored,) aged 13 years—small for his age. Had on when he left home, brown mixed cloth hat, light gray coat, light gray mixed pants, with patch on each knee, rubber boots and white shirt, with calico bosom. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by JOHN T. BROWN, No. 59 Broadway, New-York, or SOLOMON PETERSON, at Mather's Ink Factory, South 3d-st., Jersey City.

WILLIAM LAING MASON.—IF THIS should meet the eye of William Laing Mason, or any one that knows him, by sending his address to his friends at Airdrie, Scotland, it will be thankfully received. Address THE GOVERNOR, Prison, Airdrie, Scotland.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, SPEAKING FRENCH fluently, wishes to make an engagement for the Summer months with a family where her services as teacher of French and music would compensate for board. Address G. S., Box No. 1,028 Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.

GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY

LACE CURTAINS,
Muslin Curtains,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.

WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.

An elegant assortment of
PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,
WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES."
All orders promptly attended to.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.

Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,
MARCH 23,
AT RETAIL,
Our Large and Elegant Stock of
NEWLY-IMPORTED GOODS,
Consisting of
Paris Silks, both Plain and Fancy, French and Irish Poplins, Plain and Figured Grenadines, Piques, Percales, Lawns, French and English Prints,
And all the New Fabrics for
TRAVELING AND PROMENADING SUITS.
ALSO,
IN THE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
COMPLETE OUTFITS
Of the most fashionable make.
Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Laces, Embroideries, &c., &c., in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And to close
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIAN CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE LUPIN'S BOMBAZINE, $1 25 PER YARD, WORTH $1 62½.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSHIRE CRAPES AND TAMERTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD. A LINE OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS, 37½c., WORTH 62½c.
FLUTED AND TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS, $3.
OBSERVE, W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will exhibit on MONDAY, March 23,
ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES OF ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
SPRING DRESS SUIT MATERIALS, NEW STYLE PARIS SILKS, PARIS-MADE MANTILLAS, SACQUE AND LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES, HATS, CLOAKS, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c. NEW STYLE PARIS FANCY CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, &c., in quantities to suit customers.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS
OF
DRESS GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, DOMESTIC COTTONS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CALICOS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
will be largely replenished
ON MONDAY, MARCH 23,
with goods purchased at the
RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS	$2 25 per yard.
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS	3 00 per yard.
ENGLISH WILTONS	3 50 per yard.
BEST QUALITY AXMINSTER	5 00 per yard.

Together with AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER and TURKEY CARPETS, in one piece, with borders and corners to match, at
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS,
at $250; value $400.
PLAIN CENTRES FROM $50 UPWARD.
Also a choice lot of the
MOST ELEGANT AND COSTLY YET IMPORTED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

I have received additions to my stock of Camel's Hair Shawls, selected by myself recently in Europe; also, black Real Thread Lace Points.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the Insurance and Real Estate Agency business, under the firm name of HUBBARD & GILLETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. M. HUBBARD,
A. I. GILLETT.

J. M. HUBBARD will continue the Insurance Agency business, and A. I. GILLETT will continue the Real Estate business, each on his own separate account, at present place of business, No. 137 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUfacture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

$6,000 WANTED.—A SATISFACTORY party with this amount to join the advertiser in an enterprise which it is believed will prove extremely remunerative, with less than ordinary risk. Principals only need address C. D. B., Box No. 4,973 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POLICEMAN'S SHIELD NO. 2,263, SUPposed to have been lost in the vicinity of Clarkson and Greenwich sts. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to the Third Precinct Station-house, No. 160 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING a large brown-stone house between 14th and 20th-sts., near 5th-av., would rent, with board, two front rooms on the second floor, communicating, and handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife from the 1st of May. None but those who are willing to pay liberally for home comforts need apply. Address Box 979 Post-Office.

PARLOR FLOOR, ALSO FIRST AND second and third-story front rooms, singly or in suites, to let, without board, at No. 13 University-place; references required and given.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO GENtlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

NO. 138 5TH-AV., A LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished room, vacant, with first-class board; unexceptionable reference given and required.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—SUMMER BOARD FOR A YOUNG married couple, within an hour of City Hall, in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Address, with full particulars, &c., S. G. M., Box No. 2,375 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The performance will commence at ten minutes before 8 precisely. Seats are secured until the end of the first act, which terminates at five minutes past 8. It is hoped that this notice will prevent disappointment and loss of seats.

ROSEDALE

will be acted
EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL APPOINTMENTS,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
AND THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.
Doors open at 7¼.

STEINWAY HALL.

OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERTS.

In consequence of the great success attending the first series of concerts, the management has the honor to announce that

OLE BULL
will give his third and fourth
GRAND CONCERTS,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24,
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 28,
AND A
GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY, MARCH 28, at 2 o'clock.

ADMISSION	ONE DOLLAR
RESERVED SEATS	FIFTY CENTS EXTRA
ADMISSION TO MATINEE	ONE DOLLAR

No extra charge for reserved seats.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, at Steinway Hall.

Tickets and seats for sale at Schubert's and Schirmer's music stores, and No. 112 Broadway.
F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NOVEL AND UNIQUE ATTRACTION!
MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 23,
first appearance in America of
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
OR, L'ECUYER QUADRUMANE.
OR, L'ECUYER QUADRUMANE.
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
ever presented to the American public.
THIS REMARKABLE ANIMAL
RIVALS THE GREATEST HUMAN RIDERS
IN DARING FEATS OF EQUESTRIANISM,
and under the direction of its trainer and proprietor,
MONS. OLIVIER,
will appear in those extraordinary performances which
IN ALL THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE
have been pronounced
THE MOST SURPRISING EXHIBITION
of sagacity and training, and the most wonderful novelty of the age. In Paris
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
OR, L'ECUYER QUADRUMANE,
for months in succession attracted the greatest crowds ever drawn to the Cirque Napoleon; and wherever it has appeared is has invariably proved
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
ever introduced into the arena.
Second week in America of
MR. HERBERT B. WILLIAMS,
THE GREATEST OF ENGLISH JESTERS,
who has been received with the utmost favor on every occasion.
BRILLIANT AND DIVERSIFIED
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing
ALL THE STARS
and the entire strength of the
GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE,
TRAINED HORSES, PERFORMING PONIES, AND COMIC MULES.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., corner of State-st., Brooklyn.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, ALOIS F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

THE GENTLEMEN'S CLASSES OF Prof. Henry Gebhar's Gymnasium and Fencing Academy, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., will give their annual exhibition THURSDAY, March 26. Evening at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

MUST BE SOLD, A GOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE piano, not used over two months, in perfect order, for $250. Address Box No. 3,567 Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO SPECULATORS OR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—For sale, at Washington Heights, about 90 lots, in one plot, at a reasonable price; also smaller plots. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, 18.9x50x100; elegant order, beautifully located, No. 37 East 73d-st., with carpets and gas-fixtures; $16,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, well built, No. 55 West 52d-st., $35,000. Inquire of JAS. BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS 4-story high-stoop brown-stone house, fine order, for sale very cheap; others on 54th, 52d, 47th, 45th, 44th, 43d, 42d, 39th, 38th and 37th sts.—$15,000 to $60,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, on 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE OF NINE full lots on the west side, wide street, now occupied as a coal-yard. Address R. M., Box No. 5,561 Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, NEAR SOUTH Park, and between Broad-st. and Clinton-av., a new, well-furnished and thoroughly built house, being two-story and attic, with back building; main house 22x30; back building, two-story, 16x30, with cemented cellar under the whole: Lot 30 feet front on an avenue, running back on a street 100 feet, then 30 feet on that street, running back 100 feet, being equal to 60x100. Everything new and in perfect order, the grounds being planted with a great variety of fruit trees and the smaller fruits. Within ten minutes' walk of station, and in a rapidly growing neighborhood. $7,500—$3,700 of which may remain. Very desirable for a moderate sized, genteel family. Apply only to
ROB'T A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

LITTLE FALLS, NEAR PATERSON, N. J.—For sale, farm and country seat; 60 acres under high state of cultivation; dwelling of stone, modern construction and commodious; barn, granary, and all outbuildings of the best class, with every convenience; desirable for Winter or Summer residence. Particulars of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Residence, with about 4 acres, having frontage on East River. Dwelling, Italian cottage, frame 44 feet square; built in best manner. Ice-house, milk-house, barn, stable, &c. Garden, best in Ravenswood. Particulars of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TREMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY. —FOR SALE—Handsome house, built and finished in best manner, in hard wood; twelve rooms; parlors frescoed; marble mantels, water, furnace, &c.; an entire block of ground, and near depot; a bargain. Particulars of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No 5½ Pine-st.

MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Fine residence, 13 rooms, coach-house and stable, well fruited, shaded, &c., $8,000; others, $5,000 to $80,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO MARBLE DEALERS.—FOR SALE—Valuable marble quarries near Baltimore, Md. Specimen of variegated marble to be seen at the office of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FACTORY PROPERTY IN WILliamsburg, near ferries; lot 111 feet front, 117 feet rear; three-story brick building, very substantially built, in good order, boiler, gas fixtures, &c.; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE STORES ON FULTON-AV., north side, on the corner of Oxford-st.; others adjoining; elegant plate glass-fronts, and in good repair throughout. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

FOR SALE—IN ADELPHI-ST., BROOKLYN, not far from Prospect Park, a three-story Philadelphia brick-front dwelling with all the modern improvements; lot full depth. Inquire at No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, L. I., FIFTEEN minutes' walk of railroad station, beautifully situated on high ground, on Bayside-av., a handsome double two-story and attic modern frame house, in perfect order, containing eleven rooms; the lawn is tastefully laid out with evergreens, shrubs, &c., of rare varieties, together with a spacious barn and carriage house, and one acre of land. Apply to LAWRENCE & STRATTON, No. 111 Broadway, basement; or near the premises to WM. MITCHELL.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURG—A NICE SECond floor, (four rooms); water and gas; corner house; seven minutes' walk from South 7th-st. ferry; rent, $350. Address S. L., Post-office.

TO RENT—AN UPPER PART AND BASEMENT kitchen, near West 10th and West 4th sts. to a small American family; rent $540, gas inclusive. Address "540," Box No. 131, *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st., preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN BROOKLYN or Jersey City, a small brick or frame house. Address, with full particulars, E., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

GREAT HIT OF G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY.

FUNNIEST PANTOMIME	BEST BALLET.
BEST SCENERY.	FINEST SPECTACLE

Densely crowded. Throngs turned away. Reserved seats all sold out days ahead. Uproarious fun and general enthusiasm. The pantomime "the" exciting event of the theatrical year.

G. L. FOX....as....CLOWN

The unapproachably great "star" danseuse,
MLLE. RETA SANGALI.

GRAND BALLET.	WITTY BURLESQUE.
FUNNY TRICKS.	GRACEFUL SKATING.
GROTESQUE ILLUSIONS	UPROARIOUS FUN.

Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND FAREWELL OPERA NIGHT OF THE LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, at 8 P. M.,
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Mlle. BONHEUR, MASSIMILIANI, ORLANDINI, SARTI, NICOLAO.

Also, the grand romantic Symphony, entitled THE SAILOR'S DREAM, performed by the grand orchestra under the immediate direction of the Composer.

Seats can be secured at the box-office of the Academy of Music and at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—Admission, 50 cents. Fifth and last week of the brilliant engagement of
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
when will be presented, by kind permission of
MATILDA HERON,
the great play that has made her name celebrated in every city in America.

CAMILLE	Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
Armand Duvall	Mr. G. C. Boniface
De Varville	Mr. G. H. Clarke

The piece will be placed upon the stage with every attention to detail and strength of cast. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Commence at 8. Admission 50 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard—Miss Teresa Berry—The Learned Dogs, Nero and Carlo—The Assassin of the Rocks—Pas de Fascination, and the Midnight Banquet.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director
LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF THE
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
MONDAY,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.
MLLE. TOSTEE AS THE GRAND DUCHESS.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 26,
First performance of Offenbach's
LA BELLE HELENE,
which will be produced with New Scenery, Superb Costumes, Elegant Appointments,
Effective Chorus and Orchestra,
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE OPERA COMPANY
combining to give the most perfect effect to the representation.
FRIDAY EVENING—LA BELLE HELENE.
SATURDAY—LA BELLE HELENE MATINEE.

Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

The sale of seats for
LA BELLE HELENE
will commence at all the offices on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock.

BENEFIT OF
THE BOONE FAMILY,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
on the 30th.
MRS. BOONE AND CHILDREN
will appear, assisted by Madame Marie Abbott, J. R. Thomas, J. E. Frobisher, Mr. Burns and Hindle.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. To be had at Steinway's and Pond's music-stores, and Peters' music-store, No. 200 Broadway

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE,
MONDAY EVENING, March 23,
At his new and beautiful DANCING ACADEMY,
LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., near 42d-st.

Season tickets can be had from Mr. Trenor, at the rooms.

ANOTHER NEW NO. OF NICK NAX just out. Funnier than ever.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)	TUESDAY....Mar. 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY..Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY....April 4
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax)	MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, April 11

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT	Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN	Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship
GENERAL GRANT,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 28,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,

Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, April 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, April 11.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN
will leave SATURDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. SMITH.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 28.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 4.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Mar. 28
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, April 4
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

Geo. Washington	Saturday, March 28
Cortes	Saturday, April 4
Geo. Cromwell	Saturday, April 11
Mariposa	Saturday, April 18

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freights lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 28th March, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NAVIGATION ON NORTH RIVER RESUMED.

The boats of the PEOPLE'S LINE, the ST. JOHN and DREW, commence their regular trips to Albany on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

RIVER OPEN.—SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamer CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 N. R., on SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with railroads for all points North and West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MEDICAL.

LADIES' TROUBLE CURED BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicine.

MANHOOD REGAINED BY USING DR. POWERS' Elixir, and private diseases cured without mercury. Office No. 191 Stanton-st.

THE EQUINOCTIAL.

A Terrific Gale and Snow-Storm—Detention of the Mails—Stoppage of the City Cars—Obstruction of the Ferries—Damage by the Storm—Accidents and Incidents—The Storm at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Wilmington and Elsewhere.

Why there should be any particular commotion among the elements, when old Mother Earth, in "swinging round the circle," reaches that precise point in her orbit where she receives the impartial attentions of her two old Senators, Nox and Sol, and finds the lights and shadows of life equally reflected upon her countenance, is a question about which the astronomers have failed to give us any definite or satisfactory information. One would naturally suppose that an equilibrium of light and darkness, so far as it had any influence whatever, would tend to a like equilibrium of meteorological phenomena. This, however, is not the case, and why it is not, may probably best be put down to the account of those things in heaven and earth that are not dreamt of in our philosophy. The facts are that the equinox invariably brings with it a general rumpus among the elements; and an "equinoctial storm" is looked for about the 21st of September and the 21st of March with as much confidence as if it were a fixed institution, and permanently incorporated in the Constitution of the United States. Sometimes the equinoctials are a little behind time, and sometimes they are a little ahead of time. The one that overtook us yesterday was exactly on time. Directly the town clock struck the last hour of the 20th of March, the equinoctial began his midnight carousal. The snow which during the past Winter has always stood ready to join in any riotous demonstrations, was only too glad to jump into the equinoctial car and take one more furious and reckless drive up and down the coast, over the marshy plains, across the highways and byways, around the street corners and through the broad avenues. Judging from appearances yesterday morning, the two old rummies must have had a jolly night of it. They assisted each other with right good will, and it is hard to tell which did the most active duty—the snow or the gale. The latter blew out most of the street lamps, upset market wagons, slammed the shutters to pieces, knocked off the chimney tops and scattered the signs hither and thither, while the former "spread itself" over the land in the most promiscuous way, piling itself in heaps in one place and dropping a thin vail in another, besmearing the house fronts from basement to cornice, clinging to the branches of the trees and transforming them into ghosts, making "whited sepulchres" of the monuments of mud that had been erected all over the City in honor of Street Contractor WHITING, and in a word, doing all other acts and things which a reckless snow-storm might, could, would or should do when riding on an equinoctial gale. If the weather-clock has kept the right tally, this is the 37th snow-storm of the season. "Last but not least" would be its appropriate epitaph, were it not that Prof. AGASSIZ has told us we are to have 88. What the next one is to be we may well shudder to contemplate. As will be seen by our telegraphic dispatches, the storm extended all along the coast from Baltimore to Boston. Philadelphia seems to have got the worst of it so far as the depth of snow is concerned. "Two feet" of snow safely lodged on the broad brim of a Philadelphia Quaker, is a spectacle which a New-Yorker, with only six inches on his stove-pipe, might regard with envy; but there was here, nevertheless, enough for all practical purposes and sufficient to make many purposes impracticable. For instance, the

CITY RAILROADS

were nearly all obliged to suspend their trips, and people living in the upper part of the City were compelled either to stay at home or to face the terrific gale in a pedestrian route of three or four miles down town. The only cars that succeeded in reaching their down-town station in the morning were two of the Third-avenue line, which were dragged through with six horses each. Several cars on this line came down as far as Twenty-third-street, and finding it impossible to push their way through the drifts, were obliged to return. After about 2 P. M., however, this line commenced making its trips with considerable regularity, though with much less than the usual number of cars. None of the other lines made any attempt to run their cars, or if they did they were unsuccessful.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.

The snow-storm in Brooklyn somewhat astonished the people as they rose from their night's rest in quest of breakfast and good weather. After the majority of the people of regular habits had retired on Friday night the wind began to blow up fresh from the northwest and continued to increase in violence, and at midnight was reinforced by snow, the first intimations of which were given shortly after 12 o'clock. In the outskirts, where the drift had full sway, the snow attained various depths, in some places not less than six feet. The railroad tracks, at many points, were completely blocked, rendering it impossible for the cars to be run, even with increase of horse power. On some of the lines the cars were run a portion of the distance, passengers being left to plod their way where the Railroad Company officials deemed horseflesh too precious to go. Snow-plows furnished some little help, except where the roads were unprotected by buildings, in which cases the drift kept up the snow-hills to considerable depths. The violence of the wind brought down some house-top signboards, fastenings, bricks and all. Several chimneys were blown down, happily before there were many persons passing on the streets. Frame houses everywhere vibrated before the terrific blasts which now and again visited them. A number of small trees were torn from their rootings, and blown into the middle of the streets, and superannuated and insipid branches were profusely strewn along the sidewalks. Wherever the snow was blown it settled down firmly, and became so hard that it was walked over without difficulty. About 4 o'clock in the morning a two-story frame house in process of construction in Tompkins-avenue, near Kosciusco-street, was blown over. Aside from the general inconvenience caused by the snow and the impediments to travel, which were deemed by most people ample for one day's experience, nothing beyond what has been stated occurred. The elements "had their full fling," and the railroads had considerable rest.

THE FERRIES

were also greatly discommoded by the storm, and the boats made their trips with difficulty, owing to the high wind and tide. Several of those tubs which are wont to raft our citizens over to the shades of Hoboken came near being capsized by the gale, and gave rise to great consternation among their passengers. The Jersey City and Staten Island boats, being exposed to the full sweep of the wind, were propelled with great difficulty and with great discomfort to their passengers, but as they were known to be stanch and strong, there was less anxiety than on the Hoboken tubs.

THE SHIPPING

in the harbor was exposed to one of the severest gales that has been known here for a long time, but we have heard of no serious damage being done, except the sinking of a schooner, the particulars of which will be found below. The effects of the gale down the coast will not be fully known for several days, but it is feared they will turn out to have been disastrous.

There was more or less

DETENTION OF THE MAILS

on all the routes leading to the City. The morning train from Philadelphia was about two hours behind time. The New Jersey Central was four hours late. The night train from Boston, arrived but little after its regular time, 6 A. M., and reported that it met no snow till it got as far as Meriden, Ct. The mails by the Erie railroad, due at 7 A. M., did not arrive till late in the afternoon, and the same was the case with the Northern mail by the Harlem road. None of the Sound steamers came in during the day except that belonging to the Stonington line which came in about noon. The extent and severity of the Equinoctial can be learned from our telegrams which will be found below, together with such accidents and incidents of the storm, as we have been able to gather.

ACCIDENTS.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a schooner, name unknown, which was lying in the East River, near the foot of North Third-street, Williamsburg, suddenly toppled over and immediately sank. The accident was seen by a private watchman on a dock near by, who gave the alarm, which brought some persons to the spot, but before they arrived the schooner was lost to sight. Whether the entire crew, or any of them, were on board at the time is not known, nor even the name of the vessel.

The Jersey City ferry-boats *New-Brunswick* and *New-York* collided yesterday morning, owing to the fact that the air was so thick with snow that the pilots could not see. A portion of the cabin of the *New-York* was torn away, but no material damage was done, nor were any of the passengers injured.

The pilot-boat *Edmund Blunt No.* 2, anchored off the basin, Stapleton, Staten Island, at 3 A. M. yesterday morning, during the northeast gale, dragged her anchor and went ashore near the Narrows. She is bilged and half-full of water.

Considerable damage was occasioned yesterday by the storm to the Hudson River Railroad track. Sections of the rails were washed away at Irvington, Glenwood, Mount St. Vincent and Spuyten Duyvel stations, which will require a large force of men to repair the same.

The sloop *Ben. Franklin* broke from her moorings at the village of Yonkers, not being recovered until she had reached the foot of Harrison-street in this City. PATRICK MURPHY, CHARLES PURCELL and the cook were on board the boat at the time.

The sloop *Daniel D. Beekman* was sunk at the foot of Main-street, Yonkers, and several other vessels suffered from a stress of weather. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon barge No. 32, used for storage purposes, and having on board thirty barrels of lime, broke loose from her moorings at the foot of Rivington-street, and drifted into collision with a coal barge which had been sunk during the earlier hours of the storm, at the foot of Delancey-street, opposite Pier No. 58. The lime barge had a hole knocked in her bottom causing the lime to become combustible, when the barge was further damaged by fire. She was owned by GEO. KLOTTS, Sr., of Delancey and East streets.

The rear wall of the two-story house No. 323 East Twenty-fifth-street was blown down about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The building was occupied as a pork packing establishment, and was owned by AARON RUTHERFORD, who sustains a loss of $500.

At 3:30 P. M., yesterday, JOHN REEDY, aged 40, was severely injured by a very high fence blowing over on him, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street. He was carried home at the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue by the Police.

DUNCAN SHAW, of No. 164 Cherry-street, fell between the ship *Ocean Queen* and a canal boat at one of the docks, during the high wind, and was severely injured, necessitating his removal to the New-York Hospital.

EDWARD CLANCEY, while at work on Pier No. 1, North River, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. His remains were not recovered.

Early yesterday morning, JOSEPH HARDEN, aged 20 years, of No. 22 Vesey-street, was found in an exhausted condition owing to the storm, in Broadway. He was taken home.

The large rafters which had been raised for the roof of the new market building, at the foot of East Sixteenth-street, were blown down by the storm at noon, while the workmen were absent for dinner. Owing to this fact, there was no one injured. The timbers were completely shattered.

The steamer *Quaker City*, and the old Government schooners *Winona* and *Adele*, lying at the foot of North Tenth street, Williamsburg, sustained damage by the storm, but fortunately no lives were sacrificed. On the different ferry routes the greatest excitement prevailed, many citizens refusing to travel on the old boats of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, but luckily no serious disaster occurred. The ancient boats, *Oneida*, *California*, *Cayuga* and *Gerard Stuyvesant* were watched by those on shore with bated breaths while they were tossed like cockle-shells on the angry waters of the East River, and when they made their respective landings after hours of effort, exultant cheers were given. The only casualty reported among the old boats alluded to occurred to *Cayuga*, of the Grand-street line. While struggling to make her slip, on the Williamsburg side, this boat collided with the British bark *Leader*, and sustained extensive damage to her stanchions. The force of the collision was so great that Mr. SIMONSON, pilot of the *Cayuga*, was thrown several feet from his wheel, and received painful but not dangerous injuries. The ancient boat reached her slip finally, without sustaining further injuries. At Greenpoint, anun occupied frame house, in Oakland street, was blown down. Loss, $2,000.

THE GALE ABATES.

About 5 P. M. the wind, which had blown fiercely from the Northwest during the early hours, veered eastward, and the snow for a time fell heavily in huge moist flakes, that clung tenaciously to all things they touched, and threatened us with still another blockade. For a time the air was filled with the dense snowfall as with a fog, through which the gale tore wildly, carrying its unwelcome freight into the faces of foot-passengers who strove against it, and into the eyes and mouths of the panting horses, tugging at the overladen cars. This, however, it would seem, was the last wild effort of the expiring hurricane. The wind veered once more to the Northwest, the clouds were lifted up above the chimney-tops and the snow ceased gradually to fall. At a late hour there was promise of a clear sky for Sunday, and ample assurance of most unpleasant footing for church-goers. The arrivals in port during the day, as might be expected, were very few, and those report a wild time of it at sea. The Eastern boats were considerably behind their usual time. The steamers which were to sail for the various foreign and domestic ports, in greater number, postponed their sailing. Those that ventured to sea were the *Periere* for Havre, the *Rapidan* for Havana and New-Orleans, the *Gen. Meade* for the latter port, and the *San Salvador* for Savannah.

STORM TELEGRAMS.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 21.

A snow-storm and gale of unusual violence commenced about 3 o'clock this morning. Several inches of snow have fallen, and drifted. The horse-cars were compelled to withdraw, and railroad trains are delayed on most roads in the vicinity.

2 P. M.—All railroad trains from New-York arrived late. The morning train for New-York started out with two engines, but soon returned, and will wait for a better prospect. The storm extends west, north and east. At noon over a foot of snow had fallen in this city, and the storm still continues.

7 P. M.—The storm has considerably moderated since noon, and the snow continues to fall. The Norwich steamboat train arrived at 4 o'clock. The other Sound boats reached their docks this afternoon, and the trains are expected to-night. The storm is the most severe of the season, delaying travel on all the railroads.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Saturday, March 21.

This is the most wintry morning experienced for many years in this city. The snow has been falling for sixteen hours and is now two feet deep, and drifted in many places to the depth of four feet. The streets are almost impassable for cars, and most of the lines have given up all effort to run. The storm continues without the slightest abatement and travel is impeded in all directions.

The snow-storm has moderated after raging for twenty hours. The snow is drifted badly, in some places as high as fifteen feet. The railroads are badly blocked up, and no trains have arrived to-day from the West.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 21.

A severe northeast gale prevails here. A large fleet of vessels have arrived in the Roads for a harbor.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES.

The Investigation by the Assembly Committee Resumed.

Yesterday the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation resumed their investigation of the management of the Brooklyn ferries, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The first witness examined was Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, who explained that he was the most ignorant man in New-York in the matter of ferries. He said he did not cross the ferries frequently, and that he was not interested in any ferry or steamboat afloat.

The Chairman of the Committee explained that owing to a mistake witness (Mr. VANDERBILT) had been summoned, Mr. VANDERBILT then made a bow and retired.

Roland Johnson, of Orange, N. J., was the next witness. He said he crossed the Hoboken Ferry frequently; there had been improvements on the ferry since the last Investigating Committee had sat; he was a director of the Morris and Essex Railroad; the fare on the ferry was three cents for foot passengers; he thought there ought to be more boats on the line; the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company and the Hoboken Ferry Company were one and the same association.

Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohoe testified as follows: I am a wholesale grocer and am interested in the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company; the ferries are in a good condition; I have heard of no complaint for four or five years; know of no improvement that can be made; I am a director in the Brooklyn Company; had ten or twelve per cent. dividend last year; I have had to pay for losses by the Company; we have a small surplus; the fare could not be reduced; I am confident of that; our land is worth about $400,000 or $500,000; we have about a thousand feet of water-front; our boats will carry about 1,200 passengers; don't know how many life-preservers they carry; think the facilities for saving life are sufficient; the ferries are in a better condition than they have ever been before, and everybody says so; the boats are very strong and well built; the Bridge-street Ferry does not pay; I have always found the cabins of the boats in good condition; no complaints have been made, to my knowledge, of the condition of the seats; there have been complaints about gentlemen going into the ladies' waiting-room, some trouble having been occasioned by some improper parties going into that room; there is a Superintendent of the ferry; he is to see that the boats are run properly, can hire a pilot or discharge him, and has chief supervision of the ferries; I don't think the boats can be so constructed as to make them fire-proof; don't think the present prices would warrant iron boats; don't think such boats would be good for much; don't know whether water-tight compartments would be of any use or not; the dividend was greater than twelve per cent. at one time.

Mr. C. Gilbert Baxter testified as follows: I reside in Williamsburg; the Williamsburg ferries are a nuisance to the community; they are never in a good condition; I have commanded a steamboat; on the ferry-boats the seats are poor—cane seats, but no cane in them, [laughter;] the boats are always dirty except the *Idaho*; they run regularly sometimes two hours together; the houses are low and broken down; a good umbrella is needed in the gentleman's room sometimes; one is not safe, for there is a broken stove in one of them; the boats have life preservers where no man outside of Barnum's could reach them, they are so high up; there is a boat or two, so small they would hold two or four persons; each life-preserver would support one person if he could get it; the boats are very old, some of them; they will hold 800 or 1,200 persons; in case of a sudden accident, only those of good swimming abilities would be saved; the condition of the company is good, financially; they own about 1,000 feet of water front; their property ought to be worth about $200 a foot; I hear nothing but complaints about the ferries; they run unsafe boats, and very irregularly; if a little ice is in the river the boats don't run or one is laid up; I never saw a boat going into the slip straight; there ought to be at least five good running boats on the Roosevelt Ferry; the running time can't be told; it is from five to fifty minutes; I have waited twenty-five minutes in the middle of the day on Sunday for a boat; they ought to have new ferry-houses and new boats, and gates to prevent people rushing on to the boats; there ought to be something to save life in case of burning or other accident to the boats; there is an apparatus for saving the passengers which the Company could have for $450 per boat; the water closets are in a most filthy condition; the only improvement made in the boats during the year is the repairing of one—the *Idaho*.

Mr. Richard Poillon was the next witness; he was a director in the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company; improvements in the ferries are contemplated by the Company; the cabins are in good order; kept clean by one woman to each boat; there seems to us no other improvements that can be made; the Company pays attention to all complaints brought before them; I hold stock to the sum of $75,000—750 shares; the average dividend during the last four years has been about 8½ per cent.; one year we received 12 per cent.; dividends are made according to circumstances; sometimes none at all are made; I have paid as a stockholder about par for some stock, and the other arose from a consolidation of ferries; I don't know what that "stood us in;" it is impracticable to make iron ferry-boats; water-tight compartments are not at all necessary, as the boats would not sink below the guards, which act as a raft; have never read the lease; don't know its provisions.

Thomas Kirland testified that he lived at Greenpoint; I am a ferry pilot on the Greenpoint and Tenth-street Ferry; that ferry is in good condition; we have had four new bridges, racks, and docks, &c., made lately; the boats are all in good condition; three are 130 horse-power, the others are 150; under usual circumstances the boats run regularly; they have 100 life-preservers, two small boats, lengths of hose, axes, &c.; the means of saving life are sufficient for all; the boats could be made of iron and fire proof if the boilers were left ashore; they could be built with water-tight compartments, they would be an improvement to the boats; have seen fighting and quarreling on the boats which the ferry-hands could not stop; have heard complaints about the ferry; usually every passenger wants a boat to himself; the Ferry Company can't very well provide that; there are not more than about two hundred and fifty passengers crossing at any time.

Robert H. Spears was sworn and said: I am General Superintendent of the East River Company, and have general supervision of the boats, supplies, &c.; have held the office about a year; was before that in employ of Company about eight years; J. L. Waterbury is President of Ferry Company; four boats are run on the ferries; the fare is four cents on the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry—children half fare; the Company never made a dividend or got out of debt; I think the ferry has been running about eleven years; between 12 and 4 o'clock at night no boat is run on the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry; on the James-slip Ferry the boat runs every half hour, and vary time as the railroad time is varied.

Mr. G. L. Knapp, the owner of the Twenty-third and Tenth streets ferries, was examined and declared that he heard of no complaints; he was working the ferries at a loss of several hundred thousand dollars; he paid $600 for the lease; the boats he had on the line were amply sufficient, except when a funeral *cortége* containing sixty to one hundred carriages came along; then he ran the boats as quickly as possible, to prevent the nuisance of tobacco juice in the ladies' cabin; witness purchased several spittoons, but in less than a week they were all thrown out of the windows; our bridges, said the witness, are the best in the world, and our boats and engines are excellent; delays have sometimes occurred, and not through our fault; a ship has sometimes got in front of our slip and detained the ferry steamer for an hour and a half at a time.

Mr. Bennett, editor of the Brooklyn *Times*, E. D., was next examined. His great objection to the ferries was that the fares were too high and the rate of speed too slow; the New-York and Brooklyn Company was running a line from Bridge-street in opposition to the Union Ferry, and charging on the Williamsburgh ferries such a high rate as to make up for their loss by the competition; witness thought this very unfair toward Williamsburg; though the Brooklyn Ferry Company owns very nearly a million dollars' worth of real estate fronting the water on the Williamsburg side; heard they paid about 14 per per cent. last year; knows only one stockholder in that Company to be resident in Williamsburgh; have heard that the stock in the Company was valued at $150 per share; think that the Company could afford to reduce the fares and to run oftener; would be satisfied with the present boats; all the residents of the Eastern District complain, both of the high fares and the irregularity of the runs; the policy of the George Law Company appears to be to get as much out of the ferries as possible, and to spend as little as possible; the difference between the Union Company and this Company is, that the Superintendent of the former is resident and the latter is non-resident—that the former is interested in having a good service and the latter not so interested.

The Committee adjourned to meet at Albany to take further testimony.

OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

A Glance at the Condition of Our Common Schools—The Progress of Free Education in New-York—The Merits and Demerits of Our System.

The annual reports of the City Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. S. S. RANDALL, and his assistants, Messrs. HENRY KIDDLE, THOMAS F. HARRISON, WILLIAM JONES, N. A. CALKINS and S. W. SETON, for the year 1867, have just been published by the Board of Education. These documents contain many points of valuable information upon the operation of our system of free education—a few of which are presented in this article.

The whole number of school-buildings under the charge of the Board of Education is 94. Of these 35 contain three separate departments, male, female and primary; 8, two departments, male and primary; 5, female and primary; 5, male and female together and primary; 1, male and female; 2, two female departments and primaries; 2 with one department only for both sexes, and 36 separate primary schools—making in all 187 separate and distinct departments or schools. The following table shows the whole number of pupils who have attended these schools for a longer or shorter period during the year, and also the average daily attendance:

Schools.	Average Attendance.	Whole No. Taught.
Grammar-schools and primary departments	65,139	147,986
Primary Schools	16,459	42,068
Colored Schools	737	2,056
Evening Schools	7,479	16,510
Normal Schools	406	1,000
Corporate Schools	6,074	16,567
Totals	96,294	226,187

The above figures show an increase of nearly 4,000, both in the total and the average attendance, over those of the previous year. The examinations of the classes in the various schools were eminently satisfactory. Judged by the high standard adopted by the examining officers in their estimates of the attainments of pupils, it appears that the average percentage of scholarship is about 80—among the whites less than 85, and the blacks more than 75. The whole number of teachers employed during the year 2,206—of whom only 176 were males, while 2,030 were females. Of this number 241 held certificates of qualification from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 26 were graduates from the State Normal School at Albany, and the remainder held certificates from the local Board. Nearly one-half of the teachers employed are now in attendance upon the Saturday Normal School, a very large portion of them consisting of principals and vice-principals, and others holding the highest grades of certificates, and attending solely with the view of improving themselves in the best methods of instruction, by means of the lectures specially prepared for that object by the Principal, Mr. KIDDLE, and Assistant Superintendents HARRISON and CALKINS. This institution is accomplishing the most satisfactory results compatible with the brief period of time—four hours per week—at its disposal. The practicability of dispensing with corporal punishment, as a mode of school discipline, except in extreme cases, is made evident by the report. It is entirely prohibited in all our evening, primary and female schools or departments, and in others is allowed to be inflicted only by principals, and then when all other means of discipline have proved unavailing. The abuse of this right subjects the offender to a prompt removal.

Complaint is made that there are no provisions for the higher education of the female, as there is of the male, pupils of our public schools. Why, it is asked, should the "College of the City of New-York" be required to open its doors to every boy, on leaving the grammar school with the requisite qualification, and no institution be prepared for a similar advancement to every girl desiring and qualified to avail herself of its advantages? There are probably many young ladies, distributed over the different female departments of our grammar schools, who have completed the highest grammar school course, who would gladly avail themselves of the advantages of such an institution, if it were established. Our system of public education needs only this feature to make its external organization complete.

The evening schools have never been in a more satisfactory condition, either as to scholarship or discipline. The average attendance of pupils in the High School during this period was about 700 on a register of nearly 1,000, and that of the thirteen schools for male pupils, 4,716, and the eleven for female pupils, 3,763, on a registered number of 11,877 and 4,638 respectively. The decrease in the aggregate and average attendance of pupils in these schools for the present year is due to the regulations of the Board, prohibiting the attendance of pupils of a tender age, and requiring strict evidence of character and good conduct, and to the reduction of the number of schools from 47 to 24. An increase of the salaries of evening school teachers is strongly urged, in view of their laborious and responsible duties.

Mr. HARRISON calls attention, among other things, to the desirability of cultivating a taste in the pupil for the study of natural history. He suggests that by systematically leaving pupils at regular times to state the results of their own observations, habits of inestimable value will be formed, and pupils in advanced classes will no longer find it difficult to select subjects for "composition." The grand yet common phenomena of nature, excursions, museums, menageries, aquaria, conservatories, and above all, the Central Park, would have new attractions, and a direct, measurable educational influence. The important position as an educating power, which the Park may be made to occupy in our system of public instruction is worthy of careful consideration. Our pupils should be encouraged to visit it as frequently as may be convenient, to seek fresh air and healthful exercise at all seasons, and to study carefully the many objects of profitable interest it already contains. A few years of such training, and parents and children will have so strong a personal and intelligent interest in its development, that its resources, from our greater climatic advantages, will exceed those of the famous public gardens of England and continental Europe. The Park is for the people, and its future character and influence will be largely determined by their views of its utility, and their estimate of what should constitute its chief attractions. The great number of objects of natural history, already there collected, is a guarantee of the intelligence which directs it, and it is incumbent upon us more than upon any others to recognize and coöperate with that intelligence, that the Park may exert among us its highest function in advancing the physical, mental and moral well being of the people's children. Every grammar department should be furnished with a microscope, and the pupils should be encouraged to purchase for themselves simple lenses, costing only a few cents each; these would add greatly to the pleasure of pursuing this interesting study.

Some good system of class-room calisthenics is also especially necessary, something that can be used in a crowded room, by every teacher and at frequent intervals, as a relief from the unrest resulting from confinement. Exercises with dumb-bells, Indian clubs, rings and poles, necessarily given in the large room, are valuable and certainly beautiful, but they are sometimes used more for display than for health, and are often a part of the earliest daily exercises of the department, instead of coming as a pleasant and profitable relaxation after hard study in the class-room, and toward the close of the session. So far as they do not include every member of the school, they fall short of their purpose. Class-room exercises without apparatus, would be of far more real value, and are in fact indispensable.

Unequal classification of pupils in the primary schools is complained of by Mr. CALKINS as a chronic evil. One school visited recently is cited as an example. There were on register 736 pupils, taught by 10 teachers. Eight teachers had the care of 305 children, or an average of 38 in each class, while the other two teachers were required to take charge of 431 pupils—269 of these being in one class. These inequalities in classification lead to a very slow progress in the education of pupils in the lower grades. No more than one hundred children should be taught together. Whenever any two primary classes of a similar grade contain less than sixty pupils in average attendance, and there is another class of any grade in the same school with one hundred children or more in attendance, then the two classes of a similar grade shall be taught together by one of the teachers, and the largest class shall be divided and taught separately as two classes.

Mr. SETON calls attention to the propriety of combining moral with intellectual lessons,—more especially in the primary department. Every child, he insists, should understand why he or she should not lie, steal, or swear, be idle or disobedient—why they should guard their own life and health, and why they should regard that of others—why not destroy public property, the school furniture, their own clothing, &c.; the evils of gluttony and intemperance, cruelty, gambling, and other sins, and should be able to answer questions on these and other subjects of the moral code. A good preparation on the part of the teacher, for moral training and instruction, would be to read books written for children, as well as those for teachers. Such instruction and training as has been here suggested may be considered a branch of political economy, inasmuch as it is greatly to influence the future prosperity of society, and in our Christian land leading to an enlightened piety, to be a conservative power of its best interests, and, with the lights of knowledge, to be the prop and stability of the future commonwealth.

Superintendent RANDALL reminds teachers of the paramount importance of instructing their pupils thoroughly. There is in many of our schools, he says, too much reliance placed upon words, and too little upon the things which the words represent. Recitations are too often made up of a mere reproduction of the language of the text-book, without any attempt on the part of the teacher to ascertain whether the pupil understands the meaning of the words used or the principle involved. The reading lessons are frequently hurried over as a mere mechanical exercise, without any intelligent analysis of their contents. The lessons in history are far too often mere efforts of the memory, conveying no distinct idea of the transactions recorded. So with astronomy, philosophy, and to some considerable extent the higher mathematical studies. The principles involved are overlooked in too strict an adherence to arbitrary rules and formulas, at the expense of a thorough mastery of the subject itself. These deficiencies in instruction may best be remedied, on the part of the teachers, by dispensing, to as great an extent as possible, with the use of text-books in hearing recitations. Let the subject of the lesson be thoroughly mastered by themselves, in all its parts by the aid, if necessary, of text and reference books; let them ascertain, in the first instance, the extent of the knowledge of which each pupil has attained, and then by a careful examination, sift the accuracy of such knowledge, and its independence of the mere words of the text-book. Let this be followed up by all necessary explanations, and by such full illustrations of principles and details, drawn from their own resources, as will clearly impress the whole upon the pupils' minds. And finally, let the connection of each lesson with those which have preceded it, be as far and as frequently as possible demonstrated by general reviews. The knowledge thus imparted, however long the time occupied in its acquisition, will be infinitely more valuable to the pupil than any superficial show of scholarship resting merely on memory, however rapid may be the grade of advancement thus secured. "Not how much, but how well," should be the permanent motto of every class, every teacher, and every pupil of our public schools. Not how advanced the grade of the class, but how thorough the scholarship, in whatever grade the class may be; not how many pages of the text-book may have been gone over, or how much may be glibly recited from memory, but how much has been completely mastered, clearly understood, and perfectly assimilated by the intellect—so that it may be, at any time, intelligently reproduced and rendered capable of practical application.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

The entire session was occupied in passing resolutions relating to the paving of streets.

Resolutions to pave the following streets with Nicolson pavement were adopted: Dey-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street: Third-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-fourth-street; Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue; Maiden-lane; West Twelfth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, and Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Resolutions to pave Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherford-place, and Irving-place, from Thirteenth to Twentieth-street, with Nicolson pavement, were concurred in, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

Resolutions were also adopted to lay the sidewalks in Eightieth-street, from Broadway to Eleventh-avenue; in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue, and in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with Fisk concrete pavement.

A resolution was read directing a suit to be commenced against the contractor who had failed to complete the work of grading Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

Mr. NORTON said that the proper way, if the contractor had failed to comply with his contract, was to direct the Corporation Counsel to commence an action against him. There should be no "letting up" in these cases.

Mr. HARDY said it was not intended to "let up" on the contractor at all.

The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the chair.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the resolutions authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad to operate a railroad in various streets of this City, imposes no limitation upon the Company as to the motive power to be used, except that no power other than horses shall be used below Forty-second-street.

The paper was placed on file.

The Board adopted over the Mayor's veto the resolutions to pave Irving-place from Fourteenth-street to Twentieth-street; and Sixteenth-street from Fourth-avenue to Rutherford-place with Nicolson pavement.

A report was received from the Special Committee to whom was referred the plan prepared by Mr. W. B. ROBERTS for renumbering the streets of the City on the Philadelphia plan. The Committee presented for adoption the following ordinance:

That on and after May 1, 1863, the numbering of all streets north of Houston-street, and between the East River and the North River shall be fixed as follows: The numbering of streets to begin at Avenue A; the houses on the block between it and the First-avenue to be numbered 1 and upwards: those between First and Second avenues, to be numbered 100 and upward; those between Second and Third avenues to be numbered 200 and upwards; those between Fourth and Fifth avenues, 400 and upward; those between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 500 and upward; those between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 600 and upward, and so on to the west end of the street, and where any named avenue or street intervenes between the numbered avenues, the first fifty numbers shall run from the first numbered avenue to the named street or avenue, the second fifty numbers beginning at the named street or avenue, and running to the next numbered avenue, making the 100 numbers allowed between the numbered avenues. For example: Fifteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, will be numbered from Third-avenue to Irving-place, 301 to 349, and from Irving-place to Fourth-avenue, 350 to 399. In that part of each street east of Avenue A, and running to Avenue B, the buildings will be numbered from 2,000 upward; those between Avenues B and C will be numbered 2,100 and upward; those between C and D 2,200 and upward, and those between Avenue D and the East River 2,300 and upward. In the avenues the numbering of the houses will be arranged on the same principle, commencing at their southern ends, each block having its initial number corresponding with the street south of it.

The ordinance further imposes on the Street Commissioner the duty of seeing that the ordinance is carried into effect, and directs that the owners of all buildings affected by the ordinance shall renumber their buildings in compliance with the terms of the ordinance before the 1st day of August next under a penalty of $1 for each day's neglect.

The ordinance was laid over, and the Board adjourned.

Malicious Mischief.

A fine full-length portrait of Gen. CLINTON, hanging on the west wall of the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, was found yesterday to have been disfigured by a slash across the face of the figure. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrator of the mischief. It will be remembered that some time ago several other of the pictures hanging in the chamber were disfigured in a similar manner.

Issue of Licenses.

Marshal TAPPAN reports 187 licenses granted during the week as follows: Expressmen 20, venders 54, public carts 42, dirt-carts 19, drivers 31, porters 5, second-hand dealers 15, coaches 1. Amount received, $581 50; fines collected, $31.

College of Dentistry—Second Annual Commencement.

The second Annual Commencement of the New-York College of Dentistry was held at Cooper Institute on Friday evening, Dr. ELEAZAR PARMLY, President of the College, in the chair. The large hall was filled with a brilliant audience of ladies and gentlemen, and Dodworth's Band discoursed inspiring music, which won their repeated applause.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS offered the opening prayer.

Prof. N. W. KINGSLEY, Dean of the Faculty, read the annual report, from which it appeared that during the session just closed 19 students had practiced in the Infirmary under the superintendence of Dr. FRANK ABBOTT; that the session commenced on the 15th of October last with 42 students, being an increase of 11 over the number of the previous year; that during the session over 1,000 teeth had been filled in the Infirmary, and more than 150 sets of teeth had been made in the laboratory; that the course of study was divided throughout the day, the morning being devoted to practice, and the afternoon to lectures and clinical demonstrations; that the didactic instruction had included not only lectures upon dentistry proper, but as complete and thorough a course had been given upon the collateral sciences of anatomy, physiology and chemistry, as was offered by any medical college in the country; that dissection in the dissecting-room of the college, of the entire cadaver, had been required of every student; that physiology had been taught experimentally by vivisection of the lower animals, while the course in chemistry had been equally complete, and that the degree conferred upon graduates was Doctor of Dental Surgery, (D. D. S.)

Dr. PARMLY conferred the degree of D. D. S. upon the graduating class as follows: Sanford C. Barnum, New-York; Wm. R. Ballard, Jr., London, England; Henry F. Blakeny, New-York; William Carr, New-York; Joseph Dodin, New-York; J. Albert Kimball, Vermont; Francis M. Odell, New-York; James Parsons, Michigan; Wm. C. Wardlaw, M. D., South Carolina.

WM. CARR, D. D. S., of the graduating class delivered the valedictory address.

Prof. E. J. DUNNING delivered a long and exhaustive address to the graduates, which was enthusiastically applauded throughout. He advocated the introduction of idealization to the practice of dentistry, so that thought and well-developed principles might preside at the points of the instruments, thereby preventing the occasion of new evils by the effort to eradicate old ones.

Prof. R. HITCHCOCK, D. D., then made a brief speech, in which he recommended dentistry as one of the young professions, the study of which was certain to hasten the day when New-York would see the long-talked-of University. The Dental College was surely another added to the scientific institutions of the City, which marked it as the metropolis of the arts and sciences as well as of commerce. He did not feel nervous about the coming of the millennium nor of the construction of the University, but he was sincerely pleased with what he saw before him there, because it proved that the world was progressing. Dentistry was preëminently an American art, and American dentists had distiuguished themselves all over the world as well as in our own country.

The band played DODWORTH's grand march, entitled "Philolexian," and the audience were dismissed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONER'S CASES.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLIN, at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of JOHN DELANY, a native of Ireland, and aged 39, who resided in Fifty-seventh-street, near First-avenue. It appeared that the deceased was a laborer, and entered the liquor-store of MICHAEL HULLHAN at No. 351 West Fifty-third-street, on Friday evening, and expired soon after. Dr. BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination, and discovered that death was the result of intemperance. Verdict in accordance.... The same Coroner concluded the inquest yesterday over the body of PHILIP WAHL, a German, who was supposed to have been run over by a street car in Chatham-square, when it appeared that the deceased did not fall from any car, having slipped before reaching it. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

MASONIC PRESENTATION.—The members of the Adelphic Lodge, No. 348, recently presented their Master, Mr. JOHN H. ANTHON, with an elegantly-framed set of resolutions, expressive of their appreciation of his wise direction of the affairs of that organization. The various symbols of the Masonic Order surround the resolutions, and taken together the whole forms a piece of calligraphic art that has but few equals in point of merit. The entire design was executed by the pen of Mr. LYMAN P. SPENCER, the well-known author of the system of writing which bears his name.

PROBABLE MURDER.—About 10:30 o'clock last night a man named WM. MCNIF was stabbed in the bowels by JOHN O. SHEAL, with a chisel, during a quarrel, at the tenement-house No. 502 East Twentieth-street, where both men reside. The Eighteenth Ward Police were soon on the ground, and arrested SHEAL, who is now locked up at the Police Station in East Twenty-second-street. A physician who was called to attend the wounded man pronounced the wound to be of a fatal character, and the patient was in a very low condition at midnight.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Lieut. Gov. Woodford, of Albany, is at the Hoffman House; Wendell Phillips, of Massachussetts, is at the St. Denis Hotel; Gen. W. M. Grier, of the United States Army; Hon. B. V. Voorhies, of Indian; Hon. Marshall Jewell, of Hartford, and Hon. J. J. Beeden, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Gen. J. Hammond, of Crow Point, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Capt. Dugdale, of the Royal Navy, is at the Brevoort House.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man supposed to be JAMES LAWRENCE, aged 60 years, and a resident of Trenton, N. J., died suddenly yesterday while riding on the Harlem Railroad, on his way from Albany to this City. His remains were deposited in the Morgue to await the action of the Coroner and the relatives of deceased.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At a late hour on Friday night GUSTAV FAHN, a German carpenter, was assaulted and robbed by five ruffians in Atlantic near Hicks-street. It appears that Mr. FAHN had been out of employment for some time, and hearing that there was an opportunity of being engaged at the Village of Cronstadt, in Westchester County, he went thence and on his return, while on his way home, as already stated, he was knocked down and beaten in the most terrible manner, besides being robbed of his tools and the little money which he had in his possession, after which his assailants rolled him into the gutter. He subsequently succeeded in crawling a short distance with a view to getting home, but owing to exhaustion failed in the effort. He was found by Officers QUICK and VAN WICKLEN, who conveyed him to the Station-house, and thence to the Long Island College Hospital, where, for some reason, he could not be admitted. He was then taken home to the corner of Smith and Baltic streets, where he had but limited accommodations for care and comfort, such as are of value to a person with two broken ribs and other severe bruisings. The poor man is entirely destitute, and his wounds are of such a character that his case may prove fatal. He has a wife, who, with such feeble means as charity places in her hands, attends to his wants.

ARRESTS FOR THE WEEK.—The arrests during the past week numbered 372.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE IN HUDSON-STREET.—A fire broke out in Hudson-street, Jersey City, last night about 11 o'clock, in GANNON's Copper Manufactory, which, owing to the high wind prevailing, threatened to destroy the surrounding property. It was finally subdued. The loss could not be ascertained.

Sale of a Circus Company's Property.

From the Houston (Texas) Journal, March 7.

The famous HAIGHT & CHAMBERS' circus stock was sold yesterday by order of the Court. H. WENER knocked down horses, mules and ponies without mercy. The celebrated trick horse "Stonewall" brought $250, while "Hughey" run up to $410. "Whoa, January," and the "Trundlebed" traveled well up to $350, where they baulked and were knocked down, while poor muley had no takers, as no one wanted to try the feat of riding him. The Sheriff should have sent for Gen. GRANT; he no doubt would have made him brought a good price, as it was only $26 50 he got for him. The whole stock—tents, saddles, harness and all—brought between $2,400 and $2,500.

The Strike of Mill Operatives at Baltic.

From the Providence Journal, March 21.

The operatives employed in A. & W. SPRAGUE & Co's mammoth mill in Baltic, on Thursday resolved upon a "strike." Shortly after the afternoon's work was commenced they began to leave the mill. Those employed in one room left the building and commenced marching around it, and were soon joined by those of another room, until all the rooms were deserted save the largest weaving room, in which the overseers continued to keep the weavers for nearly an hour after the others had left, when they, with the exception of a sprinkling of Americans, also quit the mill and joined those outside. Nearly all of those who have struck are Irish or French. The marching accompanied by loud and oft-repeated cheers, was continued during the afternoon and until a late hour in the evening. Yesterday the mill was run, but only a very few were at work. In the afternoon, when those few essayed to return to work, they found the gateways swarming with "strikers," rendering it almost impossible to gain admittance to the mill-yard, and then at no small risk of receiving personal injury. The mill officers, however, assisted by Sheriff FILLMORE, of Norwich, by persistent efforts succeeded in keeping the gates open until the operatives gained an entrance. Stones and missiles of various descriptions were recklessly thrown, and one or two incipient pugilistic encounters took place, but no one was seriously hurt. To Sheriff FILLMORE's repeated threats that he would arrest some of their number, the crowd responded with loud laughs and jeers of defiance. One of the overseers who endeavored to go from the mill to a well near at hand, to get a pail of water, was met at the gate by the crowd, who pulled and pushed him about so roughly that he used his pail as a weapon in self-defence. In the *mêlée* which occurred, a woman was struck with the pail, and her nose nearly severed from her face by the blow. Another woman had her dress completely stripped from her person, and amid a shower of stones and bricks, the overseer finally made his escape through another gate. The "strikers" held meetings during the afternoon. They threatened to demolish the store owned by the mill people, and declare that no one shall be allowed to enter the mill to-morrow morning. Sheriff FILLMORE was threatened with violence if he did not leave the place before nightfall, and his discretion led him to return to Norwich by the afternoon train. More marching and cheering was done now, accompanied by a drum and flute. It is stated that the owners will make no concession, and an amicable adjustment of the difficulty is not likely to occur at present.

PERSONAL.—List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending March 5, 1868: Mr. E. Tuckerman, A. W. Greenleaf and family, J. J. Ryan and wife, Mr. and Mr. D. G. Ray. Mrs. Parkhurst, Miss Weaver, E. Coles, E. R. Coles—New-York; A. S. Church, San Francisco; W. Livingstone, Detroit; H. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. N. Phillips, G. W. Ware and family, W. Hastings, J. Usher, Massachusetts; Miss L. Whitney, J. A. Cutler and family, Chicago; W. G. Fargo, D. Gray, Buffalo; Miss A. C. Bolles, Newark; M. C. Smith, Vermont; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ham, W. W. Hidden, Providence; M. C. Younglove, C. Hickox, Cleveland; G. L. Balcon, Philadelphia; Miss S. C. Boyd, Miss M. J. Hersey, Miss A. A. Small, Portland; Miss S. E. Wilson, Salem; Miss E.S. Buttrick, Miss A. C. Kimball, Miss L. R. Wright, Lowell; Major W. S. Beebe, R. S. Livingston, R. Bennett, United States.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, March 21—3 P. M.

Consols close firmer at 93⅛@93¼ for money and the account.

American securities close at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenties have advanced to........72¾
Erie shares have declined to........46¾
Illinois Centrals........89½

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 21—3 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm, and rather more active. The following are the last quotations:
Middling Uplands, in port and to arrive........10¼
Middling Orleans........10¾
The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closes without any changes in quotations.

PROVISIONS—Lard has advanced to 61s. 6d. ℔ cwt. The market closed strong. Cheese, 57s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Beef, Pork and Bacon unchanged.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 3d. higher, closing firm at 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. All other articles of Produce unchanged.

ANTWERP, Saturday, March 21.

PETROLEUM—The market is flat, and Standard White is nominal at 43 francs 75 centimes.

LONDON, Saturday, March 21—11:15 A. M.

Consols closed at 93@93⅛ for money and account.
American securities opened at the following rates:
United States Five-Twenty Bonds........72⅛@72¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares........89½
Erie Railway Shares........47

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 21—11:15 A. M.

United States Bonds opened at 75⅜@75½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 21—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened firmer. The following are the opening quotations:
Middling Uplands, on the spot........10⅝d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive, demanded........10⅝d.
Middling Orleans........10⅝d.
The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The following are the opening quotations: Corn, 40s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat—California White, 15s. 10d., and No. 2 Red 14s. ℔ cental. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 4s. 2d. ℔ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 46s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 37s. ℔ bbl. for Western State.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 120s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 79s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 60s. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 56s. ℔ cwt. for best grades of middling to fine American. Bacon, 42s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut Middles.

PRODUCE—Sugar opens steady at 25s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 6s. 9d. for common, and 12s. for medium, ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 34s. ℔ cwt. for Spirits. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American. Petroleum—Refined, 1s. 3d.; Spirits, 1s. 2d., ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s.

ANTWERP, Saturday, March 21—11:15 A. M.

PETROLEUM—The market opens steady at 43 francs 75 centimes for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 21.

The following are the closing prices of Merchandise for the week: SUGAR—The market is firm at 7½@8 reals for No. 10 to 12, and 8¼@9 reals for No. 15 to 20 ℔ arrobe; Muscovado—Inferior to common refining, 5¾@6½ reals; fair to good refining, 6⅛@6¾ reals; Grocery Grades—Fair to good, 7@7¾ reals; prime to choice, 8@9 reals ℔ arrobe; Molasses Sugar—5⅛@6¾ reals for No. 7 to 10. MOLASSES—5 reals for Clayed and 6 reals for Common or Muscovado. BACON—14c. ℔ lb. PETROLEUM—3 reals ℔ gallon in barrels, and 3¾ reals ℔ gallon in tins. SHOOKS—7@7½ reals for a box, and 18@22 reals ℔ bundle. FLOUR—$12 50@$13 50 ℔ bbl. HAMS—15c. ℔ lb. for Salt, and 18c. ℔ lb. for Sugar-cured. LUMBER—$24@$26 ℔ thousand feet for White Pine, and $19 for Pitch Pine. RESIN—$4 ℔ bbl. TAR—$4 ℔ bbl. PITCH—$3 ℔ bbl. TURPENTINE—$6 50@$7. ONIONS—$12 ℔ bbl. POTATOES are abundant at $4@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Germania	March 24	New-York	Hamburg.
Siberia	March 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	March 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	March 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	March 26	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	March 26	New-York	Bremen.
Erin	March 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	March 28	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Mississippi	March 23	New-York	Rio de Janeiro.
Fulton	March 25	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	March 26	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 21—*In steamship Pereire, for Brest and Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. Richard, 2 children, infant and maid servant, New-York; Hon. A. D. White, Mrs. White, Syracuse, N. Y.; Eugene Winthrop, J. R. Bayley, New-York; Mrs. Homer Bartlett, Boston; Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott, Mrs. Scott, New-York; Mrs. John D. Washburn, Mrs. Fox, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Mary Snow, New-York; John W. Swann, Miss Swann, Providence, R. I.; Geo. King, Charles King, Miss Fanny King, New-York; C. H. Roope, London, Eng.; C. A. Grymes, Mrs. Grymes, New-York; J. R. Duff, Mrs. Duff, Boston; William H. Blakeney and son, New-York; Rev. Henry L. Hubbell, Connecticut; Arthur R. Tournaid, New-York; Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D., Mrs. Fowler, Utica, N. Y.; T. H. Beardsley, West Wenstead, Conn.; A. C. Clark, New-York; Dr. A. B. Shipman, Mrs. Shipman, Syracuse, N. Y.; Geo. Carr, New-York; T. Alvarez, Havana; A. M. Lyon, New-York; B. Sanchez, Mrs. Sanchez, Chili; J. Gerson, New-York; Mr. Berrian, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Louise Dwinelle, New-York; Gideon E. Moore, San Francisco; A. Kohn, Mrs. Kohn, New-York; Prince Soutsa, Moldavia; B. Galloi, New-York; J. L. Zanartu, Chili; Henry Flagenheim, Gaspar Ibara, Albert Bischoff, M. Berolzheimer, Mrs. E. Burthy, Mrs. J. Sorel, Mrs. M. Badiard, A. Vezoux, Mrs. d'Dutremont, New-York; Joseph Grosso, Turin; Mrs. M. Flaniff, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Gallazzi, Boston; Alphonse Martin, Paris; Mrs. R. Blum and 2 children, Brooklyn; Joseph Mayer, New-York; Juan Gallardo, Havana; R. Salomon, Paris; Lelvre Collette, R. Gouey, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Darrien, Alphonse Tremont, New-York; John M. Vincent, Boston; Fred. Egalon, Gentilly, France; Mrs. M. J. Guyon, William Guyon, Auguste Guyon, Brooklyn; Miss R. Kopf, Basle, Switzerland; Peter Modet, New-York; Miss P. Pezat, Philadelphia; Joseph Alio, Caer, France; Joseph Isnardon, Boston; B. Petit, Paris.

MARCH 21—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Toft, Mrs. Bareny, John Bateman, Charles M. Stearns, Wm. N. Forid, Boston; Mr. Holbrook, R. B. Gould, Henry Meakin, wife and child, New-York; Wm. Willet Rose, John E. Maron, W. J. P. Doyle, Thomas P. Jones, Mr. Plunkett, Miss Louisa Fox, 2 Misses Benton, Philadelphia; J. T. Longworth, wife, child and maid servant, London; Mr. Cowper, Mr. Dixon and Capt. Lawrence, British Army; Mr. Bazalgett.

MARCH 21—*In steamship Ocean Queen for Aspinwall, &c.*—Paymaster R. H. Douglass, T. H. Evans, Mrs. E. J. Wetmore, R. A. Henderson, Mrs. Weymouth and mother, P. R. Hunt and wife, Miss Mary H. Porter, Miss Mary E. Andrews, 20 Chinamen and 6 Japanese, J. G. Clark, N. H. Stevens, F. R. Gray, W. H. Gray, J. A. Russ, L. P. Christy, J. Conrad Londregger, Miss Mary L. Stewart, Mrs. Doll, Miss Hattie B. Hughes, Edward P. Gray, E. Smith, M. Einstein, H. H. Hewlett, P. G. Sharp, wife and two children, J. D. Sharp, Thos. L. and Hey F. Clark, W. G. Leschamps and wife, N. Gunian, W. C. Stiles, E. Hobfeld, John Swan, Miss A. N. Asborn, L. W. Pleasants, W. T. Brooks, W. B. Young, R. H. Evans, A. D. Moore, O. N. Bates, P. Noble, Capt. H. James, Geo. Harmann, G. Mayrisch, Miss E. Bercholtz, Samuel Finney, Z. Diedrich and son, Austin Hill, J. H. McAllister, wife, daughter and child, Jas. A. Hogg, J. Wheeler, B. E. Auger, Mrs. Isabella B. Fasditch, G. Soares, Michael Cassell, wife, child and nurse, H. H. Rogers, Miss Rogers, Geo. Rothschild, I. Stavo, M. Graham, Miss Harrington, P. H. Cummings, W. S. Taylor, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Freedley, Miss Julia Richardson, A. Colman and wife, Theodore W. Johnson, O. Lytle, B. B. Hubbard, Geo. N. Norton, Capt. H. Woolsey, Hy Kruse, Mrs. John Lowell and child, W. McElroy, B. Sarle, J. M. Raymond and wife, Mrs. Anthony, Miss Kate Cahill, E. H. Long and wife, J. D. Howard and wife, Mrs. Reamer and boy, John P. Proctor, Melinda Walker and three children, James Farrell, T. Kendall, P. Merry, Geo. Coffin and wife, John Peaslee, Alfred Shinllur, W. Carpenter, wife and child, Geo. Grass, B. Hunter, wife and child, J. M. Merchant, wife and child, Dr. W. C. Angell and wife, Dr. Beardsley, Mrs. Farrington, J. Collett, A. D. Wolcott, C. Jennings, M. Powers, Morris Powers, Timothy Sullivan, D. Hussey, W. Hussey, A. J. Henderson, wife and three children, Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. M. Combes, Mrs. H. McIntyre, J. Sinclair, J. W. Sewals, R. Murphy and wife, Mrs. Mary Ryan, Jerry Long, J. E. Grace, E. Gorham, W. C. Right, W. Furlong, M. Rosenberg, H. Brooks, W. J. Smith, B. Titus, wife and three children, R. P. G. Thurber, A. N. Mitchell, J. G. Dawes, L. W. Kimball, G. Davis, W. C. Kimball and wife, Miss C. P. Lawrence, W. B. Cowing, Luke Hebert, Samuel Hebert, G. W. Fuller and wife, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mrs. R. C. Daniels, Miss L. Daniels, Thomas Pepper, Dr. and Mrs. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Roosevelt, S. F. Mack, Miss Fiorrie Van Benthuysen, E. A. Low and wife, Arthur D. Van Benthuysen, David J. Boyd, Mrs. Capt Weeks, Capt. Weeks, Wm. H. Holme, J. W. Oddie, C. Fisher, J. P. Luffburrow, C. T. Barrett and daughter, S. Bolivar and wife, Augustine Smith, Chas. P. Smith, Geo. W. Peck and lady, Allan T. Carow and family, Miss M. A. Lyle, Miss Belle Oakley.

MARCH 21—*In steamship Louisiana, for Liverpool*—W. F. Coston, Edward Newton, Wm. H. Sizer, Miss Margaret Dowd, A. Austin, Wm. Caldwell, Joseph Stephens, and 67 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 01 | Sun sets..... 6 14 | Moon rises... 5 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 42 | Gov. Island. 7 31 | Hell Gate.... 8 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Gulf Stream, Bates, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Ocean Queen, Conner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Gen. Meade, Lampson, New-Orleans, Samuel Stevens; Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, R. Lowden; Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Flag, Baxter, Fernandina, Fla.; Gulf City, Stuart, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Rapidan, Cheeseman, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Louisiana, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Bavaria, Smith, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Riena del Sud, (Br.,) Cobb, Palma and Genoa, P. H. Beutjer; Ellen Stovers, Howe, Matanzas, Witham & Ogilvie; Runer, (Norw.,) Erickson, Cork for orders, Funch, Mincke & Wendt.

Brigs Katie, (Dan.,) Jayne, St Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; Marco Polo, (Br.,) Canning, Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Favour, (Norw.,) Rafn, Cork for orders, via Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Ida Richardson, Bedel, Point-an-Petre, N. L. McCready & Co.; Abbie E. Campbell, Wilbur, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Henry N. Squire, Chase, Havana, J. B. Phillis & Sons; Hamlet, (Br.,) Green, St. Johns, N. F., D. McColl.

Arrived.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, Philadelphia, with mdse. to R. M. Lea & Co.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence.

Schr. Jessie Irving, Johnson, from wreck of schr. L. Klotts, ashore at Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. R. Johnson, Chamberlain, from wreck of schr. L. Klotts, ashore at Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Only Son, Collins, from steamer Creole, ashore at Squan Beach.

Schr. Lorett, Curtis, from steamer Creole, ashore at Squan Beach.

Schr. A. Harris, Harris, Philadelphia.

Schr. M. A. Holt, Holt, Savannah.

Schr. Virginia, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Porto Rico, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Lookout, Barnet, Portland.

SANDY HOOK, sundown—Wind a gale, N. N. E., and snowing.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, March 21—Arr. steamship James Adger, from New-York; schr. Conservative, do.

Sld. steamships Manhattan, Ashland and Matanzas, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore; ship Calcutta, for Liverpool.

MOBILE, March 21—Cld. steamship Mary, for Cedar Keys, with 780 bales of cotton.

Arr. ship Southampton, from Liverpool; Span. brig Noya, from Matamoras.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20—The ship Nightingale sailed from Victoria for New-York with a cargo of telegraph material.

The ship Fannie, with a cargo of coal, has arrived at Victoria from San Francisco.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 21—Arr. steamship Virgo, from New-York.

Cld. steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York, and Tonawanda, for Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 21—Cld. steamship Fairbanks, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot-boat Edmund Blunt, No. 2, anchored off the basin, Stapleton, S. I., at 3 o'clock A. M. this (Saturday) morning, during the northeast gale, dragged her anchors, and went ashore near the Narrows. She is bilged, and half full of water.

BOSTON, March 21.—There have been no marine arrivals to-day. The heaviest easterly gale of the season is prevailing. The ship Garnet, from Calcutta, came in last night and safely anchored in President Roads. The telegraph wires to Cape Cod are not working. No marine disasters are as yet reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The ship Rosolio, with a cargo of lumber for China, went ashore last night during a severe gale on Discovery Island, in Puget Sound. Vessel and cargo will probably prove a total loss.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 21.—The steamship Morro Castle, Capt. Adams, sailed to-day for New-York.

The steamships Liberty, Capt. Bain, from Baltimore March 13; the Bienville, Capt. Baker, from New-York March 14, and the Oriental, Capt. Snow, from Boston, sailed to-day for New-Orleans.

The steamship St. Louis, Capt. Claussen, sailed to-day for Boston.

The steamship Stars and Stripes sailed to-day for Philadelphia.

The steamship Juniata, Capt. Hoxie, arrived to-day from New-Orleans.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 21.—The Cunard steamship Australasian, Capt. McMicken, which sailed from New-York on the 11th inst., arrived at this port yesterday evening, and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 237, March 21, 1868.
51, 34, 53, 4, 41, 77, 7, 18, 33, 72, 29, 75, 8.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 238, March 21, 1868.
61, 77, 24, 14, 8, 49, 69, 51, 32, 74, 4, 15, 78.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 289, March 21, 1868.
28, 2, 18, 67, 3, 25, 65, 78, 12, 14, 36, 34, 22, 56.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 290, March 21, 1868.
1, 5, 27, 73, 18, 6, 49, 14, 25, 72, 57, 48, 70, 46.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Interesting Letters from Paris, London and Florence.

Debate on Military Affairs in the French Legislature.

Scandal in Fashionable Life--The Mania of Theft.

Political Affairs in England---The Irish Question in Parliament.

Mr. Goldwin Smith on Democratic Tendencies in England.

OUR CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Military Affairs in the French Legislature—The Statements About the Paris Press—Scandal in Fashionable Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, March 5, 1868.

In the Legislative Body on Wednesday last, in the course of the discussion on the bill calling out a contingent of 100,000 men from the Class of 1867, M. ROUHER took the opportunity of making a statement in regard to the foreign relations of France, which has been received with very general satisfaction. It was drawn from him by some sharp comments made by M. ERNEST PICARD on the language of the report, which justified the calling out the full number of the contingent on the ground that it was rendered necessary by the exceptional circumstances that might present themselves, and which obliged the country "to adopt all the precautions necessary for the preservation of its autonomy, the maintenance of its external influence, and the defence of its frontiers." M. PICARD asked how it came to pass that such language was used in France, and that it should be declared publicly in a French Assembly that precautions of absolute necessity had to be taken for the defence of its frontiers and the preservation of its autonomy. He would like to know what were the hidden causes which placed the country in peril, and what were the explanations which had been given to the Committee to induce it to use such language.

M. ROUHER refused to enter into a discussion of the terms of the report, all the motives for fixing the contingent at the number demanded having been furnished by the Government when the organic law on the army was debated. He then proceeded to make the statement to which I have referred, and which I give in his own words, in order that their importance may be fully appreciated:

"Hon M. PICARD," he said, "appears to have attributed to the expressions employed in the report a particular meaning; he seems to seek in it the indications of a disquieting external policy, and symptoms alarming as regards the preservation of peace. I have the satisfaction to declare to the Corps Legislatif that the diplomatic relations of France with the European Powers give to the Government a profound conviction that peace will not be disturbed. Our relations with the different Powers have never been marked with greater cordiality, and the clouds which a few months back seemed to be rising in the horizon are now completely dissipated. If this declaration can satisfy Hon. M. PICARD, I do not hesitate to make it; it is the characterized expression of the policy of the Government."

There can be no question of the sincerity and correctness of the Minister's statements. Since the Emperor's speech at Lille, in which he employed the expression to which the Minister so pointedly refers, the political situation has been greatly improved. Prussia contents herself with the conquests which she has made, and no longer seeks to arouse the susceptibilities of France. Russia has been completely isolated, and is compelled to disavow if not to desist from the projects which threatened the security of the "sick man." Italy, although determined not to accept the demands of France for the formal renewal of the September Convention, will do nothing to disturb the existing state of things for some years to come. She will wait her opportunity, and the opportunity will come with the death of NAPOLEON, who is now too far compromised by the declarations of his Government to consent to the abrogation of that treaty. In regard to England and Austria their interests may be regarded as bound up with that of France on all the questions of external policy which affect them individually.

THE KERVEGUEN AFFAIR.

M. HAVIN, director of the *Siecle*, made a second ineffectual attempt, in the sitting of the Legislative body yesterday, to obtain a hearing for the conclusions of the jury appointed to investigate the charges made at the Tribune of the Chamber by M. DE KERVEGUEN against the independent journals of Paris. To the eternal discredit and shame of the majority, they refused to hear him. What must be thought of an assembly which allows statements to be made before them involving not merely the honor of the leading journals of the country, but of two of its own members, and which, when these charges are pronounced by a competent tribunal to be "false and calumnious," decline to allow the verdict to be read? Surely, such a body cannot be said to be the fair issue of universal suffrage. If it be so, it presents a curious evidence of the moral and intellectual condition of the country generally.

Appealing from the Chamber to the public, M. HAVIN publishes in his journal of this morning the speech which he intended to deliver at the Tribune, if the opportunity had been afforded him. The idea is a good one, and may be profitably improved upon by the Opposition, as it cannot possibly fall within the category of press offences provided for by the law. It is due to M. HAVIN, and is to the interest of journalism generally that I should give you a translation of his intended remarks.

"It is no longer necessary for me to read you the sentence of the Jury of Honor. You are all acquainted with it. But I shall use a right, I shall fulfill a duty toward this assembly, attacked in the person of two of its members, in telling you that the facts borne to this Tribune in the sitting of the 10th of December last have been declared false and calumnious by the sentence of a jury comprised of members of this body. It is not, believe me, for our personal satisfaction, still less from an idea of recrimination, that we have insisted in carrying to the National Tribune the verdict of the jury. You know that the least word which is uttered in this hall is set down in our reports. Well, when history shall have commenced for us, when our annals shall be studied, there will be read in them that on the 10th of December, 1867, an odious accusation was uttered here against two deputies. There will also be read that on the 23d of February following, the most signal and honorable reparation was given them by a jury of honor, composed of men the most eminent and recommendable for their character—men who are known to the whole world by their talents and by the services which they have rendered to their country. That jury declared that the facts which were imputed to two of your colleagues were false and calumnious. They declared, moreover, that the accuser had rendered himself morally responsible for these calumnies. This is the sole reason, gentlemen, why I have asked to be heard, and the Chamber will admit that in doing so I have only exercised an incontestable right."

I shall only add that the moment that M. HAVIN attempted to use this right—a right that would be denied to him in no other deliberative assembly in the world—his voice was drowned by the clamors of the majority, and he was compelled to abandon the tribune as much from his inability to dominate the tumult as from the adverse ruling of the President. The scene altogether was a most disgraceful one.

REVIVAL OF THE KERVEGUEN CALUMNIES BY A MINISTERIAL JOURNAL.

While the principles of truth and justice were being thus shamefully violated by a faction in the Chamber—for the body itself ought not to be held responsible for it—an officious, it not official, journal, the *Pays*, was occupied in rehashing for its readers the charges which the Jury of Honor, with M. BERRYER at its head, had branded as false and calumnious. In its number of Friday last it published an article couched in the following terms:

"The Jury of Honor declares that it has found no proof, no presumption of a nature to secure credit for the assertions contained in the letter published by the *Finance* newspaper, and borne to the Tribune by M. DE KERVEGUEN. We do not constitute ourselves judges of the motives which have determined the convictions of the sentence of the Jury of Honor, but we declare that there exist documents of a nature to enlighten public opinion as to the relations which have existed between a portion of the French Press and foreign Governments. These documents, signed by foreign Ministers, and announcing the dispatch of money and decorations, are in our hands. If the journals named in these documents, that is to say, if the *Siecle*, the *Opinion Nationale*, the *Debats*, the *Liberté*, the *Avenir National* and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, formally engage themselves not to hold us responsible for their publication of these papers, which have all been borrowed from the famous bundle No. 6 of the Varenne inheritance, we shall publish them immediately. We await the reply of those journals."

The *Pays* received and published next day a letter from Dr. PIOGEY, testamentary executor of M. DE LA VARENNE, and guardian of his children, formally prohibiting the publication of the documents. Of their entirely non-criminatory character, so far as the journals in question were concerned, I can give you no better evidence than the fact that they were all produced before the jury of honor, and that nothing was found in them that could in the least bear out the assertions of the *Pays*. This journal itself, in its number of yesterday, thus backs out of the charges which it had made against two of the journals in question.

"We made yesterday, in reproducing an article from the *Journal d'Ille-et-Vilaine*, a reservation, the meaning of which we must explain. That journal pretended to have read in our articles that we accused the *Siecle* and the *Opinion Nationale* of having received money from foreign Governments. *We said nothing of the sort.*"

It is regrettable that charges emanating from such a source, and which had been so effectually disposed of in their original form, should have produced any response from the papers attacked. The political atmosphere is, however, so tainted with corruption here that even the independent journals dread their being supposed to be infected by it. For this reason they have all published replies, calling upon the *Pays* to publish the documents to which it refers, while some of them have commenced legal proceedings for defamation against its conductors. It is stated in one of the papers of this morning that several Deputies received yesterday, under envelope by the post, copies of a portion of the documents contained in the famous sixth bundle of papers formerly belonging to M. LA VARENNE, and which was produced before the Jury of Honor. These documents are very closely printed and occupy only two pages. They have been reproduced, it is added, from copies published in a Belgian journal, *Le Bien Public*, no doubt another clerical organ, like the *Finance*.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

In regard to the general budget for 1869, which is now under consideration by the Council of State, the *Patrie* announces that with the exception of some trifling modifications of detail, it will be adopted as nearly as possible in the form proposed by M. MAGNE. There will be no change either in the amount (440,000,000 francs), nor in the employment of that sum. It will be applied, as was stated by the Minister, to liquidate the expenses incurred in 1867, and the extraordinary expenses which will have to be met in 1868, 1869 and 1870, for the transformation of the military armament and for the navy. In this connection I may mention that great activity prevails in the Imperial manufacture of arms at St. Etienne. Upward of twelve thousand workmen are employed, both in the establishment itself and in the town. The manufactory can deliver 900 Chassepot guns per day, and 15,000 guns of the *tabatiere* pattern per week.

ABSOLUTISM AND RADICALISM.

It is announced by M. DE SAINT BEUVE, in the *Moniteur* of yesterday, that the discussions of the French Academy on new words have been commenced. In the sitting of Thursday last the first of the important words which presented themselves marked with an asterisk, "absolutism" was admitted. "Radicalism," he says, will also be accepted. The fact is noteworthy.

POLITICAL HOAX.

An attempt was made to humbug M. PIETRI the other day by a telegraphic dispatch, announcing hat the Emperor had had a fall from his horse, and had fractured his skull. The hoax succeeded so far as to induce M. PIETRI to repair immediately to the Ministry of the Interior to satisfy himself as to the fact. The dispatch was thrown into the telegraph-box, covered by one of the new telegram stamps.

A SCANDAL IN FASHIONABLE LIFE—THE MANIA OF THEFT.

No physiological fact is better established than that in some natures the propensity to steal is too powerful to be controlled by the influence of education, exposure or punishment, and it has become a question how far persons thus afflicted are morally responsible. In support of this doubt I could cite you numberless instances which occur to my recollection, of persons not only wealthy but of high position, who have been affected by this strange infirmity. And, what is more curious still, it would seem to run in the blood, for there are examples on record of whole families who were supposed to be placed above temptation by their fortune and station, giving way freely to it. In all such cases it has been found necessary to guard against its consequences by instituting a strict watch over the actions of such persons, and apprising the trades-people likely to be victimized by them of their unfortunate propensity, as well as of the readiness of their friends to arrange quietly their little delinquencies.

Last evening the quarter in which the Rue de Grenelle and the Esplanade of the Invalides are situated, became greatly excited by a scandal of this sort, but instead of being compromised, the matter has passed into the hands of the Police, and the family of the unfortunate person who has thus committed herself will be subjected to the disagreeable consequences of exposure. The facts are these.

Three Spanish ladies of the highest distinction, a mother and two daughters, drove to a large *magasin des nouveautes* yesterday and made there numerous purchases. Whilst the two daughters, one of whom is remarkably handsome, were transacting their business with the clerks, it was observed that the mother was quietly transferring to her pockets and muff numerous articles, such as gloves, silk stockings, breadths of silk, bottles of perfumery, &c. The employes of the house who were watching her proceedings made no attempt to interfere with her, but as soon as she left the shop with her daughters and took her place in her carriage, the Police who had in the meantime been sent for stopped the vehicle and ordered the party to proceed with them to the nearest station. The carriage was ordered to move at a slow pace in order that the clerks of the store might be enabled to keep up with it, and owing to the attention that was thus attracted, the *cortége* swelled to formidable proportions by the time it arrived at the Rue de Grenelle. On being investigated by the Commissary of Police, the case was made clear enough. The stolen articles were all produced, and the clerks who had witnessed the manoeuvres by which they were secreted, corroborated each other as to the facts. The unfortunate lady could make no other defence than that of supplications to be forgiven, while her daughters were overwhelmed by grief. In the meanwhile, inquiries were made in other stores which the family were known to frequent, and their apartments in the Champs Elysées were searched. The result was that the mother was sent to the Prefecture of Police and the two daughters liberated. It then became known that the lady who had been thus disgraced was in the enjoyment of a large fortune, but that stealing had become such a passion with her that she was unable to resist it. Whether the law will take into consideration this fact is doubtful, but in any case the consequences to her family will be deplorable.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Admiral Farragut—Brilliant Festivities in His Honor—Diplomatic Salaries and Cost of Living Abroad.

From Our Own Correspondent

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1868.

Instead of going directly to Rome, according to his first intention, Admiral FARRAGUT left for Venice on Monday morning. From that city he will go to Milan, Turin and Genoa, and afterward join his ship at La Spezzia. The fleet will move down the coast to Naples, after seeing which city the commander will make his visit to Rome.

The Admiral and the officers of his staff have been much gratified with the many agreeable attentions which they have received during their stay in Florence. The week's festivities were closed with the party, or reception, given by Mr. and Mrs. MARSH on Saturday night. So large and brilliant a company had not, perhaps, been gathered before in the house of our Minister. Much judgment and good taste were shown in every arrangement, and the several hundred carriages which bore so many to the villa came and went without confusion or accident. The Villa Forini is one of the immense old country houses of three hundred or more years ago, and has so many great rooms that a thousand or two persons might be admitted within its walls without any great inconvenience.

The supper was served in the large room of the library, walled with literary treasures, dear to the scholar as to him are any other of his friends. Perhaps never had the room seen so much feasting since it had been a place where the wants of the intellect alone had been supplied. The rooms were bright with flowers, of which Florence at all seasons, and particularly at this, furnishes so rich a supply. Among the American portion of the company, there was quite the usual number of ladies distinguished alike for beauty of person, and tastefulness and elegance of dress. The temptation is strong to name some of the more conspicuous, but the work would be invidious, and the catalogue too long. It is at least not indelicate to say that the lady of the house herself, was, among her guests, the most conspicuous example of cultivated dignity and grace. There was some expectation that the Grand Duchess MARIA of Russia, sister of the Emperor, would be present, but the Minister of Russia had intimated that Her Imperial Highness had not been into company during the Winter.

By midnight the half mile of road which leads from the villa to the walls of the town, was once more lively with the movement of carriages, bringing back the guests of the Minister. Before the first hour of Sunday was far advanced, according to previous arrangement, the last light of the feast was put out.

The newspapers for a few days past have given space to an account of these honors to the Admiral, and the people here now know something of his history, as biographical sketches have been published. I do not remember that we have sent before any one eminent for public services that the people of Florence could pay their respects to, as no attention was given to Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. PIERCE when they passed this way.

It must become a question with our Government before long—if the salaries of our representatives at the principal European Courts are not increased—whether a few thousand dollars will not have to be allowed them every year, under the name of house-money, to enable them to meet certain extraordinary expenses connected with entertaining our country people, so many of whom now throng these cities. We shall in a few years become the most populous civilized country in the world, and it would be agreeable, as well as advantageous, for more of those conspicuous in our political or other society, who from time to time find themselves in Europe, to be brought in contact with people of respectability in these countries, and it can best be done at reunions at the house of the Minister. But these leaders of society cannot open their doors very frequently, unless they are furnished with sufficient means. Our diplomatic agents should be as well lodged as those of any other country, and a house, such as we would wish to see them live in, cannot now be had in European capitals without absorbing an important part of the annual stipend. The domestics and equipage of such an establishment cost considerable sums of money, for no one can reasonably expect that a large house here can be kept up at half the expense of respectable living in one of our cities.

Whether we care about it or not, our relations with Europe hereafter must be more and more political as well as commercial, and they must be social as well, or much more than at present. We have no favors to ask of Europe, and are called upon to bestow no flattering attentions to win the friendship or alliance of any Sovereign or high officer of State. In war or policy it is we who can help Europe, and not Europe which can help us. But the Imperial Republic, with its swarming millions, must give its citizens the opportunity to come in contact with what is really the best society of all countries. Every great nation should always have some thousands of its people at school, so to say, in the society of other countries. All may carry back much that is good and profitable, to modify and mollify, and make more cosmopolitan, local civilizations.

The house of the diplomatic agent is the common neutral ground on which the nations may meet. The Minister of Turkey here has won much sympathy and respect for his country, when its fortunes are failing, by so small a thing as offering the hospitalities of his mansion in an unostentious way, every week or two, to people of all countries. He is able to do it on a salary no greater than that paid to our agent; but he is allowed besides a certain amount as house money. The Minister himself must remain in a position of partial isolation, if he is not in condition to do as his neighbors.

Many are now coming back from Rome, and, all told, there cannot be at present less than three hundred Americans in Florence. Mr. GEORGE JONES and family left yesterday to visit the cities of Northern Italy, afterward to go to Vienna. ANGELICO.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Disraeli's Declaration of His Policy—London Street Railways—Democratic Tendencies in England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7, 1868.

Parliament met on Thursday. House and lobbies were crowded, and Westminster was astonished at the hearty cheers which welcomed the new Prime Minister. The House cheered him almost unanimously. His speech was modest rather than triumphant. He reminded his fellow members that he had spent half his life, where he is now leader, standing in the highest place an Englishman can occupy. Mr. BOUVERIE blurted out a violent attack upon the Ministry and his own party, which, he said, was a mere rabble, the leaders of which would not lead and the followers would not follow. But, properly speaking, there is no longer any party in England. The House laughed when Mr. DISRAELI said he intended to pursue a Liberal policy; and he amended the equivocal phrase by saying "*a truly* liberal policy." But every one knows this is the only policy which any Government can now pursue.

The *Pall-Mall* insists that the reception of the Prime Minister was not so cordial as was represented by the *Times* and *Telegraph*, to say nothing of the Conservative organs. The truth is, that what seemed enthusiastic to an enthusiast may have seemed cold to a cynical or prejudiced observer. And why should not Mr. DISRAELI have a warm, a generous, even an enthusiastic welcome from a Parliament in which he has spent so much of his life, and in which he has risen by the force of genius alone to the highest position?

We were disappointed of any declaration respecting Ireland. The Irish debate begins next Tuesday. The Government policy will then be set forth by the Irish Secretary, Lord MAYO. It is confidently stated that the Liberals, at every risk, will make their assault upon the Established Church. It is a question so clear that only very determined bigots will defend the Establishment. But the endowment of the Catholic Clergy will be opposed by a large party. The entire dissenting and evangelical, and no-popery interests will go against it. Those who favor this plan do so, in many cases, to save what they can of the Establishment. The Catholic Hierarchy is opposed to any endowment.

The Church is a difficult question, but more difficult is that of the land. Mr. MILL's doctrines are scouted, but they are not new nor peculiar to him. The plans of land reform he has just published in regard to Ireland are stated in general principles in his work on Political Economy, which is the most widely accepted authority on the subject. The greatest of all the burdens that oppress the land in Ireland is the landlord. Abolish him and there would be little difficulty. Over nearly all Europe the landlord either never existed or he has been abolished. In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Belgium, France, Switzerland, landlords are scarcely known. They dominate the United Kingdom. Two Scotch Lords have for a long time shut up whole countries, and put up an inscription of "no thoroughfare" in the paths that lead to the finest scenery on this island. They have sent off the inhabitants, keeping only a few shepherds, and the country is given up to sheep and game. Where thousands of people have lived in comfort for many generations all is one vast solitude that my Lord and his friends may have a few week's shooting.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

In Ireland landlordism makes the whole country a volcano ready to burst into insurrection and a constant danger to the Empire. I say nothing of Mr. MILL's plan for remedying the results of three confiscations by a fourth. Three times the land has been taken from one set of owners and given to another, and each successive swarm of blood-suckers has been more ravenous than the last. Mr. MILL's project now is to take the land, with compensation, from the present owners, and give or sell it to the people of Ireland—to have and to hold. There is no probability of such a measure being passed by a landlord Parliament. But something will be done. Now, in four-fifths of Ireland no tenant has any security that the next hour will not bring him a notice to quit. Why should he set a hedge, or dig a ditch, or plant a tree? Why build a house, when his landlord may claim it the day it is finished as his property? The negro slave in America could say: "I belong to massa, and massa belongs to me." The white slave in Ireland has no such security. Nothing belongs to him but the right of getting out of Ireland.

LONDON STREET RAILROADS.

The London tramways, or street railway, bill was defeated on Thursday, simply, I believe, from a prejudice against Mr. TRAIN, who is now in a debtor's prison in Dublin for a balance of some £890 due for the rails of the roads he laid down six years ago in London, and which were viciously torn up again by the parish authorities. An opponent of the street railways quoted the testimony of some Lord who has been to America, who says the New-York street railways are constantly breaking carriage wheels or twisting the tires off. The economies, the convenience of the roads to vast numbers, went for nothing against the idea that some member might injure the wheel of his carriage.

On the other hand, the bill for adopting the American system of private executions passed to a second reading, and the scandalous crowds which are drawn together by public hangings in large towns, will soon be among the things of the past. An effort will be made to complete the bill before the execution of the persons indicted for murder in the Clerkenwell explosion; for if the seven were convicted and publicly hanged as near to the scene of destruction as Newgate, a great and terrible crowd would gather at the execution.

The debate last night was almost entirely upon the *Alabama* claims, and was of so important a character that I may give its substance at some length.

[This debate was reported in full by Cable Telegraph through the courtesy of the managers, and published in the TIMES; we omit, therefore, this part of our correspondent's letter.—ED. TIMES.]

ENGLISH RADICALISM.

Mr. BEALES and the moderate party have been once more defeated by the rampant radicalism of the Reform League. A few weeks ago a resolution for "the immediate and total abolition of the Irish Church Establishment" was introduced and warmly debated, the question being on an amendment, supported by the President, in favor of a reservation of life interests and compensations. The amendment was defeated, though only by one vote. But when the matter comes up in Parliament, compensations will be voted with a good degree of unanimity. People cannot be deprived of rights, or even of wrongs, without being paid.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, last heard from in America has just given a political lecture at Brighton. He says we have just reached a great crisis in society—a final transition from one age to another—from the feudal, territorial and catholic age, to the age of industry, freedom, equity and free thought. In this he appears to be as one with Dr. CUMMING. There is no resting-place in England, he thinks, short of universal suffrage. The so-called rights of hereditary monarchy are dead, and the House of Lords must be abolished or greatly modified. It is the last leaf on the bough. The end of the English Church Establishment is at hand. Primogeniture laws must be abolished both in England and Ireland. If it is necessary to the security of the country to take the land of the great proprietors, and transfer it to the cultivators, it ought to be done—but done openly, and not under the form of tenant right. England, he said, must give up her colonies and India, and would be better off without them. As Mr. SMITH is one of the democratic lights of the passing age, I give you an abstract of his policy—though if I had simply said that he wished England to become America, it would have been a shorter way of saying it. But the number of Englishmen who are ready to avow their desire to Americanize their institutions is not yet large enough to form a majority. American cheese, churns, and machines for sewing and mowing, are pretty popular; but the American Government at this moment is too great a puzzle for prudent Englishmen to adopt in a hurry. Englishmen have no faith in any written Constitution except *Magna Charta*, and that is a superstition. A Constitution must be a growing intangibility, changing from day to day, made by every decision of a Judge or act of Parliament. The whole process of Constitution-making now going on in the Southern States seems to Englishmen supremely ridiculous.

WANT! WANT! WANT!

The streets of London are placarded with a handbill, headed in large letters, "Want, want, want!" calling a meeting this evening of men and women at St. James' Hall, to see what can be done for the thousands of homeless and starving amid the luxury and waste of "the season" in London. That there is terrible suffering and frequent starvation, side by side with the daily displays of wealth and splendor in Hyde Park, and in a thousand palaces; that we have the spectacle of extravagance and starvation, side by side, is very true and very terrible. No one is to blame, but all are to blame. Rather, there is upon us the terrible misfortune of a muddle-headed incapacity for such organized work of relief as would lift great populations out of their misery. There is the most earnest desire to do something, but an utter lack of the power to so act together as to do anything right. Under the most favorable circumstances Englishmen cannot organize. They will trample each other to death at the door of a theatre rather than form a *queue*. They peril the success of great military operations from the same incapacity. They blunder along twenty years in doing what might be done in one. They perpetrate and submit to wrongs and evils of the most terrible magnitude and the most abominable character, because they have no power of combining together to throw them off. Here is an example: The West End of London is rich—the richest spot of ground, perhaps, on this planet. The East End is one of the poorest and most wretched. The East End is pauperized more and more by the taxes paid to support its poor. The West End pays little for its own, and nothing to help the East, while the wretched East End *is taxed its full proportion to pay for all the great and costly improvements of the West!* Can you conceive of the existence and continuance of such a glaring and outrageous injustice? Yet, now as always, I bear my hearty testimons to the earnest desire of the great body of the English people *to do the thing that is right.* The trouble is that they do not know how to set about it. And so abuses, wrongs, wholesale robberies, the plunder of vast populations, go on from generation to generation, and the only hope is that the good time coming will be delayed only a little longer.

IRELAND.

We have at this moment ten Fenians in Newgate awaiting their trial. Double and treble guards of policemen, armed with sabres and revolvers, surround the prison. Col. BURKE and his two companions were brought under a strong escort this week from Warwick. The trials are expected to commence on the 13th of April, and will be long and complicated. It is seldom that a criminal trial in this country lasts more than three or four days, but it is doubtful if the Clerkenwell prisoners can be convicted in a week even, if properly defended.

It is reported that NAGLE and others at Sligo were offered their liberty by the Government, if they would plead guilty. They declined. They were then offered their freedom on the condition that they would return at once to America. Even this was not accepted. It is stated that several of the Jackwell prisoners have been set free unconditionally.

Ulster is up in arms, or near it, on account of the imprisonment of Mr. JOHNSTONE, a leading Orangeman, for taking part in an Orange procession some months ago. Catholics and Protestants have been prosecuted by the Government with entire impartiality, but that is what Orangemen are not accustomed to, and of course it seems a great injustice. In time they may get used to it.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The grocers have held an indignation meeting at the Hanover Square Rooms, to protest against the destruction of trade and the formation of coöperative unions, especially by the gentlemen of the civil service, who are drawing from $3,000 to $5,000 a year from the public. The grocers say that if groceries can be sold cheaper than heretofore, the civil service might also be more economically conducted. "Live and let live." Give us our profits, and you can enjoy your salaries. Let us unite and plunder the public, just as we combine with our customers' servants to increase their bills. The newspapers appear to have felt the pressure of the trading interest, and have stopped their advocacy of the coöperative movement. The tradesmen hope that things will soon settle back into the old track. People like to shop, and do not like the trouble of dealing with the new "stores." Then the entire servant class goes with the retailers, with whom there are persons of consequence, who can give "horders," and who can claim Christmas boxes and percentages. And how are people to quarrel with all flunkeydom in arms? Still, shopkeeping has had a great shock, and must submit to a reform of its bills, if not to a Reform bill. The public have at least a right to insist upon genuine articles, just weights and measures, reasonable profits, and no conspiracies with servants to rob their masters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Musical Americans who purpose coming to Europe this season may wish to attend the triennial Handel Festival, which comes off in June, at the Crystal Palace. The programme—that is the first 50,000 copies—has been issued. The performance lasts three days, or including the full rehearsal, four days. The tickets for the best places for the three days are three guineas, side and gallery seats are lower. The best singers in England and Europe are engaged, enormous and well drilled choruses, and a strictly select orchestra of 4,000 performers. All this may be as well worth seeing and hearing as Niagara or Vesuvius. Then the audience, numbering probably a hundred thousand persons, in the height of the London season, will be worth looking at. I mention the matter that those who are coming may write at once and engage their places, for every seat will be taken a month in advance. Seats may be taken for one day or three, that is, seats not taken for all the performances may be engaged for one. Three days of HANDEL may be too much of a good thing; but HANDEL, except in some of his excentric absurdities, is good; and he has a good deal of variety—all the more that he appropriated right and left everything he fancied in the works of other composers. It may have been wrong of him to steal, but there is no doubt that his thefts added greatly to the richness and variety of his compositions. And every artist borrows—let us say—more or less from his contemporaries and predecessors. In literature, some of the cleverest and most successful writers I know are the most remorseless plunderers of the works of others. They gather so skilfully, they use so cleverly, they display and adorn everything they appropriate with such a grace and charm, that, if it be dishonesty, one could hardly wish them honest. But in literature and art matters I am much inclined to be a socialist.

The *Pall-Mall Gazette* has made an explanation which must give great relief to the public mind on both sides of the Atlantic. At the first levée held by the Prince of Wales this season, in behalf her Majesty, it was noticed that neither the American Minister nor any member of the Legation was present. This remarkable absence of the representatives of a great Power was said to have been caused by "unavoidable circumstances," and the public mind immediately reverted to the *Alabama* claims, Confederate recognition, and generally the unsatisfactory state of things between the two countries. The *Pall-Mall* has relieved the apprehensions that might have deepened into a panic, by the explanation that it was a question of coats and trowsers. Congress has forbidden Mr. ADAMS to put on the tinseled livery of a Royal Court, and he declined to run the risk of a row with the Royal footmen, and make himself disagreeably conspicuous by an unfashionable costume. Every dinner party, every ball, every fashionable theatre in London requires a particular costume. No man can wear a frock-coat or blue cravat at a dinner or evening party; no lady can wear her bonnet, tiny and elegant as bonnets now are, in the stalls or dress circle of a fashionable theatre. The Royal Palaces have their own special requirements; but if Congress will not allow American diplomatists to comply with them, they have to decide between being mistaken for insane butlers, hairdressers, or hotel waiters, and being conspicuous by their absence. The rule made by Congress is all the harder, because it presses unequally. It really affects only a small portion of the diplomatic *corps*. Gen. DIX and Gen. CLAY evade it by wearing their uniforms. Gen. SANDFORD, though not in the army, has some time held a commission in the militia, and wears his uniform, like many private Americans who make a gorgeous military appearance in foreign Courts. But Mr. ADAMS either never has trained, or never rose above the rank of high private, and so having not even the blue coat and gold epaulets of a Captain of the Squashtown Invincibles, he was obliged to plead "unavoidable circumstances," stay at home, and risk a fall of consols at the London Stock Exchange—and a corresponding rise in gold at New-York in consequence.

P. S.—Since writing the above I learn that Mr. and Mrs. ADAMS attended the Queen's reception yesterday. The "unavoidable circumstances" seem to have given way in some direction. Were the circumstances really coats and breeches, bag wigs and silk stockings?—and are such circumstances unavoidable? I pause for a reply. MONADNOCK.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Another Letter from Historicus—American and English Views on the Question of Arbitration.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR—In a letter I recently addressed to you I ventured to "appeal to the justice and good sense of America against the diplomacy of Mr. SEWARD." The answer to that appeal has come at the earliest moment, couched in the spirit which I had always hoped, and which I confidently expected. You have lately printed more than one article from the New-York TIMES, in which the question of the *Alabama* claims has been treated with great moderation and fairness. The absurdity of involving that question with the wholly distinct matter of the recognition of belligerent rights is there plainly pointed out. The New-York TIMES is, I believe, a moderate and independent journal, which holds a sort of balance between the extremes of the Republican and the Democratic Parties. I am now about to ask you to publish two articles on this subject, which may be taken to represent the views of those opposite political organizations. The *Tribune* is the representative of the Republican majority in Congress. The New-York *World* is an organ of the Democratic Party. The legal articles in this journal are attributed (I know not with what truth) to the pen of Mr. CURTIS, one of the most eminent lawyers in the United States. From these three papers you may consider that you obtain a pretty fair view of American opinion, and when they all concur upon any particular point we shall not be far wrong in concluding that they accurately represent the judgment of the country. It is very satisfactory to find that each of these journals, for different reasons, unequivocally condemns the policy of Mr. SEWARD in rejecting the offer of Lord STANLEY to refer the case of the *Alabama simpliciter* to arbitration. "The recognition of belligerent rights," says the NEW-YORK TIMES, "so far as it is a grievance at all, is a grievance which makes England responsible, not for the captures of the *Alabama* alone, but for the whole damage sustained by the war." "England's recognition of belligerent rights is mere moonshine," says the New-York *Tribune*. "The attempt to introduce this question into the *Alabama* case is a blunder," says the New-York *World*. Each and all play with Mr. SEWARD the old game of "no child of mine." Each and all repudiate the idea of a desire on the part of America to pick a quarrel or to go to war with England. It is somewhat amusing to see how the Republican journal endeavors to fix the responsibility of a quarrelsome policy on the Democratic President. And the Democratic journal in turn flings the responsibility (where it certainly seems more justly to lie) on the Republican Secretary. *Non nostrum tantas componere lites.* What I note with satisfaction is that both parties seem sincerely desirous to attain a practical settlement, and that all condemn the conduct by which the negotiation for such a settlement has been unnecessarily terminated. Each seems to think that the greatest reproach it can impute to the other is the desire to make political capital out of a quarrel with England.

That such would be the sensible judgment of American opinion I have never doubted. Nothing has tended more to the unfortunate irritation that has existed between the two countries than a mutual misapprehension of each other's real character. While, on the one hand, the vulgar American opinion is that Englishmen are a sort of feudal tyrants, instinct with a spirit of insatiable malice and envy of the great Republic, so, on the other hand, there seems to me to be a great many people in England who conceive that Americans are a malignant democracy, always seeking some opportunity of humiliating and spiting Great Britain. These respective ideas are touched off with a good deal of pleasant humor in the *Tribune*. That some American politicians are base enough and short-sighted enough to play for the Fenian vote at the expense of the interests of peace I fear cannot be denied. But no one who has carefully and fairly observed the American character can doubt that they are essentially a reasonable and just people, having a great respect for law and a real desire of peace. That the Americans, as a nation, did deeply feel and bitterly resent the language held and the spirit exhibited toward them in the late civil war by certain sections of English society is an unquestionable fact, and one most deeply to be deplored. I have always thought that language and those sentiments were among the greatest social and political blunders that were ever committed, and the greatest misfortunes that ever occurred. Like most great political mistakes, their error had its root in the sentiment of *fear*. I believe that those who desired the dissolution of the American Union were principally actuated by a fear of American power. It seems that the very same people are now, for the same reason, eager to rush into the opposite extreme, and counsel unworthy submission to unjust demands. I, for one, in the hour of her weakness, have never desired the mutilation of America, because I never feared her. I equally desire to withstand claims which I believe to be unfounded in the period of her recovered strength, because I do not fear her.

That irritation exists in America against England cannot, as I have said, be denied. That there has been just cause given by some people in this country for that irritation I, for one, am not prepared to dispute. It is difficult to forget that the party at present in power and who succeeded in passing a vote of censure in the House of Commons on the late Government for stopping the rams. But happily for themselves and for us, they did not succeed. And a nation, as a nation, has a right to claim to be judged by the acts of its Government, and not by the language or conduct of any individuals, or any section of the nation. The conduct of the English Government, acting under the responsibility of office, of whatsoever party and whatsoever persons composed, has not been unfriendly to America. It has not been unfriendly to America, because successive Governments have known and have felt that the heart of the mass of the English people was on the side of the American Union in the great struggle for her national existence. The American people know and ought to remember this. They must be perfectly aware that, in spite of the pressure of the blockade and the sufferings produced by the cotton famine, England, and England alone, in the crisis of their fortunes, stood between them and a European intervention. Surely, a nation which under such temptations resisted all solicitation to depart from the path of justice and of right ought not to be regarded as an object of dislike and suspicion? The body of the English people are true to America and to the cause of freedom, and they ought not to be held responsible for a small and clamorous minority which neither represented the spirit of the nation, nor was able to control the policy of the Government.

But then there is the question of the *Alabama*. Yes, Sir, alas! there is the question of the *Alabama*. Those people who were so willing to clap the spirited authors of the *Alabama* on the back, and to condemn the oppressive policy of Lord RUSSELL, have marvelously changed their note. If they had had their way it would not have been the case of the *Alabama* alone we should now have to deal with. But, happily, the Government of the day understood the extent of its responsibility, and the nation supported its action. I do not refer to these past transactions for the purpose of taunting those who have, somewhat too late, perceived the fatal error into which they were betrayed; I revert to them because the *Alabama* question in America has two aspects—one of *law*, the other of *sentiment*. The question of law is a comparatively simple one. We contend that the escape of the *Alabama* was an accident—a deplorable accident, but still an accident. The question of law is whether that accident is one for which the English Government, by such negligence and *laches* as entail actual liability, has rendered the English nation responsible at all, and, if so, to what extent? To that case, I believe, when the evidence comes to be judicially sifted, we shall be able to show a satisfactory defence. It is a question of mixed fact and of law which it is very possible and proper to refer to impartial arbitration. To make such an arbitration beneficial and conclusive it is of the last importance that the issues to be determined should be precise and clear. There are some persons, I know, who have a fancy for what is called an "open arbitration," and who think that there is nothing easier than to huddle a miscellaneous correspondence before an arbitrator and ask him to pick a decision out of the confused heap. No one who has any practical acquaintance either with law or with politics could for a moment allow himself to be deluded by such a project. To such a course there are two simple and conclusive objections—firstly, it would be quite impossible for the arbitrator to know what it was, or what he was invited to decide; secondly, when he had decided no one would know what were the questions which he had in fact determined. Yet it is certain that the principal value of an international arbitration consists in the determination of rules and principles by which the conduct of nations may in future be governed. If a decision were to go against us in the case of the *Alabama*, our principal compensation would be in the establishment of a rule by which the American Government would be bound in turn themselves. But in the case of an "open" arbitration, how are such principles to be ascertained?

So much for the law of the case of the *Alabama*. The question of sentiment is one much more difficult to deal with. That the escape of the *Alabama* and her subsequent ravages upon American commerce did very seriously injure the mercantile interests of the United States it is useless to deny. It is not an unnatural thing for persons who have suffered severely to ascribe their misfortune to the ill-will of others, especially when those others are more or less indirectly connected with it. The Americans, I fear, have a rooted belief that the escape of the *Alabama* was favored and even connived at for the express object of injuring their trade and transferring its profit to ourselves. We know that not to be true; but how are we to persuade them that it is not so? They answer us with the retort of Cassius, *Cui bono?* The most satisfactory reply we can give is that we did endeavor to prevent, and did, in fact, prevent all subsequent attempts, and that if the real seriousness of the mischief had been contemplated at first we should, no doubt, have taken the same summary measures which proved effectual in the case of the rams. Whatever it may prove in law, this answer is in substance the true and the real defence. We took at first the precautions which we expected would prove effectual, and when these precautions proved ineffectual we took further measures which answered the desired end. We acted, therefore, in good faith, and the accident which occurred is one for which we are not responsible.

But while we are on the question of sentiment there remains behind a matter which it is impossible to pass over, and with which, if we wish to meet the question fairly, we must perforce deal. I, and a good many other people, while contending that the English Government and the English nation are not responsible for the acts of the persons who took part in the equipment and dispatch of the *Alabama* from Liverpool, have not hesitated to brand the acts of those persons as crimes of the highest order against the public weal. I do not believe that it was possible for any subject of the Crown to inflict a more deadly blow upon the welfare of his country than was wrought by the acts of those once much-applauded gentlemen, who now find the public sentiment on this subject considerably changed. What the Americans complain of, and I fear with some justice, is that the conduct of these men was not visited with that universal moral reprobation and public indignation which it justly deserved. There are many persons, and persons of great mark, too, in this country, whom I fear it would be difficult to exculpate from a sort of moral complicity in these transactions. If ever we are to pay compensation for the depredations of the *Alabama*, I wish that some method could be devised of raising the funds by a rate upon those who committed a successful fraud on the laws of their country, and upon those who applauded and supported them. Till some such machinery is provided, whatever may be the legal liability, it would be a great moral hardship that the innocent many should suffer for the guilty few. And therefore, again, to this objection, of which it is impossible not to feel the force, we may answer with justice and with truth, if the *Alabama* escaped it was not by the will of the English people; if the *Alabama* was applauded and encouraged, it was not by the English nation. It is well to look these matters clearly in the face, and to deal with them truthfully and fairly. The question of law may be dealt with, as I have said, by arbitration. The matters of feeling cannot be brought under judicial cognizance. There is, we cannot deny it, something to be forgiven and forgotten on both sides. For these griefs, which lie in the deeper recesses of national feeling, there remain the great healers of all things—time and oblivion.

In the meanwhile the tone of the discussion in America is very hopeful as regards the prospects of a friendly settlement. These are things which ought to be settled, which must be settled, and which, I believe, if statesmen would set to work rightly about it, might be settled. Nothing is more unfounded than the idea which seems to have possessed some persons' minds that the American nation is a sort of powerful and furious wild beast with which it is useless to reason, and from which it is only safe to run away. On the contrary, I believe there is hardly any people in the world with whom a sound argument, a fair case, and a just cause are more likely to have their proper weight. Of all nations, the American nation, in a century of existence, is that which, to its great fame, has made the fewest unjust and unnecessary wars. They have fought for independence, they have fought for the immunity of their flag, they have fought for the integrity of their empire. If it were not for the exception of the Mexican war, I should say they have never fought for dominion. They have never been a war-loving people, and the experience of their recent contest has only confirmed their passion for peace. Remarkable as they are for fortitude and perseverance in the preservation of what they believe to be their rights, they are at the same time a singularly placable and good-natured people when those rights are secured. Of all nations in the world, there is none whom it is more worth while to meet with frankness when we are in the wrong, and to encounter with firmness when we are in the right.

FEB. 26. HISTORICUS.

P. S.—Permit me through your columns to make my grateful acknowledgements for various communications which I have received from American correspondents, which are sometimes too numerous to allow of a special reply. The candor, fairness and indulgence with which the discussions in this country are appreciated in America, even in the case of arguments not favorable to the American view, are highly encouraging to those who have nothing so much at heart as the cause of justice and the spirit of peace.

The Alabama Arbitration—American Opinion.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR—May I ask you to find room for two important articles from the American journals which have reached England by the last mail? The first is from the New-York TIMES of Feb. 16, and the other from the *World* of Feb. 18. They may be taken as concluding the American discussion of the question which has been so largely debated here. The fact adverted to by the *World*, that the NEW-YORK TIMES is considered as enjoying the special confidence of Mr. SEWARD, is one of singular importance in this controversy. The Democratic journal, which may be taken to reflect the opinion of the President, is not unnaturally angry that the Republican organ should have borrowed its thunder. We, who are free in this matter from the vanity of authorship, may congratulate ourselves that both thunder in the same sense, and that their bolts are launched, not at us, but at the perverse diplomacy of the Secretary of State.

I hope we have now heard the last of the "recognition of belligerent rights." The grievance always was an absurdity, and now it is admitted on all hands to be so. I ventured a month ago to challenge the opinion of America on the subject. I think I am now entitled to affirm that my confidence was not misplaced. There is now a fair chance of the case of the *Alabama* being settled upon its own merits, which is what both sides ought to desire. I observe that my friend, Mr. LEFEVRE, is about to call the attention of the House of Commons to this subject. It would be a little odd if any one in this country should think it expedient to insist upon claims which the Americans themselves see the propriety of abandoning. It is surely unnecessary that we should persist in being more American than the Americans. There are limits even in a political Lent to the practice of self-abasement.

I note with satisfaction in the American journals their respect for the principles of international law. The New-York TIMES says: "Nothing is more certain than that the question will be decided strictly in accordance with the rules of international law." The doctrine which seems to be fashionable in some quarters here that international law has no rules, and rests on no principles but an idea which each man is to evolve for himself out of his own moral consciousness, has, happily, not crossed the Atlantic. We may hope it will die out here before its infection has spread. I entirely concur with the writer in the NEW-YORK TIMES, that when this question comes to be decided it will be decided with reference to those principles of jurisprudence for which some persons who want the patience requisite to understand them profess a sublime but superficial disdain.

As I have supplied your readers with some serious matter in the articles of the NEW-YORK TIMES and *World*, let me offer them a little amusement in a morsel from the "Rowdy Journal." The last paragraph I have cited is from the New-York *Herald*.

Feb. 29. HISTORICUS.

MEXICO.

The War in Yucatan—Affairs in Mazatlan and Guerrero—Defeat of Robbers—Gen. Porfirio Diaz—Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, March 3, 1868.

The Republican army of operation in Yucatan under the brave Gen. IGNACIO ALATORRE, has routed the revolutionary forces and taken the fortified town of Izamal, the stronghold of rebellion in Yucatan. The struggle lasted fifteen hours, and was well contested on both sides, there being about 400 killed and wounded; among the latter there was a general officer. Still the campaign is not considered closed, although the revolutionary loss in arms and heavy artillery in Izamal has been severe. But unhappily what the enemy has not done, disease breaking out in the army will do, and especially now that the warm season is fast approaching. The warfare to be pursued is merely a guerrilla warfare, which is most demoralizing for a disciplined army in a country so deprived of means of communication as the seat of the present war is. The schooner *Oriente*, of the rebel navy, which, as was reported carried off the fugitive chiefs of the rebellion, was captured near Sisal by Commodore FOSTER, the crew and officers escaping.

LATEST NEWS FROM MAZATLAN.

Gen. CORONA has returned to Guadalajara, from his trip to Mazatlan, but has not been successful in reconciling the contending parties. Gen. MARTINEZ is marching against Gen. RUBI, the present Governor, and great troubles are expected. The General Government has placed 2,000 troops under Gen. CORONA, who will soon interfere with his army, between the contending parties, and have a final settlement to this affair, which is the cause of so much anxiety and suffering among the inhabitants of Sinaloa.

AFFAIRS AT GUERRERO.

The struggle between ALVAREZ and JIMINEZ continues, in spite of the orders from the General Government, and while the latter was preparing himself to go to Mexico, hoping that ALVAREZ would respect his orders and suspend hostilities, ALVAREZ, with a force of 600 men, marched upon Tlapa, which was abandoned by Col. CANO, with 200 men, his followers. Being reinforced by Gen. MARIN, he again occupied the town, and was, at late advices, pursuing ALVAREZ's troops, which were throwing down their arms and ammunition in their flight. Misery and terror are at their climax, and if a stop is not soon put to the rivalry of the two chieftains, complete ruin will be the result.

DEFEAT OF ROBBERS.

A large gang of robbers, commanded by LEON, were defeated on the 17th ult., near Apano by the forces of Gen. KAMPFER. CESPEDES, who was in command, and many others, were captured. KAMPFER has placed his prisoners at the disposal of Government, but has received orders to shoot all the officers of the gang after identification. It is a sad duty to perform, but it is the only means by which the country can rid itself of those scourges of society, who, under different pleas, plunder and desolate the country in all directions.

GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

The public is gratified by the news that the health of Gen. DIAZ is improving, and that he will soon be able to resume his command. The injury he received was not as severe as was at first expected, and, owing to his strong constitution, he is doing very well. Not so, however, Mr. LEBRIJA, his brother-in-law, and a member of his staff, who had a leg broken by the same accident, and who is still very unwell.

MARRIAGE OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ'S DAUGHTER.

Miss MARGARITA JUAREZ, daughter of the President, has been married to the gallant young CONTRERAS Y ELIZALDE, of Yucatan.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

A failure for $1,000,000 has occurred in Orizava; Mr. THOMAS GRANDISM, owner of the Cocolopan cotton factory, having failed for that amount. His son-in-law, Mr. MORAN, has committed suicide by shooting himself. Another large manufacturer in Mexico City, Mr. ARCHIBALD HOPE, owner of the woolen factory of San Ildefonso, has also failed, but for what amount is not stated.

A Rebel Unrepentant.

From the Richmond Whig.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 18, 1868.

MR. EDITOR: Many of my friends assure me that it is generally believed that I am the GILMER alluded to in the proceedings and discussions on BINGHAM's bill proposing to extend certain indemnities to a select few as a *quasi* reward for services rendered and to be rendered by the recipients thereof.

This is rather more than I can stand. I mean no offence to those who are embraced in Mr. BINGHAM's bill; but I assure my friends in and out of Virginia that I *never have and never will ask any the least indemnity, excuse or palliation, for any one act, word or deed, previous to, during or since the late civil war.* On the contrary, I now hold, as I have always held, that it is just such bad men as BINGHAM, BUTLER, SUMNER, STEVENS, LOGAN, WILSON and WADE, who are the real traitors, rebels and conspirators of the age in which they live; seeking by their nefarious plots against the majesty of the American people to enslave their own race, that anarchy may rule, and they seize the reins of power under the lash of the "wards of the nation," for which said "high crimes and misdemeanors" they will ere long, on bended knees and with bated breath, implore the pardon which they now officiously presume to offer to their superiors in all the high attributes of the true American citizen.

Respectfully, JOHN H. GILMER.

The Wreck of the New Steamer Josephine.

From the Galveston (Texas) Bulletin, March 13.

It is with much regret that we announce the wreck of this fine new steamer. The *Josephine*, which touched at the Central Wharf with a party of excursionists, is now a wreck on the north breakers of Padre Island. She went on shore on the 6th inst., breaking her steam-pipe as she struck. Her passengers were landed, and a Mexican messenger started on horseback for Indianola. He rode day and night, and accomplished the journey in three days. The steamer *Austin* promptly started to assist the wreck. The weather was very heavy, and it is feared that she suffered great injury during the four days that elapsed before the *Austin* reached her. We do not, of course, know what amount of privation and hardship has been encountered by the excursion party, which included a number of young ladies. The *Josephine* was the finest of all the Morgan steamers. She was perfectly new, and cost $280,000, on which, we believe, there is no insurance. She was under the command of Capt. LOCKWOOD.

Gen. Grant on the Suffrage Question.

At the Massachusetts Republican Convention, Hon. D. W. GOOCH, in the course of a speech, made the following statement:

Early in April last, immediately after the adjournment of the first session of the present Congress, I called on Gen. GRANT, at his office in Washington. He had that morning been informed of the questions proposed to be raised by the President and Attorney-General in relation to the Reconstruction act, then just passed. After stating them, he remarked, "Congress ought not to have adjourned without some provision by which it could assemble at any time," and also added, "They have passed laws by which ten States are to be reconstructed, and it is reasonable to suppose that some further legislation may be necessary." I then said to him: "Perhaps this is not the first time we have suffered because Congress was not in session when it ought to have been." He asked to what I referred, I replied that I always thought there should have been a session of Congress immediately after the overthrow of the rebel armies." He assented, and I added further: "If there had been, is it possible that the present conflict between the Executive and Congress might have been avoided?" After a moment's reflection he replied: "On the whole, I think it is better as it is. If it had not been for that conflict it is possible that reconstruction might have been accomplished without securing negro suffrage." I felt then that he fully recognized the fact that the war had established not only the power of the Government to maintain its own existence, but also the equality of the rights and privileges of all men under it.

GOV. HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, will, by invitation of the Republican State Committee, at once take the stump in Connecticut. He spoke thirty-four times during the recent campaign in his own State.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Their Social, Political and Industrial Prospects.

The Democratic Nomination for Governor in Georgia.

The Question of the Mississippi Levees.

Closing Proceedings of the Louisana State Convention.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

The Democratic Nomination for Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Saturday, March 14, 1868.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Georgia, which assembled here on Thursday night, concluded its deliberations yesterday by the nomination of Hon. AUGUSTUS REESE, of Morgan County, as the Conservative candidate for the office of Governor.

Mr. REESE is a gentleman of very high standing in the State, a lawyer of some eminence, has served in the Legislature, and served for a short time as a Judge of the Superior Court of his District, from which position he was removed last Summer by Gen. POPE, on account of his having declined, from conscientious scruples as to the Constitution, to carry out the General's order as to the service of negroes on juries. He was an old line Whig in politics, is a native of Georgia, owns considerable landed property and has the respect and confidence of all who know him. While he is the opposite of a Radical, and is eminently conservative in his opinions, he is not ultra nor factious, and if elected will certainly carry out the Constitution in good faith. If he had the framing of the Constitution exactly as he would wish, he would probably have attached qualifications to the right of suffrage and would have declared the negroes ineligible to office or to sit on juries; but he is in favor of relief, and when the stay law was discussed in 1865-6, was one of the most strenuous advocates of the measure, going so far as to defend its constitutionality.

Mr. REESE, therefore, will come before the people as in favor of the only part of the new Constitution which induces the white voters to support it—relief—and he will for this reason be pretty certain to receive the votes of all the white citizens, who, whether they are opposed to or are in favor of the Constitution, are unwilling to see Mr. BULLOCK elected as Governor of Georgia. If he accepts the nomination and enters the race, every one knows that he will execute the law faithfully, whether he likes it or not, because his whole life has proved him to be a candid, upright, conscientious man.

While it is generally admitted that Gen. GORDON, if nominated, would have drawn out more popular enthusiasm and caused greater individual exertion for his success, Mr. REESE took no prominent part in the war, is not obnoxious to those who opposed the rebellion, and his election could not be tortured into a manifestation of "rebel sympathy," as might be that of GORDON, whose prominence in the Confederate army is the chief basis of his fame.

The Macon Committee are to a man opposed to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and as a matter of opinion and preference are opposed to the action of the Atlanta Convention, while there are many parts of the new Constitution which they approve. I think it probable that they will all vote against the ratification of the Constitution, and perhaps influence others to do so, but they have not put forth any platform of opposition, because they feel that the election of a good Governor and Legislature under the Constitution is of paramount importance, and because they see and recognize the danger of risking everything on a straight fight against reconstruction and the Radical candidates for office. You will observe that their resolutions are confined to the election "of the best and wisest men—men permanently identified with Georgia, and who will administer the Government in the interest of the people and not for the purpose of plunder." The whole question of the Constitution and reconstruction is purposely left wide open, so that the out-and-out anti-reconstructionist, the Conservative reconstructionist, the relief party, and all who doubt the propriety or wisdom of electing recently arrived Radicals to office, can unite to elect a man acceptable to all and obnoxious to none, while they may oppose or support the new Constitution, as their separate judgment or prejudices may dictate.

The Radicals would undoubtedly have preferred that the Macon Committee should have nominated Gen. GORDON. They would have made the most of his high rank in the rebel army, and would have made it appear that his election was the expression of unsubdued rebellion. They would have scared many timid men from his support, would have persuaded the relief men that he would have defeated their pet measure, and have made the negroes believe that the reintroduction of slavery would be the immediate effect of the election of the great rebel chief. REESE, on the contrary, never "set a squadron in the field." He is a peaceable, inoffensive gentleman of upward of two score years and ten, a conscientious believer in relief, and there is not one darkey in Georgia who can be made to believe that Judge REESE will do him any wrong or suffer any one else to do so, if he can avoid it.

The issue joined, therefore, in the ensuing election is on men and not on measures. I know several delegates to the Atlanta Convention who voted for the adoption of the Constitution on its final passage, who will vote for REESE, and against BULLOCK. I know numbers who regard the relief portions of the new Constitution as sufficiently potent and benevolent to connect and neutralize the worst excesses of Radicalism, and who would, therefore, vote for its ratification were it ten times more radical than it is, who will support REESE because relief is safe in his hands, and because, this once secured, they prefer him to any Radical.

Great exertions will be made on both sides. The time for the canvass—from now until the 20th of April—is very short, and the Reese men and the Bullockites will soon mount the stump in every county in the State, and work vigorously day and night until by Gen. MEADE'S order the election shall be declared at an end. BULLOCK has the advantage of having all the Freedmen's Bureau agents, and all the Assessors and TAX Collectors and Registers as his active supporters, and those who know the influence which these gentlemen can exercise, if they will, and the aid they can render by a use of their official power, admit readily that to overcome it the Reese party must be more than wide awake. The Conservatives seem fully aware of this danger. They especially dread the Registers, all of whom are Radicals, and the Chief of Registration and his *attachés*, all of whom are not only Radicals, but are connected with the express company of which BULLOCK is the Chief Superintendent for Georgia. Gen. MEADE has given full assurance that he will use all his power to secure a perfectly fair and impartial election, that both parties shall be represented at the polls, and that the votes shall be correctly counted.

The Macon Committee selected as delegates to represent the State at large at the New-York Convention, Mr. B. H. HILL, Mr. FITCH, the United States District-Attorney, Mr. ABSALOM H. CHAPPELL, many years ago a member of Congress, and Gen. JOHN B. GORDON.

District Conventions to nominate candidates for Congress will be held on the 31st of this month, but the interest in these nominations is not nearly as lively as that in the election for Governor. There are crowds of aspirants, but the people do not seem to care who goes to Congress.

The right of negroes to be elected to office will be practically tested at the outset. Several are announced as candidates for the Legislature, with very good chances of receiving a majority of the votes. Gov. BROWN insists that they cannot take their seats if elected, and yet he is a Radical and a Bullock man.

The Radical nominees for Congress are as follows:

First District—Mr. CLIFT, from Maine, who came to Georgia a few months ago to teach a Freedmen's Bureau school.

Second District—Mr. WHITELY, of Decatur County, late a Major of sharpshooters in the Confederate army.

Third District—Mr. W. P. EDWARDS, of Taylor County, late a Captain in the Confederate army, and a Colonel in the Georgia militia.

Fourth District—Mr. PRINCE, from Maine, who lately came to Georgia as a TAX Collector.

Fifth District—Nomination not yet made, owing to the number of aspirants and difficulty of selection.

Sixth District—Mr. JOHN A. WIMPY, of Dahlonega, Lumpkin County, a lawyer, and late orderly sergeant of DELONEY'S company of the Cobb cavalry.

Seventh District—Nomination to be made by the District Convention on the 21st inst.

All these gentlemen support BULLOCK, WADE, THAD. STEVENS and BUTLER, and execrate ANDREW JOHNSON with true Radical fervor.

THE SOUTHWEST.

"The Mississippi Levees"—The Memphis and St. Louis Railroad and Levee.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the TIMES of the 26th inst. an article on "The Mississippi Levees," referring to the bill introduced in the House by Gen. LOAN, of Missouri, entitled "an act to secure the lowlands of Arkansas and Missouri from inundation," &c.

Being familiar with the reputation of your journal for its fairness in the discussion of all questions before the public, and aware of its widespread influence in financial and commercial circles, and as the "levee" question is one that will continue to occupy a large share of attention until permanently disposed of, I am constrained to ask the privilege of setting before your readers the exact aims of the movement referred to, as I think the writer of your article, from a lack of familiarity of details, fails to comprehend.

The writer of the article referred to above, agrees with me regarding Congressional action:

"That a clear duty exists to render large and sufficient assistance to the lower Mississippi States to construct a work which is essential to the renewal of their great industry, but which is at present wholly beyond their means." That "the circumstances which make governmental aid necessary constitute an opportunity for the adoption of a comprehensive plan which would otherwise have been impracticable;" also that it "may be readily reached by the organization under governmental direction of a complete levee system and the concurrent action of Federal and State authority in respect to security and expenditure, and "under proper management the responsibility incurred by the nation with the enterprise will be more than covered by the impetus which will thus be given to the cultivation of those sections of the Southwest which are richest in natural resources."

The bill introduced by Gen. LOAN was prepared under the direction of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, as a substitute for one referred to them which proposed to perform the work, in a great measure, by the labor of the freedmen, who are now in great numbers dependant on Government charity, so rendered necessary by the financial disasters and repeated failures of the crops in that locality since the close of the war. It was prepared with the greatest care and with all the information and experience furnished by the Topographical Bureau of the United States Army. Previous to the war a "topographical and hydrographical survey of the delta of the Mississippi River, with such surveys and investigations as might lead to determine the most practicable plan for securing it from inundations, and the best mode of deepening the channels at the mouths of the river," was made under the direction of Gen. (then Captain) A. A. HUMPHREYS and Gen. (then Lieutenant) HENRY L. ABBOTT. These surveys and investigations were carried on for several years, and the report was submitted in August, 1861. This report was one of the most honorable and creditable works contributed by any bureau of the Government.

The result of these surveys enable us to determine the necessities and proper methods of protection.

It sets forth that the area sought to be protected by levees amounts to 31,700 square miles:

"Of this area 12,360 square miles is below Red River, and belongs to the sugar region. There are now under cultivation in this region about 1,000,000 acres. The cotton crop of 1860 of that part of the alluvial region *above* the mouth of Red River must have exceeded 600,000 bales."

At the present low price of cotton it would be worth in market not less than *sixty million dollars*.

"The sugar crop of 1860 of that part of the alluvial region *below* the mouth of Red River, amounted to 241,000 hogsheads of sugar and 317,000 barrels of molasses, the value of which at present prices is *fifty million dollars*.

Some indication of the great wealth that would flow from the establishment of a proper levee system is given in what precedes. Such a system will probably be introduced gradually, and as experience proves to those who must pay for it that it is more and more necessary.

It should comprise a great levee on each bank, *intended for the general protection of the whole interior alluvion, and set, wherever practicable, beyond the limit of the bends of the river, so as to be safe against the effects of caving banks, the great cause of the destruction of the levees. This is practicable in the upper course of the river, where the erosion of the bank is the greatest.*

Next in order after the *great levee* is that for the protection of the plantations along the river bank outside the great levee, but where the interests concerned are of so great magnitude that they may still be classed as general. On some portions of the river these two classes must unite, and become one. Connected with these two classes are guard levees.

Third in order are those where the interests protected *are merely local*, although the protection may include many thousand acres. *The proper establishment and maintenance of the first order of levees requires some authority entirely beyond the influence of local interests.* The second class is of a mixed character, in the establishment and maintenance of which the general and local interests should usually be united. *The third class should be left entirely to local or personal means or authority.*"

The plan proposed by the bill under consideration is not "local" or "fragmentary," as your editorial sets forth. If so, it would be open to criticism. The able survey of Gen. HUMPHREY'S, which I have taken the liberty of freely quoting as being correct authority and unbiased by any local influences, demonstrates that there are certain districts, integral parts, that can separately be reclaimed by works independent. Thus, the St. Francis district west of the Mississippi, from near Cape Girardeau, Mo., to a point near Helena, Ark., constitutes one district, while the Yazoo district, commencing a short distance below Memphis, on the east side of the Mississippi, to Vicksburg, Miss., constitutes another and separate district.

The St. Francis district, which is proposed to be secured from inundation by the levee constituting the bed of the Memphis and St. Louis Railroad, and which constitutes about one-fourth of the alluvial land to be leveed, is described as follows by Gen. HUMPHREY in his report to the Committee:

"It is bounded on the west by Crawley's Ridge, and other hills high above overflow, which extend northward from the mouth of St. Francis River to the highlands west of Cape Girardeau. *There is thus inclosed between the Mississippi and this range of hills an elliptical district* of about 200 miles long and 35 miles wide. It contains 6,900 square miles, of which at least 600 square miles are entirely above overflow. The remainder is submerged *in great flood years* to an average depth of three feet. The St. Francis bottom lands *are of inexhaustible fertility, and are capable of yielding a bale of cotton to the acre on the southern portion, and sixty bushels of corn to the acre in the northern portion.* Great inducements are thus offered to protect it from the overflow of the Mississippi. If that can be kept out, the natural swamp drains are amply sufficient to carry off the rain[w]ater."

After discussing the general features of a proper system of levees for that district at length, Gen. HUMPHREY continues:

"These four main elements or any good plan for the protection of the St. Francis bottom lands from the ravages of the floods *furnish the touchstone for judging of the project of the Memphis and St. Louis Railroad Company. In its general features it evidently complies with them*; and in addition, offers by branch roads, readily to be constructed as needed, the great benefits of direct railroad communication and transportation of crops to the markets of Memphis and St. Louis.

By combining the interest of the planters and transporters in the security of the levees, *the safety of the region is doubly guaranteed.* By putting the levee to a useful purpose, *in addition to its passive work of protecting the country, it will better repay the cost of construction and be made more secure in consequence.*

Allowing one-fourth of this region to consist of lakes and cypress swamps, too low for *natural* drainage, we have 4,050 square miles, or about 2,600,000 acres of *the best cotton and corn land in the world*, that will be opened to *safe* cultivation by the proposed railroad embankment."

Gen. HUMPHREY closes his report to the Committee in these words:

"In conclusion, I would say that, in my judgment, *this plan is the best; in fact, it is* THE ONLY FEASIBLE ONE at present for the protection of this region against river floods, and for rendering it available for cultivation. To reclaim the district will be of vast utility to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and, *indeed, to the whole country.* It is to be regretted that so expensive works are required to secure this protection, but it is better to enter upon the undertaking with a proper appreciation of the magnitude, *than to expend vast sums in abortive attempts*, as has been heretofore done in most levee projects in the Mississippi River."

By the foregoing extracts from the able reports of Gens. HUMPHREY and ABBOT, it will be seen that the projected work is with a view to the *permanent protection* of the alluvial lands, *under* the plans not of local but of *national surveys.* In addition to its passive work as a levee, it will constitute a part of a grand system of railways, and thus uniting the interests of planter and transporter for protection, and the better repay the cost, and put it into practical use.

It proposes to perform the work without taking a dollar from the national Treasury. Owning a vast body of land, obtained by *private* subscription, it proposes using them toward the construction of the road.

It proposes to use the labor of the freedmen, as far as practicable, toward the construction, thus furnishing remunerative labor to those now by the necessities and misfortunes of the planting interest without remunerative labor, and dependent on national charity for support.

It proposes by this experiment to inaugurate a system of permanent levee protection, and by so doing to relieve the possibility of the Government being called upon to expend money to rebuild the levees, as it now seems almost certain under present prospects.

The havoc of war, neglect and floods have destroyed or impaired these levees where they existed. In their present destitute condition, the inhabitants are unable to furnish the means for their own protection. It is admitted by all who have investigated the subject that the General Government must, and should, extend a helping hand, and by a generous and liberal policy save to the nation the value and the products of these lands. Individual exertion can avail nothing, and the State credit is paralyzed. The General Government, by extending to them its credit, *can, without the expenditure of a dollar*, restore this fertile region to prosperity upon the plan now before Congress, as proposed by the Memphis and St. Louis Railroad Company. This is one of the most practical schemes for a national necessity ever presented before Congress, and invites the closest scrutiny and examination.

Your article unintentionally condemns its homestead feature as "maudlin philanthropy" and a "trick of politicians." Let us examine the justice of such a charge. The Company own nearly three-quarters of a million acres of the finest land in the world. It is lying neglected and uncultivated. In that region are thousands of families, able and willing to work, that are "landless." To render these owners of the soil, and stimulate them to the development of the resources of the country is certainly far from "maudlin philanthropy." If that is, according to your vocabulary, the proper term, I trust there may be much of it. If this land can be thus brought under protection and into immediate cultivation, and at the same time increasing by millions of dollars the production of wealth and products of the soil, such so-called "demagogism" will produce far better results than the demagogism that has cursed the country for many years passed. As President LINCOLN, when being complained to of a successful General's fondness of liquor, replied, that he would like to get a barrel of the same kind of liquor for some of his more unsuccessful Generals—so would we desire more of this so-called "maudlin philanthropy' and "demagogism," to produce the results this promises.

I will add that the work is to be located and constructed, by the terms of the bill, under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the United States, this insuring the work to be performed as a national work, and not to be influenced by local interests. MISSOURI.

LOUISIANA.

The Last Hours of the Louisiana Convention—Gen. Hancock on the Appointing of Registrars for the Approaching Election in Louisiana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Monday, March 9.

The delegates composing the Convention of Louisiana assembled to-day in a body, for the last time. At 11 o'clock this morning the eighty-first day's proceedings commenced, by Judge TALIAFERO calling the Convention to order. On the roll being called, sixty-four members were found present.

A resolution was adopted providing "that a copy of the Constitution be sent to the President of the United States, to the General of the army, and to each member of Congress."

On rising to a privilege question, Judge COOLEY said that the authority to transact further business by the Convention had ceased, so far as the framing of a Constitution was concerned, and as he understood there were a number of resolutions on the Secretary's desk having reference to the Constitution, it was his opinion that they could not be acted upon by the Convention.

The Chair deciding that the Convention had the right to regulate and dispose of more business matters and to pass such resolutions looking to the completion of its business, the resolutions were read and acted upon as follows:

To authorize the Chairman of the Enrolling Committee and Secretaries of the Convention to complete the unfinished work and to employ such clerks as may be necessary. Tabled.

Mr. BLACKBURN (white) moved to repeal the resolution providing that the members receive no pay after Saturday, the 7th inst.

Mr. TINCHANT (colored) moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried. Yeas 44, nays 22.

Mr. MCMILLAN (white) moved to allow the delegate offering the first motion "and others, to change their votes in order to have a unanimous decision." Declared out of order.

The President announced Messrs. BELDEN, MUSHAWAY and VANDERCRIEFF as members of the Committee to wait upon Gen. HANCOCK and inform him that the Constitution was completed and now ready to be submitted to the qualified electors of the State.

Mr. BLACKBURN, of Claiborne, offered a resolution providing that the penalty for the non-collection of tax imposed for the payment of the expense of the Convention, be not collected in his own parish until a correct assessment roll had been placed in the hands of the TAX collector of that parish. Amended so as to apply to all parishes and adopted.

The Convention was thrown into considerable excitement by a motion made by Mr. WICKLIFFE, (white,) "That no member of the Convention shall be a Registrar who is a candidate for any office at the first election under this Constitution."

Judge COOLEY, who was in the chair at the time, tried in vain to obtain order, the whole Convention, lobbies and hall being a scene of disorder and confusion. The readers of the TIMES may form some idea of the state of affairs, when I state that the voice of the Chairman calling "order" was unheeded for several moments, and that the gavel broke in two in consequence of repeated blows. Strength of arm and strength of voice were alike powerless to stem the current, and the Chairman allowed the office-seekers to exhaust themselves before quiet was obtained and business resumed.

Mr. TINCHANT (colored) moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost. Yeas 32, nays 35.

The motion to adopt was also lost—yeas 30, nays 31.

It was now evident that the Convention determined on going into an election for registrars. This subject has been touched upon in the Convention on two or three previous occasions within the last week, a member here and there throwing out a "feeler," (to use an old army expression.)

Mr. BERTENNEAU (colored) moved for the calling of the roll, and for those who desired to be candidates for office to step upon the platform. The roll was called, but no one appeared upon the platform in response to BERTENNEAU'S motion. It was evident there were no office-seekers there. At least, one would suppose so by no one expressing himself so as desired.

Mr. ISABELLE (colored) objected to making a monkey of himself, and gave this as a reason why he did not "step up."

Mr. SMITH (white) moved that the candidates for office rise. No one rose.

Mr. WICKLIFFE again pushed forward his resolution providing that no member should be elected Registrar who is a candidate for any office.

The Committee appointed to wait upon Gen. HANCOCK were here allowed to withdraw, when a vote was taken on the resolution. Carried—yeas 32, nays 18.

For the information of your readers, I will state tha the old Registrars of this State were discharged by Gen. MOWER, before Gen. HANCOCK'S arrival to this command, and that Gen. HANCOCK will shortly issue an order appointing Registrars for the coming election, which will be held on the 17th and 18th proximo. About half the old Registrars will be reappointed—those who proved themselves most efficient and reliable. The other vacancies will be filled by loyal men who can take the oath. It is not known whether Gen. HANCOCK is going to authorize the election of State officers on the vote of the Constitution or not, but it is supposed that he will not unless a law in Congress on the subject is passed, which would provide for such an election, as the present law does not contemplate this. Under existing laws, no election can be held in this State unless by military authority, unless otherwise provided by Congress.

Mr. WICKLIFFE'S resolution providing that no member of the Convention shall be a registrar who is a candidate for office at the first election under the new Constitution, was then brought before the Convention. After great excitement, this measure was carried by a vote of 32 yeas to 18 nays.

Mr. MCMILLAN (white) moved to reconsider. Lost.

A motion was then made to adjourn *sine die*. Lost—Yeas 12; nays 37.

Mr. WAPLES (white) moved that if the Convention adjourn to-day (Monday, March 9,) it adjourn *sine die*. Lost—Yeas 12; nays 37.

When Mr. BERTENNEAU (colored) moved that those who were candidates for office take a seat upon the platform no one complied, and Judge COOLEY, who was acting chairman at the time, hoped that the motion did not refer personally to him, and that he wished the Convention to understand that his being upon the platform did not constitute him a candidate for office.

This motion failing to bring out the candidates, and Mr. SMITH'S motion that those desirous of being elected registrars rise from their seats, eliciting no response, the roll was called to ascertain if any member was a candidate; this also failed in obtaining the required point.

Mr. INGRAHAM expressed an opinion that the proceedings of the last day of the Convention were worthy of being incorporated in a farce to be played in the Academy of Music. (To fully explain the force of this remark, I must inform your readers that at this theatre, for the past two months, a burlesque on the Louisiana Convention, called "The Black and Tan Convention," has been played nightly to full houses.)

This difficult matter was finally settled by a resolution being adopted that seven delegates be selected as registrars.

This resulted in the election of the required number out of twenty-one candidates. Their names are: Blackburn, Wickliffe, Hempstead, Roderiguez, Packard, Ingraham and Underwood, being a fine representation of color from white to black.

The Committee of three appointed to wait upon Gen. HANCOCK, and inform him that the Constitution was completed and ready to be submitted to the qualified electors, having returned to the Convention to report the result of their mission, Mr. BELDEN, the Chairman of the Committee, stated that he and his colleagues waited upon Gen. HANCOCK, and that he expressed some doubt whether, under the Reconstruction law, the election for State officers could be held on the same day that the vote is taken by the people upon the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, and further informed the Committee that he would telegraph to Washington for instructions upon the subject, and in the meantime would issue an order calling only for an election on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution.

This called forth a motion from Mr. WICKLIFFE, "That if the Convention adjourns, it adjourns subject to the call of a majority of the Convention, provided, that if the Constitution is ratified, the Convention stand adjourned *sine die*."

Motion adopted—yeas, 35; nays, 32.

Mr. WAPLES (white—"the noblest Roman of them all") moved that in the meantime the members should receive no per diem.

Your correspondent has the pleasure of announcing that, with an honesty and sincerity truly refreshing, this motion was adopted by a large majority.

This magnanimous and self-sacrificing proceeding was the last official act of the Louisiana Convention, and was followed by the President's address, which I give verbatim:

GENTLEMEN: We have reached now the termination of our labors, the framing of a Constitution. The Constitution is, as I believe in conformity with the Reconstruction laws of Congress. We should see now that this Constitution, when submitted for ratification, is not defeated. It is, in my view, the first duty of all to have the State reconstructed as early as can be done. All interests of the State suffer by the anamolous state which we at present occupy, and all other questions—even the election of officers—are a secondary matter.

The indulgence of the Convention was then asked by the President, if during the heat and excitement of debate he had wronged any of the members.

A vote of thanks to the President was then passed; when Rev. JOSIAH FISKE offered up a prayer to God to enlighten Congress and prevent the President from doing any more mischief. A motion to adjourn *sine die* was then made and carried, when the Louisiana Convention ceased to exist.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State Constitutional Convention—Party Measures—Republican State Convention—Party Nominations for Congressmen and State Officers—National Bank at Columbia—Impeachment—Spring.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, March 16, 1868.

The South Carolina State Constitutional Convention is drawing its labors and its existence to a close. It is difficult to say whether it has exceeded or fallen short of the expectation with which the people—I mean the white population, here the unrepresented class—saw it assemble. My impression, however, is that it has produced a Constitution, bad as it must be confessed to be, rather better than was expected. Of the many acts hostile to the interests of the white race, and inimical to those of the State in general, done by this body, there are three which strike me as being so manifestly in the interests of political party, to the exclusion of better, higher and purer claims, that any one, even an extreme Radical, must see them in their proper light. Two of these have been mentioned with appropriate comments in the TIMES; they are the instructions to those who vote for the ratification of the Constitution to vote also for the office nominees of the party, and the refusal to require any educational qualification for voters either now or in 1875. The third one is the removal of disabilities from all negroes who lost political rights by being convicted of felony while they were slaves. All these three steps are of a sort, and look to using the negro for party tool-use, in which use the more ignorant he is the more available he will be. Can party prostitution go lower than this? Yet these are pretty much what the whites expected of the Convention; the difference between the expectation and the result being that instead of there being a dozen of such measures there are only three or four. Our people cannot be made—at least have not yet been made—to believe that the Congress of the United States will succeed in attempting to go so far as to force upon the State such a Constitution; or, if it do succeed, the success must be only temporary, and that a few years at furthest must in some way or other rid them of such an incubus. It is felt to be simply futile to dream of reawakening the paralyzed material resources of the State with such a Constitution. However right—if by violence of supposition we suppose it to be right—however right it may be, the aversion and antagonism felt by the intelligence and culture of the country to it will render its operation impotent for the ends proposed by it. The question of its own merit is overshadowed by the anameless prostitution of power and opportunity to the purposes of mere party.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

As the session of the Constitutional Convention is drawing to its close, the interest is being transferred to the proceedings of the Republican State Convention, which is composed of almost the same delegates as is the Constitutional Convention, and meets in Charleston also. So the two bodies act in concert. The business before the Republican Convention is the nomination of party candidates for the various State offices created by the change of government. These nominations have just been published. For Governor of the State the party nominates Brevet Major-Gen. R. K. SCOTT, who is now "Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of South Carolina," with headquarters in Charleston. The people know but little of Gen. SCOTT, and the fact that he is the nominee of such a Convention is not a circumstance to commend him to the regards of the whites of the State. The other leading nominations are: For Lieutenant-Governor, LEMUEL BOOZER, of Lexington, a plain citizen, with little intelligence and less education; for United States Senate, Dr. A. G. MACKEY, of Charleston, now President of the Constitutional Convention, and THOMAS J. ROBERTSON, of Columbia, a wealthy citizen, who time-serves for his party and serves it well; for Comptroller-General of the State, Dr. J. C. NEAGLE, of York, a native of North Carolina, but since the war a resident of this State and keeper of a country store at Rock Hill; for State Treasurer, N. G. PARKER, a Massachusetts Captain of a negro company during the war; for Secretary of State, F. L. CARDOZA, a mulatto preacher, of Charleston; for Adjutant and Inspector-General, F. J. MOSES, Jr., of Sumter, a native of this State; for Attorney-General, D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, a native of Massachusetts; for Superintendent of Education, J. K. JILLSON, a Northern man and teacher of a freedman school; representatives to Congress from the State at large, J. P. M. EPPING, of Charleston, and E. E. DICKSON, of Darlington. All these, except EPPING, are members of the Constitutional Convention. The same body has nominated three delegates to the National Republican Convention from each (4) Congressional District, making twelve. All are members of both these Conventions, I believe. All parties understand all these nominations to be tantamount to elections, and if the Constitution be adopted—a foregone fact—these nominees will be our State officers respectively. The white population of the State feel that such a list of officers will be a mockery of official dignity and integrity in South Carolina.

NATIONAL BANK IN COLUMBIA.

Our people are pleased with the prospect of a National Bank soon to be put in operation in this city. The movement is in the hands of a number of the moneyed citizens of the place, all men who stand high in the community, among whom are Col. L. D. CHILDS, Dr. J. W. PARKER, JOHN PRESTON, Jr., Esq., and Mr. EDWARD HOPE—all responsible and worthy men. The bank is expected to be ready for business about the 1st of April. There was a movement inaugurated for the same purpose a year or two ago, but somehow fell through.

IMPEACHMENT.

The popular feeling, or expectation, upon this question is that the President will probably be convicted; but that his conviction or his acquittal depends not in any degree upon the merits of the case, but wholly upon party prejudice. Our people fear far less for the conviction of Mr. JOHNSON than they do for the honor of the country, so endangered in the hands of extremists and party leaders. They see that the ends of justice are not the purpose and aim of the impeachers; that party power first and revenge second are the controlling motives, justice and the Constitution having no relations to the matter. There are hopes, but these hopes are slender, that the integrity of those Senators who are above these mad passions—who have justice and their duty paramount to all other considerations—may stay the fanaticism of extremists, such as ASHLEY, BUTLER, STEVENS, BINGHAM, BOUTWELL, WADE and CHANDLER. It is, however, not conceded that the conviction or acquistal of the President would change the status of affairs much. The madness of party does not stop at single events; and no success or failure will bring it to reason. Those who do not rely upon the controlling influence of Providence in human affairs see no hope for our country so long as its fortunes are in the hands of such men as to-day dictate its policy. That is to say, South Carolina has just as much hope in the success of her Constitutional Convention of negroes as she has in that of the Congress of the United States, and their present leaders respectively; and so, because these leaders are the same—the extremists. Finance is at a stand-still, and the material interests of the South will lie paralyzed as long as such counsels prevail, be that one year or a century.

SPRING.

The Spring has fairly set in now. Fruit trees are all abloom; vegetables begin to come into market; gardens, both kitchen and ornamental, are green with early growths, and planters are busy with the preparation of their lands for planting. Corn is being planted, the time for which commences about the 10th inst, and extends over more than a month. Cotton is rarely planted before the 10th or middle of April. Both these crops are planted upon the uplands, about a month sooner than upon the bottom or stream lands. This season is rather later than usual; so there is thus far a fair hope for fruits, which are sometimes nipped by late frosts when they were forced into bloom prematurely by a too early Spring. That is to say, when Spring comes late it comes once for all, and no bad hopes are nipped by unexpected frosts. When Spring comes early there usually comes, some time in April, a cold snap that destroys the young fruit. The indications are that the present will be a good fruit Summer, and that the frosts of next Autumn will be late; and this is favorable to a large yield of cotton, and to the prevalence of malaria[l] fevers. BOISE.

TENNESSEE.

Troubles of the Revenue Department—Call on the Authorities for Help from Claiborne County—Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson, of Counsel for the President—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, March 18.

The troubles with the whisky distillers still continue. I left the city on the morning after my dispatch of the 10th, too late to gather any particulars of the affray between the cavalry and the rioters. The report which I sent was somewhat exaggerated, although it was credited and pronounced reliable at the Revenue Department, where I went before sending the telegram, to confirm the rumors of the street. It now seems that beyond repeated threats and some show of force, nothing serious was intended. Collector ABERNATHY brought in with him one BLACKSON WILLIAMS, who was one of the leaders of the mob party which seized Officers SAWYERS and LUSK, and forced them to pay ransom money and sign stipulations that the parties should not be prosecuted for any of their acts of resistance. WILLIAMS was the only one the cavalry succeeded in arresting, the others having fled to the mountains. Officer SAWYERS, with a detachment of cavalry, is now in Claiborne County, with warrants of arrest for ROBERT C. FERGUSON and several others. FERGUSON is the owner of the stills and a man of some property. He has been the influential man of the party, and has furnished the head and brains for the secret plots by which the officers have been so long baffled. His stills were very large, and were extensively worked. Two of the stills were destroyed, one with a capacity of 180 gallons and one of 120 gallons. This resistance to the laws has been of a very serious nature. It has been the cause of the death of five men, and has provoked several serious affrays. It has caused very many citizens to violate laws for which they are liable to severe punishment, and has provoked a bad state of affairs in the country. There are many indications of trouble yet between those who attempted to aid the officers of the law and the rioters. The presence of the officers of the law and the cavalry will quiet matters for the present. Claiborne County is not the only county in which these troubles have occurred. There have been repeated and successful efforts at forcible resistance to the officers of the law in several counties. Not long since, in the County of KNOX, a party of these stillers rallied and drove off a posse of officers who were taking away stills and liquors, and after blindfolding the officers and beating them well released them. There seems to be a determination to defeat the law, and do openly what they claim is done secretly in large distilleries in the cities.

The *Whig* of this morning publishes the proceedings of a meeting held in Claiborne County, in which, after reciting the nature of the difficulties between the officers of the law and the rioters, and the nature of the results which have followed—that two men were openly shot down in the streets of TAZEWELL—the people call the attention of the Governor and the General Assembly to the state of affairs, and asks that some steps be taken to aid the law-abiding people in suppressing such uprisings. Two of the men killed belonged to the State Militia, and were respected and useful citizens. This public meeting was called by Council No. 2 of the Union League. This is proof of the serious nature of the resistance, and of the character of the men engaged in it.

Gov. BROWNLOW publishes a long address to the people of the State in this morning's *Whig*, in which he pays his addresses to the anti-"bummer" and anti-"carpet-bag" party, led by such men as FLETCHER. The Governor says if these Northern men were good enough to come here and fight to release the State from rebel tyranny, they are good enough to hold office. He says such sectional prejudices brought about the rebellion, and are entertained and fostered now by men who were rebels when the rebel party was dominant. He deals with these men in his usual style, and says they or theirs shall have no oncouragement from him.

Hon. THOMAS A. R. NELSON, who appears of counsel for the President in the impeachment trial, is a member of the KNOXVILLE Bar, but formerly a resident of the county adjoining the President's native home. He is a native of East Tennessee, and was educated at the Esast Tennessee University, of this city. He represented the First District in Congress in 1859-61, and was reëlected in the latter year, but was captured by the rebel authorities while on his way to Washington, and sent back within their lines. He is one of the oldest lawyers in East Tennessee, and has long held a high position in his profession. He is a gentleman of high professional attainments, and an advocate of great force and eloquence. He is a man of culture, of sterling integrity and unsullied character. In selecting Col. NELSON as one of his counsel, the President has paid a deserved compliment to the Bar of his State, and has availed himself of the talents and ability of one who will add dignity and character to the greatest impeachment trial known to history. Before the war, and during the war, he resided near Jonesboro, in Washington County, where he lived during the greater part of his professional life. Since the war, he has been a resident of this city, busied with the cares of a large practice, extending through most of the counties of East Tennessee. He has never held any judicial office in the State. In politics Col. NELSON is a Conservative, and has been a warm supporter of the President's policy. As an old line Whig he has measured lances on many an occasion with his distinguished client in the political contests of Tennessee—controversies which have become a part of the traditions of this people. If we shall have a Macauley to picture for future ages this greatest State trial of all history, this member of the counsellors for the respondent will be worthy his place in those pages.

A serious accident occurred on Monday morning's passenger train of the KNOXVILLE and KENTUCKY Railroad. The last car of the train was thrown from the track, about ten miles north of this city, by the loosening of the brake about the front wheels, and thrown down an embankment twenty-five feet. The car was lodged on a rock about half way down the embankment and literally broken to pieces. The passengers made a miraculous escape, not one of them having been killed—several were severely injured. Fortunately there was no fire in the stove, or many would have been burned to death. The car was literally broken to splinters.

The Spring opens very propitiously. The cold weather has kept back the fruit and will save it from late frosts. We have had some beautiful weather, but just now it is wet and stormy.

The new schedule on the through New-Orleans route works well, and connections on the Virginia Road are more regular. OMEGA.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

An Early Spring—Severity of the Winter—Injury to Fruit Trees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, March 9, 1868.

The Spring has opened a month earlier this year than in several years immediately previous to this, though not earlier than was common a number of years back, for the Springs have been unwontedly backward of late years, the snow or mud remaining until April. A few fine days in the beginning of this month dried the soil sufficiently to induce the gardeners to begin to dig and plant and sow. But almost daily for three or four days last week the snow fell slightly, one night, however, to the depth of three or four inches, but scarcely lasting more than a day. The ground is clear again, and if the weather prove favorable the farmers and gardeners will soon be as busy as bees.

As one result of the visit of the locusts or grasshoppers last Fall, hundreds of fruit trees are either killed or severely injured. The locusts partially or wholly stripped the trees of their leaves, in some places two or three crops of leaves, thus preventing the wood from ripening. Consequently it was unable to endure the cold, and was "Winter-killed." Pear trees appear to have suffered most, and this is a pity, as the number of pear trees in the Territory is comparatively limited, and the number of bearing pear trees is very small. Plum and apple trees are also reported injured, but, so far as my observation of the damage has extended, the pear trees have suffered by far the most generally, the foliage of the apple, plum and pear being the choice of the insects, but especially of the plum, and more especially of the pear, for the leaves of which they were very voracious.

In some parts of this valley and in other portions of the Territory large numbers of grasshoppers' eggs are reported, laid an inch or two in the soil. They are somewhat similar to maggots in cheese, about a quarter of an inch long, and in sacks or clusters of twenty or thirty, each cluster the production of one grasshopper. I have only seen one sack this season, but other observers report that the eggs are very plentiful, and some of them have been taken in the house and hatched by the stove, proving their vitality. Pity that all of them could not be so hatched and taken care of.

Apprehensions consequently are entertained of possible, if not probable, devastation by the grassho

tered Oberland, and it was his excellent account that gave the modern world any distinct idea of the place and its people. Being a well-educated man, and, like most of his countrymen of an old world, antiquarian order of mind, he made the most of his opportunities and procured a good many relics of ancient Abyssinian literature—among them some manuscript records of the kings, which give as antique and visionary a list as that venerable roll of the British monarchs, over which the Celtic antiquaries have waged such a heated controversy. The *Kebir Zaneguste; or, The Book of Kings*, brings the Abyssinian list down to 1753, and Mr. SALT and others bring it into our own times.

The old monarchy of Abyssinia, which is derived from MENILEC, son of the Queen of Sheba, and King SOLOMON, of Judea, is a dynasty surrounded by several chieftains who act independently in their own provinces, the strongest of them seizing the supreme Government, occasionally, and acting with a high hand for the poor Ayto, who subsides into the condition of a Carlovingian King under a Frankish Mayor of the palace. The historic doings of Abyssinia in past times were pretty much those of every other nation in the world—resembling "the flocking and fighting of kites and crows in the air," which was MILTON's description of the Anglo-Saxon Octarchy—a series of battles, dire events, rebellions, homicides and conspiracies, in the midst of which, however, is visible some sort of savage respect for that line of SOLOMON round which all those RASES, OULADS and THEODORES were scuffling and juggling and fighting it out; and whenever any of these last is found supporting the Ayto, it is always on the plea that the usurper also had some of the Queen of Sheba's blood in his veins and was the King's cousin—something after the style and fashion of the feudal Baronage of Europe.

In the time of BRUCE, 1772, it was the Ras of Tigray, a great northern province, who held the capital and had the Ayto in keeping; and matters were in the same condition when Mr. SALT traveled in the country with Lord VALENTIA, in 1805. NAPOLEON's Egyptian campaign had directed the attention of the English Government to the Red Sea and Abyssinia, and the English travelers surveyed that region accordingly. Consul SALT, when he departed, left behind him in Tigray a courageous mariner named PEARCE, who remained there for fifteen years; took part in the native hurley-burley, and subsequently published his narrative. In 1819 another great change took place in Abyssinia. On the death of the Ayto, GUALOO, in 1818, the Ras of the Gallas, GOOKSA, drove out the Ras of Tigray, and assumed the Mayoralty of the Palace over the poor legitimate "Head Centre," who succeeded to the throne.

Meantime, MOHAMMED ALI, of Egypt, noticing the purposes of the Europeans with respect to Abyssinia and the region of the Upper Nile, res[illegible] to anticipate them by a military invasion. But he left the hill country of the Christians out of his plan, on being informed that England would not allow them to be meddled with, and contented himself with an expedition into Sennaar and Dongola, commanded by his son, ISHMAEL, who never returned from that inroad. His army was baffled, and he himself and his guards massacred at Shendy.

In 1840, when MOHAMMED threatened to make himself independent of the Porte and found an empire around the Nile and its affluents, the agents of England became active in Abyssinia. Mr. BELL, like PEARCE, was then a resident in the country, having married the daughter of one of the chiefs; and after Mr. PLOWDEN visited it, in 1847, these gentlemen seem to have worked in concert for the purpose of forming an English influence or English party in the Kingdom. Mr. PLOWDEN corresponded with Lord PALMERSTON, who appointed him Consul and sent him to the Court of Ras ALI GOOKSA to form a treaty with the Abyssinian Government. This treaty stipulated that English subjects in Abyssinia should be amenable for all crimes and misdemeanors to their own Consul alone, and that trade between the two countries should be free. After some delay it was accepted by the Ras in 1852, and laid before the English Parliament by Lord CLARENDON. But it was an unmeaning thing, which the Abyssinians did not want and which the chiefs regarded as a piece of British *gramarye*, intended, very probably, to entangle and circumvent them in some way. They therefore turned their attention to their own business, which they best understood, and made forays and onslaughts on one another as usual, under the turbulent presidency of four principal chiefs, who kept the entire country in hot water. These chiefs—enumerated by Mr. PLOWDEN for the benefit of the Minister for Foreign Affairs—were the Ras GOOKSA, the *Heristal*, as the old Franks would say; Dijaj BIRRU, of Godjam; Dijaj (Duke) OUBIE, of Tigray and Semen, and last, though hardly least, and "daring to a fault," the Dijaj KASSAI. As this last is the man who has been for some time trying conclusions with the British Consuls and missionaries, and is now looked for by our English army, we must follow his fortunes, which are at present the history of Abyssinia.

KASSAI is the son of WELDA GEORGIS, of Kuara, a district near the Azrek. His mother was AITEGEB, who derived her descent from JOAS, who was Ayto in the time of BRUCE; and JOAS, as everybody knows, was derived from MENILEC—the Brute, the Milesius, the Pharamond of Abyssinia. When WELDA GEORGIS died, his widow, a woman of intelligence, became a doctress, and supported herself and her son by her skill in compounding a medicine from the *kosso* plant for the cure of the tape-worm complaint, one of the worst in the country. Little KASSAI was kept and educated in a monastery till it was set on fire by the next chieftain, and then he went away to the hill-range of Kuara, where his uncle, DIJAJ COMFU, held the rank of a prince, and entered into his service. He was brought up in the wildest practice of war, and chiefly fought against the Egyptians, who hold the debateable ground beyond the Azrek or Blue Nile. On the death of COMFU, the Birru (PHARAOH) Goshu of Godjam came down like a wolf on Kuara, and young KASSAI, unable to keep his inheritance, fled away to the caverns of the hills, and gathering a crowd of highlanders about him prepared to make himself formidable, being, in all his movements, "daring to a fault."

He did make himself formidable. He came back to the old house at home so well escorted that PHARAOH was obliged to fly in turn. Ras ALI GOOKSA, the Mayor, tried to bring KASSAI to order, but the young chief beat back his troops, and then, advancing toward Gondar, demanded the hand of TSOOBIDGE, ALI's daughter, in marriage. After some demur, the Mayor consented, and the Weleda of Kuara carried his bride in triumph to her mountain home. This would be the end in a novel. But KASSAI was only beginning his greater purposes, and the more thrilling acts of his life were yet to be performed. His wife's grandmother, the Waizeroo Menai, wife of the old Ayto, disparaged the young lady's match, and so insulted KASSAI, that he marched against her troops, beat them, and took her grand dowry-province of Dembea, after which he forced the Ras Ali to acknowledge him Ras of Dembea and Kuara, having his palace in Gondar.

But the father-in-law was only biding his time. In 1850 he sent BIRRU GOSHU with a great force against KASSAI, who, being taken by surprise, was driven to his old fastnesses. But he quickly recovered himself, gathered the whole mountain *wapentake*, and coming down impetuously upon BIRRU, defeated him in a signal manner, and resumed his place in Gondar. Ras ALI, finding that the young conqueror was becoming too powerful, resolved to make one more vigorous effort to suppress him. He marched with his whole force, and attacked KASSAI in Dembea, but was repulsed. He then retired to Debra Tabor, gathering his remaining strength for a final effort. But the battle of Gorata was fatal to his power. He fled from the field, and took refuge among the Yedju Gallas, in the south-eastern part of Lasta, where he died in a short time after.

The Ayto now passed into the custody of OUBIE, Ras of Tigray and Semen, who sent the Birru of Godjam against the conqueror. But the latter overthrew his opponent, and made himself master of Amhara, the old centre of the kingdom, and the synonym of Abyssinia. The most powerful Ras of the kingdom, Ras OUBIE, now took the field. But the star of KASSAI was still in the ascendant. At the bloody and decisive battle of Derasie, OUBIE was defeated and taken prisoner. His palace-fortress of Amba Hai was entered, and the two most venerable personages of the kingdom, the Abuna SALAMA and the old Ayto, saluted the daring KASSAI as their conqueror and protector. The latter then received from the Abuna's hands a still higher investiture of royalty, and the apellatives of "Negus" and "Theodore." It might not be out of place to observe that one of these names is that once borne by the ancient Pictish kings, and the other is the titular style of another race of British princes—the "Tidder," or "Tudor." THEODORE, it will be observed, is now Mayor of the Palace, and keeper of his old sequestered kinsman, the Ayto.

Before the fall of Ras ALI, the politic Englishmen, BELL and PLOWDEN, had attached themselves to THEODORE, and they now became his close friends and advisers, and set him on making a number of reforms, which had the effect of offending many of the priests and chiefs, and making him unpopular. The Ras OUBIE, of Tigray, and the Ras GOBJAM, of the Gallas, stood aloof and unfriendly, and several of the lesser chiefs broke out in revolt. THEODORE marched against one of these, named the Negus-eye, and a battle followed, in which both BELL and PLOWDEN, who accompanied THEODORE, were killed.

Next year, 1862, Lord RUSSELL sent Capt. DUNCAN CAMERON as English Consul to Abyssinia, with instructions—as we are told—to procure from THEODORE a ratification of the treaty concluded with the Ras ALI. But here a difficulty arose which led to all the other difficulties. THEODORE desired to make a treaty with England in his own name, willing that his title, which as yet sat but uneasily upon him, may thus receive an important recognition. He also offered to send an Ambassador to London. But he was informed by a message to the Consul from Lord CLARENDON that no envoy could be received from him till he had bound himself to be at peace and on good terms with the Turks and Egyptians, who were swarming and committing aggressions on his frontiers and certain districts to which he had claim. THEODORE, who thought, and perhaps justly, that the condition was hard and impertinent, felt greatly offended, as was probably expected. Indeed, it seemed to be the policy of the Europeans and their agents to affront him. Consul CAMERON and the missionaries always showed themselves on good terms with his rebels and unfriends; and THEODORE peremptorily insisted that strangers accredited to him were not to recognize any other power but himself in the country. But his pride of place was destined to receive some rude shocks.

In 1862 he wrote a letter to the Emperor of the French on the subject of wrongs suffered by Abyssinian Christians in Jerusalem, and another to the Queen of England. In 1863, M. BARDEL brought a reply from Paris, not written by the Emperor, as THEODORE had expected, but by DRUYN DE LHUYS. This was a disappointment. But when the epistle, instead of treating of the Abyssinian Christians, referred rather grandiloquently to Christians all over the world, THEODORE took the paper, and tearing into a dozen pieces, trampled on them! At the same time no reply had come from England, and Consul CAMERON really could not tell the reason why, though THEODORE believed he could, and also believed that neither England nor France were willing to recognize him, though they had sent people into his country to interfere with him and keep on good terms with his enemies. At this crisis, CAMERON made an excursion from Gondar in the lower region of Lennaar, among the aggressive Turks and Egyptians—a proceeding which displeased THEODORE. The Consul, on his return, stated that he had gone down to inquire about the cotton culture on the banks of the rivers. The Negus did not pay much attention to the expedition, and retorted: "So your Queen can find time to order you to visit my enemies; but she cannot find time to answer my communication!"

On the 20th of November, 1863, STERN and ROSENTHAL, the missionaries, were tried and fairly convicted of having reviled the King and defamed his mother, and were sent to prison in consequence. Just at this time the English messenger came to the coast with letters for the Consul, but no reply for the King, though CAMERON had assured him it was coming. Worried out of all patience by the behavior of his English, and thinking the Consul a double dealer and a schemer, the Negus ordered him to be shut up along with the rest of his tormentors. There was a great noise of journals in London when the news of these things had reached it; and then it began to be stated that THEODORE was a poor crazy savage who was in love with the Queen, who had written her a proposal of marriage, and who, on receiving no reply, had wreaked his revenge on the Consul and the missionaries, like another Nena Sahib. There were some in England, however, who understood matters; and after a speech by Lord SHAFTESBURY in the House of Lords, Lord RUSSELL advised the Queen to write a civil reply. Mr. HORMUZD RASSAM, the learned explorer of the Ninevah ruins, was accordingly sent off to demand the liberation of the captives and deliver the Queen's letter.

But after RASSAM had reached Massowah, a messenger came from England to recall the letter on account of some informality in it. It was recalled; and, in 1865, Messrs. BLANC and PRIDEAUX were sent southward with another; after which, in the beginning of 1866, RASSAM proceeded to Gondar, leaving a mere formal reply to THEODORE's epistle of 1862. The Negus received RASSAM very favorably and made him a present of 15,000 Maria Theresa dollars—a fact which strongly showed his gratitude for anything in the shape of a recognition or handsome treatment. What followed has such an air of contradiction and is so indistinctly explained that it is hard to understand it.

When RASSAM, it is said, made suit for the captives, THEODORE granted it and ordered them to be brought from Magdala and transferred to him. This being done, CAMERON and the rest were on their way to the coast, when it is stated they were again arrested and returned to prison, and RASSAM himself along with them. The explanation of this is, that THEODORE had written for some engineers and artisans to England, and that, finding they were not forthcoming he refused, like another Pharaoh, to let the people go. After this, war being quite unavoidable, Great Britain went to war accordingly.

"And that's the quarrel." The narrative of it, as given to the world, is given by Englishmen. THEODORE could probably tell a different story. But the fate of the ancient JUGURTHA will be the fate of the modern—his history will be written by his enemies, who will misrepresent him, because they found it necessary to wrong him. He seems to be a man of keen common sense and a kingly spirit, and something like NAPOLEON BONAPARTE in the direct and passionate style of his language under excitement. He may give the English a good deal of trouble; but as they can establish an Ayto or supreme King in the country, and conciliate or subsidize the great chiefs, he must succumb in the end, like the Scindian and Indian Ameers and Rajahs, and from a great hero, "daring to a fault," subside into the calmness of a quiet unravaging life. No great loss for Abyssinia, certainly, nor any violent outrage against the sentiment of the world at large. For the rest the cause of ethnic science and classic literature will be benefited by the opening of such a crypt of antique superstitions, usages and records as Abyssinia; the Christian philosopher will be edified by the spectacle of religion in some of its earliest and most genuine forms, and its primitive simplicity and earnestness of belief; and the natural philosopher will rejoice in the new *fauna* and *flora*, and the rich and singular geologic formations of that water-worn and wonderful old Oberland.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*The History of the United Netherlands*. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY. Vols. III. and IV. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) In these two volumes Mr. MOTLEY brings to a close the second stage of his historical trilogy. His original intention to carry on the exclusive history of the Netherlands up to the Synod of Dort was abandoned, as he tells us in the preface, on the ground that the virtual admission by Spain of the independence of the Republic implied in the twelve years' truce, would be the more fitting point at which to pause. He is already, we are glad to learn, engaged upon the third instalment of his labor of love—the History of the Thirty Years' War, with which all the events of the renewed struggle between the two great forces of Spanish tyranny and bigotry, and Dutch freedom and progress are interwoven. And certainly the number of events of the deepest moment which are crowded together in the period embraced by the present work renders the virtual, if not the absolutely final, consummation of Dutch liberty an appropriate occasion for a pause. Throughout the ever-shifting phases of European diplomacy, affected, but never checked, by the deaths of HENRY III. of France, PHILIP II. of Spain, and ELIZABETH of England, the interminable series of deeds of arms, battles by sea and land, dashing assaults and wearisome leaguers, goes rolling on till the reader is glad to draw breath and contemplate the approaching triumph to which they are slowly but surely tending. And Mr. MOTLEY has evidently felt this himself. His power of treating military events without undue affectation of strategic knowledge or attempt at overcolored word-painting, and yet with a keen insight into their relative importance, and in a terse yet picturesque style, has been heavily drawn upon in these two volumes. And with the lull in arms, comes a fitting rest for his pen.

It is not easy to avoid sharing the fascination which every page shows that his subject exercises on the author. The principles at issue in the struggle are so vast and yet so simple. The great actors in the European drama, at every movement of whose fingers the fortunes of the gallant little republics seem to be shaken, weave on their schemes of ambition, selfishness, all unconscious of the result they are really working to bring about. For motive principles we have on one side love of liberty, sturdy independence, dogged heroism and a hardy spirit that sent explorers to the Arctic regions and traders to the far Pacific. On the other—the principles which actuated PHILIP II., carried out by instruments like ALVA. Every act of every monarch and statesman bears more or less directly on the struggle, and for soldiers we have every famous commander of the day. We read in these papers of the horrible death of PHILIP II., and the review of his life, couched in language so terrible that it is with a shudder that one acknowledges its truth. In English history we have the closing years and death of Queen ELIZABETH, and the accession of "that ricketty, fidgety, shambling, learned and most preposterous Scotchman," JAMES I. In France we have the career of that *beau sabreur*, easy going theologian and loose moralist, HENRY of Navarre, cutting his way through the chaos of politics and intrigue with his sharp sword. It was truly a strange time this, when the wisdom of its statesmen, the gallantry of its princes, and the grim determination of its people, were combined to wrest from the nations of Europe, hostile, unfriendly or indifferent, the independence of the Republic of the Netherlands. To quote one or two of these strong metaphors, which Mr. MOTLEY occasionally employs with such effect, "the atmosphere of Europe was mephitic," "the age was lunatic and sick."

Mr. MOTLEY has been censured for inability to lose sight of the present while treating of the past, of a predominating tendency to use the events of which he is the historian, in order to point the political theories of which he is the advocate. But this criticism is superficial as regards Mr. MOTLEY, and unsound as regards the proper scope of history. When history passes from the domain of archæology, and touches upon events in which great issues so nearly cognate to those still extant are involved, every man must draw his own moral, historian as well as student, and the affectation of an impossible impartiality is as hypocritical as it is futile. Two eminent English historians, ALISON and MACAULAY, more or less affected this impartiality; but the former "wrote twenty big volumes to prove that God was a Tory;" and all the rounded periods and melodious rhythm of the latter fail to conceal his party spirit. Mr. MOTLEY, on the other hand, makes no attempt to disguise his principles or personal sympathies, supports his facts by a continuous *catena* of references and always endeavors to draw a moral from the events he is narrating applicable in the present day, whether he is treating of the deepest principles of government, or of the denunciations of Dutch pulpits against the extravagance of the starched ruffles and top-knots worn by the ladies of 1600, or of the soundness of the political ecnomy involved in the tax consequently levied on starch. If a critic believes his views to be erroneous, he at least cannot say that they are rendered insidious under the guise of a colorless narrative.

We regret that our space forbids us to extract any of those brilliant sketches of battle-scenes, or those epigrammatic character-portraits, which to the general reader will form so attractive features in these volumes. One great merit of Mr. MOTLEY's descriptive passages is the absence of anything like a tendency to crowd together facts and confuse the simple elements of the scene, in order to insert a *purpureus pannus* of fine writing. Mr. MOTLEY is singularly free from the besetting sin of modern historians. He tells his story, whether of battle, diplomacy, or intrigue, lucidly and concisely, and it is here and there only, scattered equally throughout, that you recognize a delicate touch, in two or three words, or an epigrammatic sentence, that brings the scene vividly before you, or gives life to the characters. We lay down this instalment of Mr. MOTLEY's work with regret, and at the same time with satisfaction at the knowledge that his hand is even now at work upon its completion.

—*Hope for Mankind*.—(Boston: WILLIAM V. SPENCER.)—This little volume contains four sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, in November of last year, by Rev. F. D. MAURICE, M. A., Professor of Moral Philosophy. Their chief characteristics are elegance of diction, and a certain refinement of feeling, which displays itself rather in sorrow over the sins and wrongs and troubles of this world, than in hearty efforts to get rid of them. Compared with the earnest appeals and admonitions of BEECHER and SPURGEON, these sermons are utterly insipid. "Thoughts that breathe and words that burn" are not to be found in the Professor's polished sentences; still, for those who dislike being agitated, his gentle expressions of hope for a better future, his serene morality, and his wild exhortations, will have a charm which a more fervid style of pulpit oratory would not possess.

—It is rare that a book written with the distinct avowal of setting forth a single idea shows so comprehensive and liberal a mode of discussion as the *History of the Great Republic considered from a Christian stand-point*, by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D. The central purpose of the work is to set forth evidences of the Divine administration of human affairs as exemplified in the history of the United States. Dividing the story into the four periods of Preparation, Independence, Development and Emancipation, the author traces events on this continent from its discovery to the end of the late war; and in a fifth period considers the New Nation. Intimately as the leading idea of the work is connected with the consideration of every topic, there is also a satisfactory completeness of statistical statement, a vital interest of historical recital, and a lucid, common-sense style of considering even the special theocratic ideas involved, that commend the book as one of real value and likely to be widely read. Dr. PECK, we believe, is a Methodist Bishop, but he treats all the great religious organizations with eminent fairness. One sentence will show the fraternal spirit of his mind. In setting forth the broad and powerful unity of the Church in the New Nation of America, he says: "We have reversed the theories of Europe. For a thousand years they have sought unity by repression; we have found it in liberty; and the unity of Christian *work* is the grandest, most potential fact of the age." In this generous and really sensible spirit the whole book is conceived, and we shall be glad to see it attain a wide circulation. Messrs BROUGHTON & WYMAN have printed it in handsome style, and the steel portraits of statesmen, warriors and divines, with which it is illustrated, are generally an addition of interest to the work.

—*Gemma*: A novel by T. A. TROLLOPE. (Philadelphia, J. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.)—This is a book of unusual interest and power. Its author has two faculties not often possessed in common—that of describing scenery with great and vivid effect, and presenting his characters in a real and life-like shape. The story is laid in Tuscany, to the inner life of which former Grand Duchy the author introduces us with a skill and ease which show perfect familiarity with his subject. We are given a number of pictures of Tuscan homes and people, which are remarkable for piquancy and sharpness of outline, and among which the reader moves as it were with a feeling of intimacy and companionship. As a novel, *Gemma* is best described, perhaps, as sensational—in the higher sense of that word. The action is sustained, and rapid, without being unduly hurried, and the interest does not diminish anywhere in the book. On the whole, it is one of the most readable novels we have seen for some time.

—*New Monetary System*. By EDWARD KELLOGG. (New-York: HIGGINS, TOOKER & Co.) We should not like to say, as the author pretends, that this system is the *only* means of securing the respective rights of labor and property, and of protecting the public from financial revulsions, but that it appeals strongly to the sympathy of students of social science may be gathered from the fact that the first edition of it was issued nearly twenty years ago, the second ten years ago, just before the author's death, and a third edited by his daughter, is now called for. It was a very good thought of the present editor to select valuable passages from her father's other writings, and incorporate them in this book, that the sum of the labors of his life may be presented all at once. It is a valuable treatise.

—*Johnnie Dodge; or, The Freaks and Fortunes of an Idle Boy*. By Dr. CHAS. D. GARDETTE. (Philadelphia: J. W. DOUGHADAY & Co.) We believe that the author is new in the field of juvenile literature, but if his future stories shall compare in interest with the volume now noticed, he will soon attain popularity with the young folk. The adventures of Johnnie as a petted child, a truant schoolboy, and a runaway sailor lad are told in so piquant and lively a style, "holding the mirror up to nature," that neither youth nor adult can fail to be interested from the opening chapter to the close. Some of the incidents are irresistibly droll, and the good morals which the book strives to inculcate, lose none of their force from the fact that they are conveyed by inference rather than by direct statement.

—*The Law Register, &c.*—This exceedingly useful compilation contains a directory of the lawyers in the United States; the State and county officers; the organization, jurisdiction and terms of the Courts for every State and Territory; the officers of the Federal Government; the duties of the several Departments; sketches of all the members of Congress; the officers and terms of the Federal Courts; with much other useful information. The work has been prepared from official returns by Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON, of the New-York Bar, and is published by the Merchants' Union Law Company, of this City.

—*A Stormy Life*. By Lady GEORGIANA FULLERTON. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.)—An historical novel, founded upon the fortunes and misfortunes of MARGARET of Anjou, and the stormy events among which she was so prominent an actor. The narrative is chiefly conveyed in the form of a journal, kept by the Queen herself, and is thus made to assume a more direct and personal interest than could otherwise attach to it.

—*The Centurions of the Gospel*. Second edition. By Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D.D. (New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH.) This book presents the character and conversion to Christ of the Roman Centurions, illustrated by reference to the lives of pious men in the military profession of modern times. The author argues well for a manly piety, showing that it is no hindrance to success in any of the honorable pursuits of life, but a decided advantage.

—*Manual of Inorganic Chemistry*. By CHARLES W. ELIOT and FRANK H. STORER. (New-York: IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & Co.) This is the second edition of a valuable manual for schools and colleges. The work has been thoroughly revised, and important changes and additions, suggested by practical experience, have largely increased its value to students of chemistry.

—*Leah's Confessions*. (ROMAN & Co., San Francisco and New-York.)—This is the autobiography of a woman whose chief mission in life was to marry in haste that she might repent at leisure. She is finally permitted, however, to escape from her woes, and begin a new phase of matrimonial experience. The story is well written.

—*Cotton Culture*. By JOSEPH B. LYMAN. (New-York: ORANGE JUDD & Co.) This is a work intended especially for Southern planters, and for such persons it contains a great deal of useful, practical information. It is neatly printed and illustrated with wood-cuts of machinery.

—*The Waverley Novels*.—The APPLETONS have added *Ivanhoe* and *Waverley* to their cheap edition of WALTER SCOTT's novels.

—*On the Influence of Light*. By Dr. WINSLOW. (New-York: MOORHEAD, SIMPSON & BOND.) This is a very interesting and important treatise on the value of light as a hygienic agent. The subject is treated popularly, but with scientific accuracy and curious research.

Personal Quarrels Among the Democratic Leaders of New-Hampshire—Resignation of the Secretary of the State Committee.

J. WARE BUTTERFIELD, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee of New-Hampshire, has resigned, and has printed a letter giving his reasons, which, he says, are both personal and political. The letter is addressed to ANSON S. MARSHALL, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, and concludes as follows:

The Democratic voters of the Fourth Senatorial District, and also of the whole State, have a right, in my opinion, to know the men who have sold out the party. I care not whether it be from personal interest or private malice, the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Senator in this district is due solely to the opposition of men who have been held in high estimation by the party. Democratic villainy, Democratic money and railroad influence, wielded by so-called Democrats and not Republican votes, have secured the election of the Republican candidates. For one I am unwilling any longer to occupy a position which may operate as a muzzle when I wish to open my lips and denounce this ring of leaders who have in the election bolted the regular nomination and given their votes to the Republican candidate. If the action of these men is to be indorsed by the Democratic Party then the votes of thirty-seven thousand men will be useless in all future political battles. If the old Democratic doctrine of "support regular nominations" is to be discarded, and a new doctrine, as established by these men, of "bolt the ticket," is to be introduced, then the increased vote cast by the Democrats of New-Hampshire will never be cast again. Men may dictate to the party, men may make nominations for the party, men may demand one thing and force the party to do other things, men may take the stump in favor of Democratic principles, but when they bolt the regualr ticket, and thereby denounce at the polls their arguments on the stump, they no longer deserve the confidence of the party.

For the Democratic Party of New-Hampshire to consent to be led by such men, is to acknowledge subjugation to the Republican Party forever. As long as the masses of the party submit to be led by them, no matter how talented they may be, no matter what influential positions they may hold, just so long will the Democratic Party be beaten in this State. If the Democracy are to submit to such tyranny as these men have exercised during the past year, and such unexampled industry as they have exhibited during the last fortnight to defeat the regular romination, then let the Democratic Party give up all hope of carrying New-Hampshire. It is of no use to ask the Republican Party to elect our ticket, as the bolters have elected the Republican candidate, and if the Democracy ever hope to elect it they should at once take the necessary steps to denounce these men who have defeated our candidate, sold out the party and done immense damage to the whole ticket in every portion of the State by sowing broadcast the seeds of discontent instead of giving a hearty support to our candidates. Believing that the success of the party will come only by denouncing and overthrowing this ring,

I am yours, &c.,

J. WARE BUTTERFIELD.

Massachusetts.

In regard to Republican prospects and plans in Massachusetts the Boston *Journal* of the 18th inst. says:

"It is understood that Gov. BULLOCK will not accept a nomination, and that the choice will fall upon either Mr. CLAFLIN, Mr. DAWES, Dr. LORING or A. H. RICE. The nominees for Congress will be the most exciting topic of discussion. In the First District Hon. THOMAS D. ELIOT can undoubtedly receive the nomination it he so elects, but, should he withdraw, Mr. DAVIS, of Plymouth, will be pressed. In the Second District Hon. OAKES AMES proposes to accept a renomination, which will be heartily tendered. In the Third District it is understood that Hon. GINERY TWITCHELL will decline, and Hon. WILLIAM WHITTING and EDWARD ATKINSON, Esq., are suggested as gentlemen qualified to represent the district. In the Fourth District Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER will, no doubt, be renominated. In the Fifth District Gen. BUTLER will be on the track, and in the Sixth District Gen. BANKS will receive a heavy support. In the Seventh District there will be no opposition from his own party to Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL. In the Eighth District it is said that Hon. F. W. BIRD will be nominated, Hon. JOHN D. BALDWIN retiring after honorable service. In the Ninth District Hon. WILLIAM B. WASHBURN is very popular. In the Tenth District it is said Hon. HENRY L. DAWES will decline a renomination, and Hon. E. B. GILLETT is suggested. The friends of GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS would be happy to have him claim his country residence as his permanent home and enter the lists from that district as a candidate for Congress.

Gen. Washburn's Declination of a Renomination.

Hon. HENRY D. WASHBURN, Representative in Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Indiana, has addressed a card to his constituents, announcing that he will not be a candidate for reëlection. His reasons for this step, and his anticipations of the future of the Republican Party, he states as follows:

"I have, for the greater part of the last seven years, been separated from my family. My duty to them demands that I should retire from the political arena, and I do this with pleasure only regretting that I have not been able to do more for my country. The great question of reconstruction will be settled by the Fortieth Congress, and I trust that having seen armed rebellion crushed on the battlefield, I shall, before retiring from public life, see a restored, reunited and happy country. Our district is no longer doubtful. Nothing but gross carelessness and imbecility can lose it, and I trust that no backward step will be taken; that my successor will inscribe on his banner "equal rights" and "equal taxation," and under that banner prove victorious. To my friends who have for the last two elections stood so nobly by me, I return my heartfelt thanks."

Views of Gen. Forrest—His Days of Battle Over.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, March 15.

Without a particle of authority for the statement, some of the baser sort of Radicals have asserted that Gen. FORREST, while visiting this city, was heard to say that he wanted "another war very much," and that "he had just learned how to fight the Yankees and the negroes, and that Fort Pillow would not be a circumstance."

Gen. FORREST was in Montgomery two days. Having served under him, the editor of the *Mail* saw much of the General during his visit, and heard him express his views upon public affairs, in his own room, at the hotel table, and in public upon the streets. We know that Gen. FORREST made no such remarks as the Radical journal attributes to him. On the contrary, he counseled moderation and patience, advising the people to do nothing violent. When requested by Gen. CLANTON to address the Conservative Club, Gen. FORREST declined to do so, because of his fear that whatever he might say would be misrepresented by a certain class of persons, who seemed inclined to hunt him down. We heard Gen. FORREST say that for the past two or three years his health has been very bad, and that for a year after the surrender his physicians did not expect him to survive the sabre-wounds he received at Plantersville. He remarked, incidentally, that he had never recovered the use of his right arm, which was severely cut on that occasion. The conversation turning upon new political coalitions which would be formed when the present question of reconstruction was settled, we remarked that the Union men of the United States might, at no distant day, have to lean on the strong arm of the South for defence of the Constitution, and that we believed that the children of the generation of Northern men who now defamed Gen. FORREST would ask him to unsheath his sabre in their support. To this Gen. FORREST replied that his days of battle were over, and that instead of living twenty years, he doubted whether his life would be spared another year.

The Westfall Bank Failure at Lyons.

Correspondence of the Rochester Union & Advertiser, March 16.

The institution known as the P. R. Westfall Bank was closed this morning by the Sheriff, JOHN P. BENNETT, and is now in his hands. This, in connection with the fact of the prolonged absence from town of BEARDSLEE VAN ALSTYNE, the late managing officer of the bank, who left one or two weeks since, has created a good deal of excitement in this community. The amount for which the bank has failed will undoubtedly figure up $150,000, which will fall exclusively upon the depositors; and this does not include a large amount of Government bonds, which had been left for safe-keeping in the vaults of the bank—all of which money and bonds are believed to have been abstracted by VAN ALSTYNE, and to have been used by him, or to be now in his possession. The defalcation is undoubtedly a very serious one, and will fall very heavily upon numerous persons who have placed their funds in this bank, among whom are several women, some of them very poor, who, by this untoward event, are deprived of all they possess. It is by far the most serious bank failure that has ever occurred in Wayne County.

The bank was established here in 1860. by Mr. PETER R. WESTFALL, who was its first President. It issued its own bills. VAN ALSTYNE was cashier from the beginning. Mr. WESTFALL left here for Chicago in the Fall of 1864, where he became the owner of a very flourishing and much larger bank, and where he still resides. The circulation of the bank was retired under the law closing up the State banks. This "bank" has continued to operate, however, under the same name and in the same building as formerly with VAN ALSTYNE as banker, CALEB RICE, Esq., as President, and JACOB WESTFALL clerk. Neither Mr. P. R. WESTFALL, since he left for Chicago, nor Mr. RICE at any time, are supposed to have had any actual participation in the management of the bank. The bank and all its officers have enjoyed from the beginning largely the confidence of the public, and the present serious defalcation is wholly unexpected.

Various reports are rife as to the whereabouts of VAN ALSTYNE. One man says he saw him in New-York only two or three days since, satchel in hand, pressing toward a steamship-landing, and it is surmised that he has taken passage to Europe. He left Lyons with the avowed purpose of attending the funeral of a deceased uncle in Montgomery county, but was not present at the funeral, as we are informed. VAN ALSTYNE was brought here from Montgomery county by WESTFALL, and is reported to have wealthy family connections. WESTFALL reposed the greatest confidence in him. He is about 30 years of age, unmarried, and in dress and appearance very prepossessing. He has been commonly reported to be the heir expectant to a large property, to which, however, he was not to succeed until he was 35 years of age. VAN ALSTYNE had no bad habits, at least so far as the public knew, and was not guilty of extravagance in style or living, and with the exception of two or three ventures in wool, or some country produce, in which he lost, has not generally been regarded as addicted to speculation; but it now transpires that VAN ALSTYNE has been a large operator in stocks, and that recent heavy losses in "Erie" has caused the present defalcation.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Letter from Mr. Bergh.

An effort is being made in Boston to establish a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and in response to inquiries, Mr. BERGH has written the following letter to a resident of that city:

George T. Angell, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 29th inst., wherein you requested me to state "how long this Society has been in actual operation, and what it has accomplished," I have to say that the first portion of your inquiry is easy of response; but not so the latter. It is now about two years since we raised the banner of mercy to God's inferior creatures, and opened the doors of a locale where the services of their defenders might be procured. To attempt a statement of what it has accomplished in that time, of a physical and moral character, is simply impossible. By common accord, however, it is conceded that no institution in this State ever effected the conspicuous reforms that this has done, in so short a space of time.

Two years ago cruelty to animals was the rule in this City and elsewhere; now it is the exception. The passionate driver of an overworked horse then would seize his cart-rung and strike his unresisting servant a fearful blow; and to remonstrate with him would only serve to divert the outrage from the animal to the citizen. Now the same man may thoughtlessly raise his arm to strike, but the blow falls in the form of reasonable chastisement. Nor is this all; for through the operations of the merciful idea, so recently presented to his mind, the man is even a greater gainer than the animal, by being made to realize the possibility of self-control; and society are greater gainers still, by the subjugation of the demons of passion and violence in their midst.

As an evidence of its popularity, the offerings of the Society—not only on the part of the wealthy, but of the poor and lowly—may be cited. Hundreds of dollars, in sums of fifty and one hundred, are continuously sent to us without the names of the donors, accompanied with a prayer for the prosperity of the Institution; while many a poor and seemingly needy person knocks at our door and asks permission to contribute their little pittance in aid of this merciful and civilizing work.

With such testimony as this, can any community or Legislature hesitate to avail themselves of this element of order and good government? Can the just and generous of every degree longer withhold from these dumb companions and friends of mankind that mercy and compassion which is showered upon themselves by the great Author of us all? I trust not. Nay, I feel assured that they will not, by reason of the numerous applications of citizens of other States for information from us how to proceed to inaugurate this same idea among themselves.

I entreat you, Sir, to keep your noble purpose to stand forth as a champion of the rights of God's inferior creatures constantly before you! and, scorning ridicule, and insensible to fear, to press onward until the thoughtless, the cruel and the indifferent shall recognize the truth that Heaven has not given to mankind two hearts—one compassionate to its own race—the other cruel to the lower animals; but that the equality of mercy is not partial and is alike the inheritance of every living thing.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY BERGH, President.

NEW-YORK, March, 1868.

College of the City of New-York—Letter from Prof. Doremus.

To the Editor of the Citizen:

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR—We are applying to our State Legislature for money to erect a suitable building for instructing our 600 to 900 students in a practical manner. Our present edifice has always been too small.

I think I told you that, in a conversation with Prof. LEIBIG, at Munich, during the past Summer—he mentioned that, in Berlin, they had given Prof. HOFFMANN a plot of ground 400 feet by 200, and several hundred thousand thalers for the erection of a chemical laboratory alone.

Now here we also need an Observatory. As I said to you on one occasion, neither Columbia College, the University, nor the City College possess a telescope! I recently asked the members of our Senior Class whether they had ever seen Venus through a telescope? Three had enjoyed the privilege, but through the little instruments employed by the peripatetic philosophers on Broadway.

Surely the chief colleges in our commercial city should be better provided with means for instruction! The clocks on Broadway would indicate as we travel from one end to the other, that we have passed through several degrees of longitude.

We need also a workshop attached, where mathematics and mechanics may greet each other, as in King's College, London.

We want a suitable room for our Museum of Natural History. The mineral wealth of our country needs to be developed. Geological and mineralogical specimens must be studied.

The department of physics requires practical instruction in the arrangement and use of galvanic batteries, for telegraphing, electro-plating and so forth. Light, in connection with photographing, terrestrial and stellar analysis, and the laws of heat as applied to warming, ventilation, generation of power in the steam-engine—all these things, surely, must not be merely taught by words; but the students must manipulate, as they do abroad.

We now instruct in drawing and architecture, but under great disadvantages. Our growing library, also, needs a fire-proof building.

Our wants are pressing, and as we shall aim to give our students practical every-day-needed knowledge, so that when they leave us they can gain a livelihood, I believe our working classes will be foremost for the construction of such an edifice, or rather series of buildings, as we so urgently require.

Any assistance that you, and journalists in general, may be able and willing to give us, will be highly appreciated by our trustees and faculty.

Yours most cordially, R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

The Deficit in the North Providence Bank.

From the Providence Journal, Mar. 19.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the North Providence Bank was holden on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. ROBERT SHERMAN in the chair. The report of the committee, appointed at a previous meeting to investigate the affairs of the institution, was read and finally adopted. The total deficit in the moneys of the Bank appears to be a little over $39,700, which amount has been accumulating for the last twenty-five years; the first defalcation occurred in 1843, and then amounted to $200; but from that time till February, 1868, the defalcation has been constantly increasing, and has resulted as above stated. The deficit consists principally of overdrawn checks and of bills that have become outlawed. The cashier's bond of $10,000 was executed in 1843, since which time it has not been renewed, and to-day cannot be found. The report of the committee stated that the present assets of the Bank, after paying outstanding liabilities, will net about $35 to each share, the par value of which was $50. The report concluded by charging the officers of the institution with great remissness and neglect of duty, and recommended that the bank be closed up under the provisions of the general statutes. By adopting the report of the committee, the meeting also adopted the recommendation to wind up the affairs of the institution, and Gen. OLNEY ARNOLD was elected agent of the bank, to pay the liabilities; and the following named gentlemen were appointed an advising committee, to assist Gen. ARNOLD in his work: Messrs. LEWIS FAIRBROTHER, ROBERT SHERMAN, GIDEON L. SPENCER. It seems the cashier has conveyed to the President, for the benefit of the bank, his homestead, which is all the real-estate in his possession, and has transferred $900, due him on his salary, to the credit of the bank, which is all the restitution in the power of the unfortunate man. The circumstances which involve the cashier in this particular instance being of so peculiar a character, there was a disposition on the part of many to return the homestead to the cashier and his family, but the whole matter was finally left with the advisory committee.

A Fight upon a Railroad Train Between Brakemen and Passengers.

From the Rochester Democrat, March 16.

We are informed by persons who came from the east yesterday that a serious difficulty occurred at Poughkeepsie, between the passengers and brakemen on the train which arrived from New-York yesterday morning. It appears that the trouble began at Peekskill. A boy came aboard the train peddling apples, and one of the brakemen proceeded to put him out of the car, but would not give him back his basket of apples, which he had taken from him. The passengers in the car remonstrated against this action, and loud talk on the part of brakemen and passengers soon culminated in blows. There was a free fight for a short time. Several knock-downs took place, in which the brakeman got the worst of it. When the train stopped at Poughkeepsie, many of the passengers got out of the cars for refreshments. Among them was a gentleman about fifty years of age. He had gone to a saloon and was returning to the train when he was attacked by one of the brakmen, who struck him a blow on the forehead with some sharp weapon that produced a wound from which the blood flowed profusely. The gentleman was picked up and taken on board the train, and the conductor agreed to discharge the brakemen who made the attack. It turned out that the brakeman took the gentleman for one of the party with whom they had the row at Peekskill, though we understand he had nothing to do with that affair.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Some of the Republican papers in Pennsylvania complain because the recent State Convention not only instructed the delegates to Chicago to vote for Ex Gov. CURTIN for Vice-President, but revoked all appointments made by the people, and appointed a complete delegation of their own. The call for the State Convention specified that it was for the election of delegates at large only, and several of the Congressional Districts had already chosen District delegates.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives on Monday adopted a resolution submitting to the people two propositions of amendment to the Constitution of the State, the first extending the right of suffrage to naturalized citizens who served in the war and have been honorably discharged, and the second extending the same right to all naturalized citizens upon the same conditions as native citizens.

The Concord *Patriot* (Democratic) has complete returns of the New Hampshire election and gives the result as follows:—Total vote, 76,594; Democratic vote, 37,213; Republican vote, 39,755; Republican majority over all, 2,516; increase of whole vote, 8,422; increase of democratic vote, 4,534; increase of Republican vote, 3,960. The Democratic gain is within a few votes of 500 on the vote for governor, and about 850 on the last year's vote for Railroad Commissioner.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* is out of patience with the "financial tinkers," and says that if they will let the finances alone we shall get along very well for another year or two. In its opinion it will be found simply impossible, so long as the present uncertainty exists, to refund the national debt on terms more advantageous than those we already have.

RICHARD H. WHITELEY, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Georgia Second District, in his letter of acceptance, pledges himself to advocate equal justice and equal rights to all men, and expresses his earnest desire to see the Union, formed by the fathers of the Republic, and baptized anew in the blood of their descendants, restored, strengthened and perpetuated.

At the Democratic Convention in Sangamon County, Ill., the delegates to the State Convention were instructed to vote for Gen. J. A. MCCLERNAND as the candidate for Governor, but in reply to a note from the Chairman of the Convention informing him of the fact, Gen. MCCLERNAND says that he will not be a candidate.

The Davenport *Democrat*, the most influential Democratic paper in Iowa, condemns the resolution in the State platform which contemplates the payment of Government bonds in greenbacks, and says that it speaks the minds of the party in that State when it declares it to be out of place, and not in proper spirit.

Gen. PALMER declines the use of his name as the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, as he does not feel warranted in giving up the practice of his profession as lawyer to accept the position. But the name of those who are willing to accept the trust is legion.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* especially commends the resolution of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, declaring the public debt a sacred obligation, binding the people to its payment in the utmost good faith to the full extent of legal requirements.

Judge LOYAL C. KELLOGG, Col. W. G. VEAZEY, Hon. C. W. WILLARD and Hon. SENECA M. DORR, are mentioned as candidates for Representative in Congress from the First District of Vermont. Hon. F. WOODBRIDGE, who is now at home on a brief visit, is a candidate for reëlection and has many ardent supporters in the district.

In New-Hampshire, members of both parties sought the negro vote, candidates making personal appeals to the few colored men in the State. One negro, on being asked by a candidate to vote for him, replied, "I should think you'd know by the color of my face how I would vote."

A New-Hampshire paper suggests Gov. WALTER HARRIMAN, of that State, for Vice-President saying that it has just been shown that GRANT and HARRIMAN can win.

Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY announces himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, reports a secret though extensive movement among the Democrats to bring out James T. Brady as a candidate for the Presidency.

The Rhode Island election takes place on the first day of April. The Republicans have renominated Gen. BURNSIDE and the Democrats have a second time selected LYMAN PIERCE.

The Democrats of Londonderry, N. H., supported a colored man for one of their town officers at the late election. The Republicans did not vote for him and so he was defeated.

The California House of Representatives has rejected a bill abolishing capital punishment, by a vote of 49 to 27.

Gen. BUTLER has written a long letter to a constituent in Salem, defining his position on financial questions.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that the nomination of GRANT and WADE at Chicago by acclamation, is an event very likely to happen.

The Van Buren (Ark.) *Press* urges the nomination of Gov. ENGLISH for the Presidency by the Democrats.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Lake Ship-owners' Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, represented over twenty-five millions of dollars in shipping. W. M. EGAN, of Chicago, was elected President of the permanent organization. The Convention resolved to raise a fund to aid vessels to resist claims for short grain; also to organize local Boards to determine rates of freights. A committee was appointed to secure a revision of insurance rates by the Lake Board of Underwriters.

Major SIMEON D. FARNSWORTH, of Manchester, N. H., recently deceased, graduated at Dartmouth College, and was admitted to the Bar. He was a few years since editor and publisher of the Manchester *Daily American*, was a Paymaster in the army during the war, and in 1867 was a representative in the New-Hampshire Legislature. Recently he has held a Government clerkship in Washington.

A few days ago, the citizens of Nissouri, about ten miles from London, C. W., tarred and feathered a man and a woman. The woman had formed an intimacy with the man, and the couple wishing to live together, ejected the husband of the woman from his own house and severely beat him. The neighbors held an indignation meeting and adjourned to execute summary punishment as above upon the offenders.

The Massachusetts enrolled militia, Jan. 1, 1868, were 162,485, an increase of 3,843 over the previous year. During the past year between 6,000 and 7,000 stand of small arms have been put in good condition, all the unserviceable arms and equipments sold, 150 new tents purchased for the militia at a cost of $4,581, and also 500 Spencer repeating rifles, at a cost of $17,687 50.

The fishermen of Gloucester are making great hauls. One vessel last week brought in 23,000 pounds of halibut, valued at $2,783; another 16,506 pounds, worth $2,017; a third brought from the Georges 100,575 pound of codfish; the largest fare ever landed at the port, and 2,700 pounds of halibut, the whole worth $2,253.

The Florida Central Railroad, between Jacksonville and Lake City, has been sold by the trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, for the sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars. The road was purchased by the first mortgage bondholders, and is to be leased to the P. and G. Railroad, for ninety-nine years.

The Property Clerk of the dead letter office, in Washington, is arranging in show-cases, for public exhibition, upwards of a thousand articles of value and interest which have from time to time been received, and yet remain unclaimed.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* states that four large and important manufacturing establishments will be commenced in that city within the next month, all of them upon Toledo capital, and owned and managed by the citizens of Toledo.

JOHN F. WINSLOW, President of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, has tendered his resignation as an officer of that institution, as he has removed from the city.

A minister in Meriden, Conn., recently said from his pulpit: "There is not a soul living that would not sacrifice another soul to save itself."

Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN has been engaged to deliver three lectures in Detroit on "Progressive Philosophy" on the 29th, 30th and 31st inst.

Recent letters from Rome report that Mr. GEORGE PEABODY's health is better than it has been during the Winter for some years.

The people of New London, Conn., greatly excited by repeated incendiary fires in that place are talking threateningly of vigilance committees.

Prof. LEONARD MARSH, of the University of Vermont, who has been dangerously ill, is better, and there is now strong hope of his recovery.

EX-GOV. H. S. FOOTE was received as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at McKendry, Tennessy, on Sunday, the 8th inst.

The Benton statue in St. Louis, will be inaugurated in May.

Hon. GEO. A. BAYTON has been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.

EX-GOV. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 20—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	111	111½	5-20 C. '67,......	107¼	107⅜
Coupon 1881....	111	111¼	10-40 Registered.	100⅞	101⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62..	106⅛	107	10-40 Coupon....	100⅞	101⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62..	110⅝	110⅞	Gold............	138⅞	138⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64..	108	108¼	June 7.30........	106	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65..	108⅛	108⅜	July 7.30........	106	106⅛
5-20 C. '65, Jan&July	107	107⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 20, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 58 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 62 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

The title of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD having been confirmed by both branches of the Legislature, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the road will now go rapidly forward: 45 miles of the new part will be running next August, and the balance during the early part of the next year, so that a continuous route will be opened in about one year to Mobile and New-Orleans. The old part of the road (91 miles) earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt; the entire proceeds of this issue being expended on the extension adds to the security. Pamphlets and particulars can be had at the office of the Company. The Bonds will be sold until the 10th April at the low price of 82½.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 45 Wall-st.

$4,000 WANTED ON BOTTOMRY.

About $4,000 is wanted on bottomry of vessel, cargo and freight of the Italian bark GABRIEL, now lying in this port bound to Cadiz, Spain. The GABRIEL suffered some damage in this port when about to go to sea, but has been on dock and is now fully repaired, and will be ready for sea in a few days. The funds are needed to pay for repairs, port charges, &c.

Sealed tenders addressed to Capt. BARTOLE VITALE will be received at the office of the undersigned, until TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 12 M.

LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1868.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 12 WALL-ST.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at this office, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JONATHAN D. STEELE,	COE ADAMS,
DAVID STEWART,	W. W. PARKIN,
JOHN MORTIMER, JR.,	H. H. WARDEN,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,	F. SCHUCHARDT,
EDWARD ELSWORTH,	DAVID WAGSTAFF,
EZRA WHEELER,	HENDERSON MOORE,
THOS. C. DOREMUS,	DANL. S. SCHANCK,
PETER NAYLOR,	P. NOTMAN,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS,	H. D. WALBRIDGE,
WM. H. WISNER,	A. R. WALSH,
WM. D. THOMPSON,	JAMES COLLES, JR.,
GEORGE F. THOMAE,	W. H. NEWMAN,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,	F. W. COGGILL,
HENRY ROWLAND,	W. H. STOCKWELL,
JAMES STOKES,	HENRY F. HITCH,
EDWARD L. HEDDEN,	JAMES L. FLINT,
JAS. R. TAYLOR,	CYRUS P. SMITH.
B. G. ARNOLD,	

And Messrs. Adam Norrie, Joseph W. Greene and Wm. H. Clay inspectors of next election. And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held 18th inst., JONATHAN D. STEELE, Esq., was reëlected President, and P. NOTMAN, Esq., Vice-President.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 26th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier, Central National Bank, New-York.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. J. A. WASHBURN, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.—The transfer-books of this Company will close on the 20th instant at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and remain closed until the 1st proximo. H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE CENTRAL Park, North and East River seven per cent. Railroad Bonds. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 263 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED on ALL SUMS, from $5 to $5,000.

Amounts of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCE April 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six Per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from April 1. R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2¾ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., HARTFORD, March 20, 1868.

NOTICE—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of March inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, April 1. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed the 25th of March, to reopen the 2d of April.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT. will be paid to the holders of claims against the late firm of MATTHEWS & TAYLOR, at my office, No. 312 Broadway. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.

THE LATE MR. BRADFORD'S LIBRARY.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, and following days, at 7 P. M.

Private Library of the late A. W. Bradford, Esq., formerly Surrogate of this City, comprising a very choice and elegant collection of books in various departments of literature, many early printed and rare works relating to America; fine illustrated works. Also, several very scarce editions of the Bible, among which may be mentioned John Eliot's Indian Bible, the first Bible printed in America, now very scarce; The "Breeches" Bible; Musée Française and Royale, 6 vols. elegantly bound in full morocco; Doré's Illustrated Works; Boydell's Shakespeare, 9 vols, and 1 vol. plates, folio; Kingsborough's Mexican Antiquities, 9 vols. folio, colored plates; Meyrick's Ancient Armor, 5 vols. half morocco; the Turner Gallery, full morocco; Pyramids of Gizeh, folio, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

60TH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., will sell by MESSRS. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, noon,

75,000 TONS

of Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during April, 1868.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of March at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known "BERRIAN WAREROOMS," No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, comprising the entire balance of stock and including every article used by families in housekeeping. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON MADISON-AV.—LEASE OF LOTS ON WEST HOUSTON-ST., AND LOTS IN BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-AV.—The first-class four-story brick house and lot, situate on the southeasterly corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., and known as No. 69 Madison-av. The house is 24 feet 8½ inches by 46 feet, with an extension of 10 feet; has all modern improvements, and is in fine order. On the rear of the lot is a two-story brick stable 25x25 feet. Lot 25x100.

WEST HOUSTON-ST.—The lease of three lots, together with the three and four story brick buildings thereon, situate on the northerly side of West Houston-st., east of Varick-st., and known as Nos. 214, 216, 218, Bristed lease, annual ground rent $380. Expires in 1870. Has covenants for renewal on valuation of buildings to be paid off. The premises now rent for $3,000 per annum. Lots each 25 by about 86 feet.

BROOKLYN.

STATE-ST.—Four lots on the south side of State-st., 147 feet west of Bond-st., each 21 feet in width by 100 feet in depth. On the two centre lots are two three-story brick dwelling houses, known as Nos. 269 and 271 State-st. The houses are each 21 by 40 feet, and in fair order.

ATLANTIC-AV.—3 lots on north side of Atlantic-av., 100 feet west of Bond-st., each 22 feet 4 inches by 80 feet. On the two westerly lots are large hothouses and a frame stable.

OXFORD-ST.—The lot of land with the three-story frame house filled in with brick, situate on the easterly side of Oxford-st., between Atlantic and Fulton avs., and known as No. 165. House has gas and water; lot, 25 by 100 feet.

PACIFIC-ST.—The lot of land with the three-story brick house thereon, situate on the northerly side of Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., and known as No. 115 Pacific-st. The house is 22 by 40 feet, has modern improvements, and in good order. Lot 22 by 100 feet.

A large plot of land situate in the Town of Newtown, on the turnpike road from Williamsburg to Astoria, being part of great lot Nos. 9 and 10 of the Long Island Farms. This property extends from the turnpike to the East River, and has a front on the road and river of 200 feet, and in depth from the road to low water line 395 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE LEASE of valuable 5th-av. and 49th-st. lots.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors of A. W. Bradford, deceased, the following valuable Columbia College leases, viz:

5TH-AV.—The lease of lot northwest corner of 5th-av. and 49th-st., being 40 feet 5 inches on 5th-av., 117 feet on 49th-st. and 125 feet on the northerly side.

49TH-ST.—The lease of lot north side of 49th-st., in rear of the avenue lot, being 43 feet on 49th-st., 35 feet in rear, 100.5 feet on the westerly side, and 92 feet 5 inches on the easterly side. The leases are from Columbia College, for 21 years, with three renewals. Ground rent of the 5th-av. lot $1,800 per annum, and of the 49th-st. lot $700 per annum. This property is beautifully located on high ground, and for first-class residences is not surpassed by any lots on 5th-av.

For further particulars, apply to the Executors, MINOR & JAQUES, No. 115 Nassau-st., or to STARR & FELTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT ON SHERIFF AND COLUMBIA STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SHERIFF AND COLUMBIA STS.—Four lots on the easterly side of Sheriff-st., and four lots on the rear, fronting on Columbia-st., about 100 feet north of Stanton-st., and known as Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114 Sheriff-st., 109, 111, 113 and 115 Columbia-st., together with the brick buildings thereon, built for a rectifying establishment. The lots are each 25x100 feet. One steam engine, five boilers, steam pumps, three copper alcohol stills, rectifying tubs, all the machinery; a quantity of coal and charcoal will be sold with the premises. These premises have been used for some years as a rectifying establishment, and is one of the largest and best equipped in the City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF LOTS ON 63D-ST., BY ORDER of Executors. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Jonas Sparks, deceased:

63D-ST.—2 lots on the north side of 63d-st., 150 feet east of Madison-av. Also,

7TH-AV.—1 lot on the northeast corner of 7th-av. and 53d-st.

53D-ST.—1 lot on the south side, 250 feet west of 6th-av.

Further particulars at office of J. W. STEVENS, Esq., No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 2 o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICK COTTAGES AND LOTS ON HUDSON AND GREENWICH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON-ST.—The five lots situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 34 feet 9 inches south of Troy-st. On the two northerly lots are two-story brick cottages.

GREENWICH-ST.—The four lots situate on the easterly side of Greenwich-st., in the rear of the Hudson-st. property.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 23, at 4 o'clock, and the four following days at the same hour. CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY of the late Col. George W. Pratt, comprising a vast collection of the best editions of choice standard books, in nearly all departments, and in several languages; including many very scarce works, and some that are unique, and a very unusual collection of books in the Oriental languages. Also, a great variety of RICHLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS, in fine bindings, &c. Catalogues are ready and the books are on exhibition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT ON 86TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

86TH-ST.—One lot on the south side of 86th-st., 165 feet west of Avenue B; lot 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PERREIRE........	DUCHESNE....	SATURDAY, Mar. 21
EUROPE............	ROUSSAN.....	SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT.......	BOCANDE.....	SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS.	SURMONT.....	SATURDAY, May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PERREIRE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SIBERIA leaves............	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves...............	WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves..............	WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....	WEDNESDAY, April 15
RUSSIA leaves.............	WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves.............	WEDNESDAY, April 29
Chief cabin passage.........	$130
Second cabin passage........	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage..........	145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.........	SATURDAY..Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..	TUESDAY....Mar. 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......	SATURDAY..Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON...........	SATURDAY..April 4
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax)	MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP..........	SATURDAY, April 11

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin........	$100	Steerage............	$35
To London..........	105	To London...........	40
To Paris...........	115	To Paris............	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA..............	WEDNESDAY, March 25
COLORADO (new)........	WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN.............	WEDNESDAY, April 15

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28.

CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, April 4.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA....................	March 26
PALMYRA..................	April 9

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin......................	$80 Gold.
Steerage...................	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT from Pier No. 3 North River.

BELLONA, March 24. | WM. PENN, April 18.
CELLA, April 4. | ATALANTA, May 2.

For passage at cheapest currency rates apply to ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA will leave SATURDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 2.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,

Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT............	Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY.........	Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN...............	Capt. A. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE............	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES.........	Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship

GENERAL MEADE,

Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,

Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,

Apply to the agent, SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 21.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 28.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships

MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 21

HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves..SATURDAY, Mar. 28

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 24. LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 31.

For freight or passage apply to

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY,

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 21—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

WM. H. WEBB, President.

CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.

No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR FERNANDINA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS.

The first-class steamship

FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,

will sail for Fernandina on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

Through bills of lading signed to points in the interior, Jacksonville, and all places on the St. John's River. Superior passenger accommodations.

For passage or freight apply to

FLORIDA RAILROAD CO., No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

New sidewheel steamships

H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 26.

GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 2.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$100,000

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Six per cent. Gold Coupon Bonds. The whole loan is for $5,000,000, and is secured by a mortgage on property valued at $16,000,000. These bonds are due in 1897, are payable, principal and interest, in gold; interest payable June 15 and Dec. 15, free from State and United State taxes. These are the cheapest of the reliable gold-bearing bonds in the market, while the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad bonds and St. Louis Water 6s are selling at par and interest, these are selling several per cent. lower. For further particulars apply to

DIBBLE & CAMBLOS.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1868. Nos. 22 and 24 New-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th st

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

MADISON-AV. BLOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The block of ground bounded by Madison-av., 59th-st., 60th-st. and 4th-av., containing thirty-two (32) full lots. This is the only solid block remaining in first hand below 60th-st., and is within about 400 feet of the 5th-av. entrance to the Central Park. Price $300,000. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage.

Address JOSEPH L. R. WOOD, Box No. 3,356 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 630 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—FOUR THREE-STORY AND basement houses, north side of 112th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; all the modern improvements; will be sold low if applied for soon; houses 18.9 feet, lot 100.5 feet. Inquire on the premises, of JAMES STEWART, or at L. STONE'S lumber-yard, 53d-st. and 1st-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house, on 12th-st., near Broadway. Values must rapidly advance in this neighborhood on account of contemplated improvements by business houses. VAN ZANDT BROTHERS, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 43D-ST., IN THE VERY desirable block between Broadway and 6th-av., a first-class full size, in width and depth, four-story brownstone house, in fine order; frescoed and painted throughout; also two others in the same block; also a very choice house to rent. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—IN 49TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A four-story brown-stone house, 25x52; lot 100.5; all the improvements, including marble hall, &c., and finished in hard wood. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE FOR INVESTMENT—A VERY large property in the First Ward, near Wall-st., comprising a front of 50 feet, on which is a first-class marble building, now producing a large rental. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE-STORY BRICK high-stoop houses, modern improvements, $9,000; three-story stone fronts, high-stoop houses, modern improvements, $11,000. Apply at No. 344 East 62d-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF APPLIED FOR IMmediately, house and lot No. 57 Spring-st., 50 feet east of Elm-st., north side; lot 25x100. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 135 Grand-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, BUILT by day's work in a superior manner; must be seen to be admired; location first-class; price $32,000. Apply at 55th-st. and Lexington-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier. *Times* Office.

FOR RENT.

THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, AND A PART OF THE BASEMENT, OF THE SUN BUILDING,

On the corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

Apply at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*, No. 1 Barclay-st.

TO RENT.

THE OFFICE NO. 1 BARCLAY-ST.,

at present occupied by the

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION.

Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—From the 1st of May next, the second floor of building No. 546 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., 18 by 100 feet; conveniently located and suitable for a wholesale store, offices, or other business purposes. Inquire on same floor, or at the Gettysburg Water Depot, No. 63 Liberty-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE DESIRABLE premises, No. 433 Broome-st., between Broadway and Crosby-st., known for several years past as "Broadway Dining Saloon," suitable for any kind of business. Apply to WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE ON FULTON-AV., NEAR St. Felix-st., now occupied by D. Maguire as a dry-goods store; also two other stores on Fulton-av. and two fine stores on Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

SPACIOUS STORE TO LET—THE WHITE marble building, No. 56 Maiden-lane, extending through to Nos. 25 and 27 Liberty-st., 34 by 101 feet; six stories. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN LLOYD'S SONS, Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

TO LET—THE BANKING ROOM, BASEMENT and cellars of No. 516 Broadway, complete with fire and burglar proof vaults and desks; also, the lofts of No. 514. Apply to HADDEN & CO., 33 Chambers-st.

BROADWAY LOFTS AND AN OFFICE of a most desirable character to let. Apply to M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 520 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON

VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers

STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, — MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, — TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK
Thursday, March 19, 2 P. M.	Friday, March 20, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, March 21, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 23, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, March 24, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Mar. 26, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, March 27, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, Mar. 30, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, March 31, 12 M.	

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS,

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.

THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau—

For supplying Schools with Teachers;

For representing Teachers who want positions;

For *giving* parents information of good schools;

For selling and renting School Properties.

All Teachers should have the "Application Form."

All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, THEOLOGICAL Seminary Place, Newburg, N. Y.; a classical and commercial boarding-school for boys; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Apply for circulars to HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EDUCATION is desirous of residing with a family who wish their children taught French, Spanish or English, or would be a kind companion for an invalid. Please apply at No. 32 Broadway, back office, first floor.

CHESTNUT VALLEY INSTITUTE, NEW-CANAAN, Conn., (recently Oak Hill of Yonkers, N. Y.)—Commercial and Collegiate; Grounds, 63 acres; number limited. Circulars on address. N. W. STARR, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS WHO CAN TEACH German and French, with usual English branches, to three boys and a girl. A good salary paid to the right person. Address, stating qualifications and experience, Box No. 5,455, Post-office.

AN EDUCATED ENGLISH LADY, ACcustomed to the best society, is willing to instruct ladies whose education has been neglected, and to qualify them for fulfilling the duties of their position with ease and grace. Address in confidence V. B., Station D.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, No. 26 Pine-st.

Would call attention to the DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

$20,000 $12,000, $10,000—THE THREE cheapest farms for sale in New-Jersey, and all within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; the 1st., 200 acres, with all desirable improvements, house 14 rooms, lawn in front, plenty fruit; 2d., 118 acres, 2¼ miles of Rahway depot, large amount meadow land, some wood, 400 choicest grafted apple trees in full bearing, one hour and fifteen minutes from the best farming and gardening land in the State, river New-York; 3d., 64 acres, front, steamboat landing five minutes, one hour from New-York. Altogether the three cheapest farms offered this season and the best. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.; office *Herald* building.

FOR SALE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A pleasant residence containing 11 finished rooms, with pantries, &c.; attached to the place are fine shade trees, lawn and shrubbery, excellent garden, a good supply of small fruits, grapevines and apple, pear, cherry and other fruit trees; superior well of water, &c.; but five minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and in every way desirably situated; early possession and favorable terms given; lot about three-quarters of an acre. For further particulars inquire of M. W. DODD, bookseller, No. 506 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, WESTchester County, on the water, a superior cottage house, 13 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with 5 acres; stable and gardener's cottage; terms to suit. Also, magnificent building sites, with boating and bathing privileges. Apply to Box No. 2,282 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND PLEASantly located place in Flushing, within an hour's ride of the City; the house contains ten rooms; and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 242 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

MADISON, N. J.—FOR SALE, A SNUG LITTLE property on a good road, within 2¼ miles of the depot, containing 37 acres of grass and pasture, with comfortable house, good barn, outhouses, and excellent water. Terms easy. Address E. F. P., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the depot, house containing eight rooms, completely furnished; one acre of land, barn, &c. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply to S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, PLEASANTLY SITuated near the beautiful bathing waters of South Amboy. Apply to S. G. GARDNER, No. 332 Broadway, or to Squire CUMMINGS, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE HEALTHY residence on Rye Neck, near depot; new stables, garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees; partly furnished; rent $800. Address BROWN, No. 27 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT RYE—FOUR BUILDING lots, 52x191, situated on 1st-av., in a desirable location. Inquire of WM. K. SCHENCK, No. 132 Grand-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE on Bergen Hill. Accessible by New-Jersey Central and horse-cars from ferry. Terms easy. Apply at No. 48 Exchange-place, New-York, Room No. 17.

AT ELIZABETH—A PLEASANT COTTAGE, 9 rooms, 14 lots, four minutes from station, for sale at a bargain. Apply to WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL country seat at Waverly, N. J., two and a half miles south of Newark, and five minutes' walk from New-Jersey Railroad depot. The property is known as the Charlton Place, and was formerly occupied by Mr. Charlton, Esq. The grounds consist of 40 acres of land, laid out in the most approved style in flower gardens, lawns, groves and orchards, and the whole grounds are tastefully decorated with shrubbery. It contains decidedly the finest collection of rarest plants in the States. Great care has been taken in the selection of the fruit trees, and some of the choicest varieties of fruit now grown will be found on the place; 400 barrels of apples produced last year. All farming implements will be let with the place. Also, carriages, buggies, road-wagon, farm wagons and trucks. On the premises is a large and well finished house, containing 21 rooms; hot and cold water, and every convenience necessary for the comfort of the occupants. There is also on the premises two houses for farmer and gardener, and a large barn fitted up in the best style; also, carriage-house, hennery, and other outbuildings, all in excellent order. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant. Horses and cows can be purchased from the present owner. Farmer and gardener now on the premises ready for work. Possession immediately. For further particulars apply to, or address, J. FURL & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 251 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE TO A PRIVATE FAMILY.—One of the most elegant places in the vicinity of New-York, beautifully located, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot, fine Gothic style house, two-story and attic, 70x75 feet, completely and well furnished; carriage-house, barn, stable, icehouse (filled,) and other outbuildings, all in complete repair; and there are about 50 acres, of which 20 acres are in a beautiful grove, and large orchard of choice fruit. The grounds around the house are very tastefully laid out in lawn, gravel walks and drives, flower garden, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT (FURNISHED) COUNTRY residence to be rented for one or two years, with 50 acres of very valuable land; the house is a three-story brick, with all the modern improvements complete, and is situated half a mile south of Geneva, N. Y., immediately on the shore of Seneca Lake; the grounds about the house are laid out and filled with shrubbery and flowers; there is a deer park, spacious stables, boathouse, a bath-house and an icehouse, (filled,) a tenant-house, barns, &c., on the place; it was formerly the residence of George E. Stone, banker, No. 50 Wall-st.; possession given April, or before, if necessary. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED—AT Fordham, Westchester County, an elegant private residence, with extensive grounds; large and commodious house, with modern conveniences; garden well stocked with every variety of fruit; barns, stables, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c.; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and quarter of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem river.

Apply to H. H. CAMMAN, No. 31 Pine-st.

SUBURBAN.—TO LET, FURNISHED, SEVERAL of the most elegant country seats on Manhattan Island; extensive and highly decorated grounds, with first-class stables, coach-houses, with apartments for groom, and every appurtenance for the accommodation of families seeking complete and stylish suburban homes; rents $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE PREMISES over the Bull's Head Bank, consisting of three floors, 24x70 feet each; the first and second floors fitted up in the French style, with all the modern improvements; the third floor divided into sleeping rooms; will be rented to one tenant, who can take in a friend if they desire; rent, $2,000. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT (FURNISHED) "Cragdon," at East Chester, with fine view, carriage-house, garden, &c., near depot, about 45 minutes from New-York. Also a cottage, with garden, stable, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET, AT FORDHAM—ONE QUARTER of a mile from the depot, a country place containing 13 acres of land, large house, garden, stable, carriage-house, &c; will be let for one or more years. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

IRVINGTON ON THE HUDSON—TO LET, furnished, a fine residence, with modern conveniences and barn; fine river views, and near depot and steamboat landing. Rent, $250 per month. Address F. D., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

TO RENT AT TENAFLY, ON THE NORTHern Railroad of New-Jersey, a new stone cottage, seven rooms and stone stable, furnished for the owner, who visits Europe; 15 acres, orchard, &c., for one year. Apply to WM. R. ANTHONY, No. 49 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE house at Fordham; half a mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing; rent $1,200. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 50 WEST 44th-st., near 6th-av., with large garden; premises can be seen after 1 o'clock P. M. Apply to Superintendent Sixth-av. Railroad.

FOR RENT—SIX-STORY HOUSE NO. 49 CLIFF-st., between Fulton and Beekman sts.; first-class boarding-house for the last ten years; rent $3,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A handsomely furnished house on 2d-av., in perfect order; excellent surroundings; rent $250 per month. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, BEAUTIFULly situated up the Housatonic Valley, to rent for the Summer. Address Post-office Box No. 6,056, New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 119 East 36th-st., near Park-av. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 129 East 36th-st.

TO LET—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN 40TH-ST., A very large, elegant and finely furnished house, at $7,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

HAZELTON BROS.,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,

With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.

Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

ARION PIANO-FORTE.—PATENTED; highest premium awarded over all, even the renowned World's Exposition Pianos. Send for descriptive pamphlet, price list, &c. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 187 and 189 Bowery. MANNER & CO.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

NEW MUSIC.—THE "KILLARNEY QUADrilles," for the piano, with beautiful view of the Lakes of Killarney, price 75 cents; also for the violin, price 20 cents; just published at DALY'S music-store, No. 419 Grand-st. Sent postage free.

PIANOS—CHEAP SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR sale at DALY'S Music Store, No. 419 Grand-st.; prices: $60, $75, $80, $85; also to rent, melodeons: $35, $40, $45, $50.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN R. FAURE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISRAEL ULLMAN and JACOB BLUMENTHAL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD J. WOOLLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated New-York, March 20, 1868.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY WICKS and HENRY R. WICKS, of the Town of North Bergen, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-street, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats L. Morris, Register, on the fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

MARCH 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN D. EATON, of North Bergen, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats L. Morris, Register, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

MARCH 21, 1868.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and repairing the building, &c., on lot No. 174 Mulberry-st., near Broome-st. Plans and specifications of said alterations and repairs can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Two responsible and approved sureties—whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract—will be required from the successful bidder. The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated March 19, 1868.

WILSON SMALL,
HORATIO P. ALLEN,
PETER H. JACKSON,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
OTTO H. COOP,
Committee on Buildings.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT FOR TENDERS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND BRITISH HONDURAS.—The Government of British Honduras invites tenders for the monthly conveyance, during a period of one year, to commence on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1868, of mails between New-Orleans and Belize, in British Honduras, by steam vessels of not less than 500 tons, English measurement.

The steamers will have to leave New-Orleans on Wednesday, the eighteenth day after the first Saturday in every month, or, in the event of the European mails from Liverpool not reaching New-Orleans in time for their dispatch, on Wednesday, as soon after their arrival there as practicable. The passage between New-Orleans and Belize, either way, must be performed within five days. The steamer must leave Belize on her return voyage on the seventh day (inclusive) after her arrival. The contract price will be paid by monthly installments. Tenders will be received at the British Consulate, in New-Orleans, on or before the 23d day of April, to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras, and at the Colonial Secretary's office, in Belize, on or before the 2d day of May next.

N. B.—Steamers carrying mails under contract with the British Government, or with the Government of British Honduras, are exempt from port charges in British Honduras.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold ONLY at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. CAUTION—All others are counterfeits. No charge for advice. Her circular, "TO THE MARRIED" sent free.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

LADIES, DOCTOR ALLEN, NO. 119 Greenwich-av., insures immediate relief from whatever cause produced, with safety. An experienced female physician in attendance. Consultation letter free.

DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

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WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not to be sold, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

NOTICE.—THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN Canal will be opened for navigation on MONDAY the 23d inst. The water will be kept six inches below the usual full head until April 1.

JOHN G. STEVENS, Engineer and Superintendent.

TRENTON, March 16, 1868.